

APR 11 1935

U.S. TWO YEARS
OF
EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK
(CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS)

APRIL 5, 1933 - MARCH 31, 1935

T W O Y E A R S

of

E M E R G E N C Y C O N S E R V A T I O N W O R K

(Civilian Conservation Corps)

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April 5, 1933-March 31, 1935.

Based upon reports prepared by
Robert Fechner, Director of
Emergency Conservation Work, the
four departments cooperating in
the program, namely War, Interior,
Agriculture, Labor and the Veterans'
Administration.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK
Office of the Director
Washington, D. C.

April 13, 1935.

The following reports covering the operations of the Civilian Conservation Corps from its inception in the early spring of 1933 to March 31, 1935, have been prepared by Robert Fechner, director of Emergency Conservation Work and the various departments and agencies which have cooperated with him in the administration of the reforestation and relief program. The report of the director was made public on Monday, April 6, together with extracts from the reports of the cooperating units. This document, which includes all the reports as they were submitted to the President, has been mimeographed for the information of persons interested in a detailed account of the camp program. In addition to a report by the Director, it includes reports covering the CCC activities of the Department of War, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labor and the Veterans' Administration.

The Civilian Conservation Corps was authorized by the act of March 31, 1933, entitled "An Act for the Relief of Unemployment through the Performance of Useful Public Works and for other purposes". This bill provided for the operation of the CCC for a two-year period ending March 31, 1935. Authorization for the extension of the Corps to March 31, 1937 was provided by the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.

The organization of the Emergency Conservation Work program was outlined by Executive Order on April 5, 1933. Robert Fechner was appointed as director to lay down the general policies covering the administration of the program

and exercise supervision over all phases of the work. The actual selection of the men, operation of the camps and supervision of the work programs has been done by four government departments which have cooperated with the director in Emergency Conservation Work activities. At the time that Mr. Fechner was appointed, the President arranged for the Secretaries of War, Interior, Agriculture and Labor to cooperate with the director. Each of these four departments named an official to represent that department in the administration of the Emergency Conservation Work program. At the President's direction, these four men constituted an Advisory Council to the director. In actual practice, these representatives have acted as liaison officers between the director and their respective departments.

The names of the four representatives of these departments who make up the Advisory Council of Emergency Conservation Work are as follows:

Colonel Duncan K. Major, Jr., General Staff, War Department, representing the War Department.

Arno B. Cammerer, Director of the National Park Service, representing the Department of the Interior.

F. A. Silcox, Chief Forester, United States Forest Service, representing the Department of Agriculture.

W. Frank Persons, Director of the United States Employment Service, representing the Department of Labor.

The Department of Labor is responsible for the selection of all men enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps except war veterans, who are chosen by the Veterans' Administration. The War Department's function includes the acceptance of the unemployed men selected by the Department of Labor or Veterans' Administration; their assignment and transportation to reconditioning camps of the Army; their enrollment; their physical conditioning; their transportation

to work locations either as organized units or as groups of casuals and the construction, command, administration, discipline, supply, sanitation, medical care, hospitalization and welfare of the CCC work camps.

The Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture plan and supervise the work programs.

On March 31, 1933, when President Roosevelt signed the relief and re-forestation bill, the program called for the transfer of some 250,000 young men from city streets and the homes of families on relief to outdoor camps in forests and parks. During the last two years the authorized strength of the Corps gradually was increased to 353,000 CCC men, 14,861 Indians and approximately 4,000 residents of Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. The President now proposes to increase the enrollment of the CCC camps to 600,000 men. The 600,000 men will be housed in approximately 2,900 forest, park and field camps.

R E P O R T
on the
O P E R A T I O N S
of
E M E R G E N C Y C O N S E R V A T I O N W O R K
(Civilian Conservation Corps)

For the Two-Year Period
extending from
APRIL 5, 1933
to
MARCH 31, 1935.

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Submitted to
T H E P R E S I D E N T
by
R O B E R T F E C H N E R
Director, Emergency Conservation Work
April 5, 1935.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

Office of the Director

Washington, D. C.

April 5, 1935.

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

April 5 marks the second anniversary of the creation by executive order of Emergency Conservation Work, the organization which directs the Civilian Conservation Corps forest camp program authorized by the act of March 31, 1933. Two years ago today I was appointed director of Emergency Conservation Work, and four existing government departments--War, Interior, Agriculture and Labor--were directed by the President to cooperate in the launching of a huge relief, reforestation and conservation program designed to provide employment for young men whose families were on relief.

The major objectives of this new venture in social relief were to give jobs to hundreds of thousands of discouraged and undernourished young men, idle through no fault of their own; to build up these young men physically and spiritually and to start the nation on a sound conservation program which would conserve and expand our timber resources, increase recreational opportunities and reduce the annual toll taken by forest fire, disease, pests, soil erosion and floods.

An advisory council consisting of a representative of each of the four cooperating departments with myself as chairman was immediately formed to develop the machinery for putting the CCC program into effect. It was our task to convert the half-billion acres of the nation's timbered domain into a vast work-shop which would furnish employment and a new chance for a vast army of youngsters thrown out of employment or denied work by world-wide depression. It was our immediate job to mobilize promptly a vast army of this unemployed man-power and to get it to work quickly on projects which would not only enhance the present value of our national resources but which would increase their usefulness to future generations.

The selection and enrollment of 250,000 unmarried young men between the ages of 18 and 25 years was initiated at once. On April 7, 1933, the first man was selected and enrolled for CCC work. Ten days later on April 17 the first 200-man CCC camp was established at Luray, Virginia. Within three months the 250,000 young men, together with an additional 25,000 war veterans and 25,000 experienced woodsmen, had been assembled and placed in 1,468 forest and park camps extending to every section of the Union. On July 1, 1933, Emergency Conservation Work was extended to the Indians, and 12,000 Indian ECW workers were soon working under the direction of the Office of Indian Affairs on Indian reservations. An

additional 45,000 young men and 5,000 war veterans were enrolled from twenty-two drought states in July, 1934. As men completed the time allotted them in the camps or were discharged for other reasons, their places were filled periodically. Since July 1, 1933, the strength of the CCC has averaged about 300,000. The highest strength present on any given date has been 346,000 for the CCC proper and 361,000 for all the forest camps, including Indians and camps located in Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Alaska and the Virgin Islands. The present authorized strength is approximately 370,000 consisting of 352,000 young men, war veterans and experienced woodsmen in CCC camps, 14,800 Indians, 2,400 residents of Puerto Rico, 1,212 in Hawaii, 325 men in Alaska and 160 in the Virgin Islands. These men live in 1,640 CCC camps, eighty-five Indian groups and fifteen outlying possession camps.

The cash allowance of all enrolled men in the CCC has been \$30 a month. With few exceptions every man has allotted approximately \$25 each month to his dependents. Since July 1, 1933, an average of more than 300,000 families has been receiving allotment checks each month allotted by members of the Corps. It is estimated that about 1,000,000 persons have been aided each month through these allotments.

In order to place before the President a detailed account of the development of the CCC program, as well as to set forth the major results of the work, each of the cooperating departments has prepared a narrative report outlining the part each has taken and is taking in the conservation corps work. The Labor Department, which has had the responsibility of selecting men for the CCC, excepting only war veterans, has set forth the methods followed in selecting 860,000 young men and certifying them to the War Department for enrollment. The Veterans' Administration, which selected all war veterans, reported that 80,000 veterans had participated in the CCC work. The War Department, which was responsible for the enrollment, feeding, clothing and care of the men as well as the construction and operation of the camps, graphically describes how the Corps was mobilized, transported to camps and administered. Up to March 1, this year, the War Department had enrolled 940,000 men, established more than 2,000 camps and had disbursed approximately \$650,000,000 as a part of its CCC activities. The Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior supervised the great majority of the work projects in the field and their reports tell of the work that has been done to expand, improve and protect our timbered areas.

In view of the detailed nature of these reports I shall confine the balance of this communication largely to a statement of the results achieved through the initiation and administration of the CCC program.

The Civilian Conservation Corps today is a successfully operating organization capable of prompt expansion to 600,000 men if that is the executive decision. Plans for increasing the Corps to 600,000 men have been prepared and the cooperating organizations stand ready to execute them. The CCC has proved so effective as a relief and conservation agency that I recommend it be made a permanent part of the Federal establishment.

Viewed on a nation-wide basis, the Corps has proved a social and economic success. It has given the American people a new method to use in combating unemployment and depression. It has demonstrated that large numbers of unskilled young men can be put to work at short notice on constructive forestry and conservation projects that are productive of lasting benefits not only to the men themselves but to the economic life of the state and nation. The Civilian Conservation Corps is described by the Labor Department as "the most beneficial and constructive movement for the welfare of youth of these times." It has given foresters--both federal and state--their greatest conservation opportunity in a generation.

Summed up briefly, the CCC program has supplied jobs to more than one million men, most of them youngsters. At one time or another, not less than 3,000,000 dependents of CCC enrollees have benefited through participation in the \$30-a-month cash allowances earned by CCC men. Officials of the Forest Service and National Park Service assert that forestry and park development throughout the nation has been advanced from ten to twenty years. The cooperating departments estimate the value of the work done by enrolled men during the first twenty-one months of the two years that the camps have been in operation at \$335,000,000. This means that hundreds of millions of dollars have been added to the natural resource wealth of the nation through the completion of a work program of unprecedented proportions. Business recovery has been stimulated through the expenditure of more than \$367,000,000 for manufactured goods, food stuffs, automotive equipment, construction material and other articles needed in the operation of the camps. The CCC program has been and is contributing to national health through building up the physical condition of enrollees, through teaching hundreds of thousands of young men new health habits and sanitation methods and through the development of new recreational areas for millions of Americans.

A more detailed picture of the results achieved through the CCC program is shown below under five main headings:

1. RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT, ESPECIALLY AMONG YOUNG MEN.

Approximately 1,070,000 men had been given employment through April 1, 1935. Of this number, about 940,000 have been young men between the ages of 18 and 25 years, war veterans and locally enrolled experienced men. Approximately 32,000 Indians and 8,000 territorial enrollees have been on the Emergency Conservation Work payroll at one time or another. Approximately 90,000 additional men have been employed for varying lengths of time as reserve officers, as forestry supervisors and other technical personnel on the camp supervisory force, as educational advisers, as carpenters and other skilled and unskilled workmen and as temporary employees engaged on administrative and clerical duties.

It has solved the unemployment problem among foresters 100 percent. To date approximately 25,000 foresters, technicians and technical foremen have been employed for from six months to more than a year as members of

the camp work supervisory staff. Close to 10,000 reserve officers have been called to active duty for varying periods of time to administer the camps. Fifteen hundred school teachers have had positions with the camp educational programs. More than 50,000 skilled and unskilled mechanics have been employed for short periods during the construction of the CCC camps.

2. HEALTH AND ATTITUDE OF ENROLLEES.

The effects of the outdoor life, good food and healthful work on the enrollees are indicated by the fact that 14,000 enrollees selected at random from all sections of the United States showed an average weight gain per man of more than seven pounds during a six months' period of enrollment. Other and later tests of similar nature have shown weight gains varying from an average of eight to twelve pounds per enrollee.

The death rate per 1,000 enrollees per year has been 2.7. Among unselected men of a similar age group, according to the American Experience Table of Mortality, deaths average approximately 8.07 per thousand or about three times the death rate of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

It has been possible for many enrollees to remove their families from public relief rolls through their work. The Department of Labor advises that thousands of actual case records "reflect the fact that the Civilian Conservation Corps men have returned to their homes definitely benefited physically and mentally; their outlook toward the future is brighter; their sense of self-reliance and their ability to adjust themselves to economic conditions is stronger. It is the consensus of opinion....that the ultimate results of Emergency Conservation Work will prove of lasting value not only to the men of the Civilian Conservation Corps, but also to the entire Nation."

3. RELIEF OF DESTITUTE FAMILIES.

Up to April 1, 1935, cash allowances earned by enrolled men in Emergency Conservation Work amounted to approximately \$214,000,000. Of this amount, about \$205,000,000 was earned by men in barrack camps, of which they allotted home approximately \$160,000,000 to needy dependents. Since July, 1933, about 300,000 families of enrolled men have received checks each month ranging from \$20 to \$25 each. More than 3,000,000 people have benefited directly from Civilian Conservation Corps monthly checks.

4. WORK TOTALS.

As of December 31, 1934, the value of the work done under the Emergency Conservation Work program was approximately \$335,000,000. This

valuation figure was furnished by the several departments supervising work projects and sets forth only a present replacement value of work done without attempting to take into consideration the steady increase in values which will occur on many projects and the large savings which were possible due to such operations as fighting forest fires, controlling insect pests and diseases, and so forth.

The Department of Agriculture says Emergency Conservation Work "has pushed forward conservation progress from ten to twenty years." Running parallel with that statement is one from the Department of Interior which reports "through Emergency Conservation Work, the development of the nation's recreational areas has been advanced further than would have been possible in ten to twenty years under the old order that prevailed prior to the initiation of the Civilian Conservation Corps."

More than a hundred types of projects are carried on. These include operations which have to do with forest culture and protection, flood control, irrigation and drainage, landscape and recreation, wildlife and range conservation, soil erosion control and others. Fire remains the worst enemy of the forest. Insects, tree attacking diseases, pests of various kinds and rodents cause huge losses in dollars and trees annually. Naturally, therefore, the protection of forests and parks from fire, through protective improvements such as new trails for the quick movement of fire fighting units and the installation of better communication systems, has been emphasized. Extensive campaigns have been carried on against such diseases as the blister rust, insects like the gipsy moth, rodents and pests. Much forest and park improvement has been completed. Large new recreational areas have been opened up. Among work projects completed by CCC men, through January 31, 1935, are the following:

New telephone lines	29,787 miles
Telephone lines maintained	43,234 miles
Fighting forest fires	1,697,555 man-days
New fire breaks	34,714 miles
Roadside and trailside clean-up, fire prevention	28,248 miles
Fire hazards reduced	1,038,373 acres
Forest stand improvement	1,643,575 acres
New truck trails	48,178 miles
Truck trails maintained	76,157 miles
Trees planted	266,467,000
Rodent control	10,769,204 acres
Tree and plant disease control	3,719,383 acres
Insect pest control	4,305,949 acres
Erosion control check dams	1,025,741
Public camp ground facilities	36,138
Public camp ground water systems	777
Public camp ground waste disposal systems	2,115

Public camp ground buildings	2,383
Reservoirs for livestock and wildlife	2,438
Ponds for fish and birds	3,148
Recreational dams	1,148

The campaigns against such menaces to healthy forest growth as white pine blister rust, a fungus disease which invaded this country from Europe about 1915, and the gipsy moth have been of considerable economic importance. Blister rust threatened forests now containing some 69-1/2 billion board feet of merchantable white pine.

In all phases of its work, the Civilian Conservation Corps has helped show the people the necessity of conservation and young men who have served in the Corps have learned the value of forest reservation.

5. CONTRIBUTIONS TO ECONOMIC RECOVERY.

The total obligations of Emergency Conservation Work, through February 28, 1935, were approximately \$651,087,085.29. Of this amount, approximately \$283,672,151.38 were obligated for salaries and wages to enrollees and other employees. This means that \$367,414,933.91 have been obligated for all other purposes--supplies, materials, transportation, lands, etc. Due to the size of the Emergency Conservation Work program and its varied needs, literally thousands of firms have participated in the business created by this undertaking. Nearly all types of materials or supplies which go to make up modern, everyday American life have been required in either great or moderate quantities during the progress of Emergency Conservation Work. Types of industries which have, perhaps, enjoyed the heaviest participation in furnishing supplies and equipment or services include the food industry, textile and clothing, lumber and allied construction material industries, transportation (largely railroad), automobile industry, leather goods (particularly shoes) and many others.

An idea of the extent of the purchases may be gained from the following facts:

During the two years of operation, 1,406,000 hogs have been required to furnish the necessary bacon and 187,500 steers to supply beef for the CCC mess tables. Nearly 113,000,000 pounds of potatoes, 45,000,000 pounds of fresh pork, 135,000,000 pounds of flour and 23,000,000 pounds of coffee have been used. The CCC food supplies would have filled more than 21,000 freight cars of 80,000 pounds capacity each.

Over 900,000 uniforms have been issued, more than 2,800,000 pairs of shoes and close to 7,000,000 suits of underclothing.

Approximately 20,000 trucks, tractors, trail builders, graders, ambulances, autos and other automotive or heavy machinery items have been purchased.

These are but a few of the large number of items which have been required to maintain the Corps during the two years.

A table showing how funds have been obligated follows:

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OBLIGATIONS FROM EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK FUNDS ESTIMATED FOR REGULAR CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMPS; DROUGHT RELIEF; BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND LAND PURCHASES FROM THE BEGINNING THROUGH FEBRUARY 28, 1935:

Pay, members	\$203,600,124.00
Pay, civilians	56,319,230.47
Shelter	35,489,608.67
Clothing	81,369,014.01
Subsistence	78,372,474.90
Medical supplies and treatment	10,811,834.35
Supplies, materials, etc.	82,157,586.00
Travel of persons	24,435,684.72
Transportation of things	15,903,591.06
Utilities	3,810,829.98
Miscellaneous	<u>34,707,073.40</u>
Total.....	\$626,977,051.56
Land.....	24,110,033.73
GRAND TOTAL.....	\$651,087,085.29

In the administration of this program, dealing as it has with so many different federal, state and local organizations and involving the assembling in forest camps of hundreds of thousands of young men, many problems have arisen. That these have been solved in a satisfactory manner speaks volumes for the sincerity and wholeheartedness with which all the departments and agencies associated in this work have cooperated.

Some idea of our problem may be gained from an analysis of the figures given above. They show that during the past two years we selected, enrolled, clothed, fed, moved to camps and in many cases transported home a force of men eight times as large as the enlisted personnel of the Regular Army. The administration of the program was made even more complex by the number of camps constructed and maintained, the wide distribution of the camp sites, the tremendous amount of food, clothing and supplies needed in camp operation, the great amount of careful planning made necessary to assure that this big reservoir of man-power was kept properly equipped and employed on worthwhile projects, the necessity of making prompt payments of allotments to dependents and the magnitude of the job of selecting and maintaining a steady flow of men to the camps.

Almost overnight the Forest Service and the National Park Service were asked to expand their work operations ten-fold, to find suitable sites for more than 1,400 new camps and to lay out work projects which would furnish worthwhile work for 300,000 men. To foresters, the coming of the CCC was a great opportunity for carrying forward constructive conservation work.

Long-term plans prepared years in advance by the Forest Service for the protection and development of our national forests and by the National Park Service for the improvement and development of our splendid system of parks was one of the prime factors which made it possible for both services to meet the emergency.

The dispatch with which conservation projects were begun and the tremendous total of work testify to the thoroughness with which these technical agencies met the new responsibilities thrust upon them by the initiation of the Emergency Conservation Work program.

Utilizing representatives of state relief organizations, the Labor Department has successfully carried forward its assigned task of selecting men for the CCC. The War Department called upon virtually all branches of the Regular Army in handling its mission of administering the camps and supplying the men with food, shelter, clothing, medical attention and other necessities. The department's success in planning and in carrying out its part of the work has been due, in large part, I believe, to the soundness of its organization for administration and supply.

In addition to other CCC activities, the War Department has been responsible for the educational, welfare and recreational activities in the camps. A nation-wide educational program was adopted a year ago with the Office of Education of the Interior Department acting in an advisory capacity to the War Department, and classes are now conducted in all camps. A recent report from the Office of Education pointed out that 53 per cent of the enrollees were participating voluntarily in the educational work. More than fifteen hundred school teachers have been given employment through this phase of the program. In the welfare program, provision is made for the conduct of athletics and for the supply of athletic equipment. Indoor games, radios, stationery, newspapers and magazines are supplied in reasonable quantities. Each work camp has a permanent library.

Every effort is being made to safeguard the men sent to the conservation camps. A year ago a safety division was established in this office which has secured the cooperation of all departments in carrying on the program to avoid and reduce accidents. In all phases of Emergency Conservation Work, emphasis is at all times placed on the dual idea of turning out sound work and sound men.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT JOCHNER,
Director.

PARTICIPATION
of
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
in the
CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS
PROGRAM

During the Two Year Period from
April 5, 1933 to March 31, 1935.

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Excerpts from a report prepared by the
Department of Labor.

April 5, 1933, to March 31, 1935.

PARTICIPATION OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
IN THE
CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

The blood and sinew of an organization is its man-power. When on March 31, 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed an Act of Congress "for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public works and for other purposes," there was no Civilian Conservation Corps. The enterprise, which has now become so well and favorably known, had not then come into existence. The part which the Department of Labor was to play in its formation had not been envisioned.

Emergency Conservation Work was to be a distinctively new venture. There were no precedents to guide its organization and administration. It proposed a peace-time army to be known as the Civilian Conservation Corps for the preservation of the natural resources of a great nation and, for what was equally important, the preservation of the self-esteem and physical well-being of hundreds of thousands of unemployed young men.

In this new program were to be enlisted men of character and fitness - the finest available. An immediate beginning was urgent. There was useful work to be done; there were eager and eligible individuals who looked forward to the opportunity.

The United States Department of Labor was given the important and the initial task of selecting the 250,000 men who were to fill the new camps to be established in the national forests, in the national parks, and on the public domain. This responsibility was delegated by an Executive Order issued April 5, 1933 which called upon the Secretary of Labor to appoint a representative to serve on the Advisory Council to the Director of Emergency Conservation Work.

However, as early as April 3, W. Frank Persons, who was to be the Labor Department's official representative, was at work. President Roosevelt had announced on that date, a Monday, that he wanted the first of the men to be selected by Thursday of the same week.

By telephone and telegraph, representatives from the seventeen largest cities were invited to meet in Washington, D. C., for a conference on Wednesday evening, April 5. Here the rapidly evolving plans and policies for selection were announced and arrangements made to send forward for enrollment the first contingent of 25,000 men. The first enrollments were made on April 7.

On April 8, 11, 12 and 15, other similar meetings were held in Washington and accredited representatives from every state went home to organize the local task of selection.

The Advisory Council for Emergency Conservation Work held its first meeting on Monday, April 3, even before the official appointment of its members. Each of four government departments - Labor, War, Interior, Agriculture - was represented and each began to outline its specific task.

* * * * *

The obvious first step for the Department of Labor was to determine the methods and to establish the general policies under which selection was to be made.

There was not time, nor was it considered desirable, to set up a new nation-wide organization for selection purposes. A most effective and efficient coverage for this task was found in the state unemployment relief agencies which were functioning locally throughout the country at that time. The local relief agencies were already acquainted in their respective communities with those young men who were qualified for the work which the Civilian Conservation Corps offered. A plan for coordinating these agencies was therefore adopted.

In each state a representative of the Department of Labor was appointed. These men were the executive officers of their respective state relief administrations. These "state directors of selection" were then authorized to delegate actual selection to the local public welfare agencies under their jurisdiction. Each state was assigned its proportionate quota of 250,000 based upon population figures. Local quotas were determined by the state directors.

It was decided that the work program would be reserved primarily for those physically fit, unmarried men, 18-25 years of age, who were then unemployed. They were required to be citizens of the United States. Priority was given to those who wished to allot to their needy relatives the major portion of their \$30 monthly cash allowance.

These young, unmarried men were selected partly because of the type of work and the camp life involved, and partly because this age group had met great difficulty in securing either work or relief. Some of them had never found a job since leaving school.

Unattached, homeless, transient men were not selected because it was believed that the enterprise would be of more benefit to whole families than to single individuals. The requirement of physical fitness was an obvious necessity for strenuous outdoor work.

For several excellent reasons, the names of eligible men were to be selected first from the lists of families receiving public aid. The need of such families was a matter of verified record. In general they were the families that had been longest in straitened circumstances. Furthermore, this procedure avoided wholesale registration and application of the unemployed, and the expense, delay and final disappointment to many thousands of individuals who could not have been enrolled within the limited total quota.

There was another test - one which could not be compressed into formal eligibility requirements, but which pervaded the whole enterprise. Those selected were to be young men of character - clean-cut, purposeful, and ambitious. Participation in the Emergency Conservation Work program was esteemed to be a privilege. To the credit of the applicants, it was earnestly accepted by them as such.

These were the underlying principles upon which the selection of men for this significant and constructive new program was to be based. For the formulation of these principles the Department of Labor was primarily responsible.

* * * * *

Selection had already begun in a few of the larger cities on April 6, 1933. By midnight of April 14, as many as 18,608 young men had been selected, enrolled, and were present in army conditioning camps. Formal increments to the total of 27,880 men were called from twelve states on April 10. A second call was made for 34,275 men from thirty-nine states on April 25.

The fifth of May, one month from the official birth of the Civilian Conservation Corps, a third increment numbering 31,450 men was authorized. Every state had now contributed a portion or all of its assigned quota.

Meanwhile to the 250,000 young men a special group of approximately 25,000 was added. They were to be known as "local experienced men". This older group, residing in the immediate vicinity of the work-projects, was to be selected because of the special knowledge of these men regarding the work to be done. It was expected that they would exercise a wholesome leadership over the younger men, and in general insure a hospitable neighborhood surrounding each camp. Arrangements for the selection of this special contingent were also made by the Department of Labor.

Selection and enrollment proceeded under the following instructions issued by bulletin over the signature of W. Frank Persons on May 13, 1933.

"To All State Directors of Selection of Men:

"The present plan of Emergency Conservation Work is to have all of the national quota of 274,375 men in forest camps by July 1, 1933.

"This means that all of the younger men must be enrolled not later than June 7; and that all younger men must be selected not later than May 29.

"This means the enrollment of nearly 200,000 younger men in twenty days, or 10,000 each working day.

"All of these younger men must go to the conditioning camps. The conditioning camps must be kept filled. The flow into them must equal the rate of flow out of them. These two movements must be carefully coordinated.

"The Army must be ready with facilities to receive the men at the stated times and places. The men to be enrolled must be present at those times and places.

"The older, experienced men must be continuously enrolled during the same period of twenty working days in the places and at the times that they can be received at the forest camps as established."

This was the final drive. It had been approved the evening before by the President in conference with Director Fechner. In releasing his announcement, Mr. Fechner said in part:

"The Labor Department reports that 165,000 men have already been selected and that the remainder of the national quota will be selected on or before June 1. The Labor Department states it can present for enrollment 3,000 or 10,000 men per day, or more as required. There will be no publication of increments called because this will be a daily occurrence . . . Eight thousand members of the Civilian Conservation Corps are now located in forest camps."

Week by week statistics as to enrollments were assembled. On May 13, a total of 57,067 had been both selected and enrolled. On May 20, this figure had been increased to 101,859. By May 27, the Army had accepted 151,720 men for enrollment and on June 3, the figure stood at 204,860. By June 10, a total of 240,577 had been sent forward by the

Labor Department and enrolled, and within a few days thereafter the entire national quota was actually in conditioning camp, or at work in the camps in forest and park.

* * * * *

On Saturday, August 19, the President authorized an extension of the program for a second six months. On August 30, definite plans for the second enrollment were released by the Labor Department to all its state directors of selection.

During the second enrollment period which began October 1, 1933, each state selected sufficient numbers of eligible young men to restore to full authorized strength the original state quota. Every member of the Civilian Conservation Corps present in camp on September 30 was given an opportunity to reenroll if he so desired. It was decided that those who did not reenroll at the camp could not return home and thereafter be reselected. All replacements were thus to be made from among those eligible applicants who had not had a previous opportunity for service. This was an important principle designed to extend the benefits of Emergency Conservation Work to as many eligible young men as possible.

While it was contemplated that enrollees would remain for a minimum of six months, an honorable discharge was given to any enrollee when he had a bona fide offer of employment, or when there was urgent need for his presence at home. Therefore, at the mid-point of each enrollment period, it was found desirable to replace wastage in authorized strength by means of a replacement or supplementary enrollment. Consequently in January, 1934, the Labor Department was called upon to provide additional selectees to bring state quotas once more to full strength.

Important changes in selecting policy and procedure were announced in a bulletin of March 13, 1934. The ineligibility of previously discharged enrollees was stressed, and definite prohibitions were set forth regarding selection of men with impaired mental health and those on probation or parole. Allotments to trustees or to persons unknown to the enrollees were strictly enjoined. The third enrollment in April and May, 1934, required the selection of 107,847 men by the Labor Department.

Once more an interim enrollment was conducted - in July, 1934, - for the purpose of replacing "those who will receive compulsory discharges on June 30, 1934; and to balance wastage in the Civilian Conservation Corps." The selection of approximately 90,000 young men was required together with 12,000 local experienced men.

Shortly thereafter the President approved the immediate selection of an additional 45,000 juniors (age group 18-25) from cities in the

drought areas. The boundaries of the drought-affected region, including all or parts of twenty-two states, were established by the Department of Agriculture; special quotas were based upon relief statistics furnished by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration; from drought appropriations made by Congress, a special one year allocation for this purpose was provided. State directors were notified by circular letter on June 27 concerning the selection of the special drought contingent from the designated counties.

Another regular six months' enrollment - the fourth - took place in October, 1934. The procedure for selection differed in no important particulars from preceding enrollments. The total number selected for enrollment on this occasion was 88,369 men.

Paragraphs from a letter of instruction preceding the fourth enrollment shed light upon the continuing insistence of the Labor Department that high standards be maintained by all state and local selecting agencies. In this letter it was emphasized:

"Emergency Conservation Work is generally regarded by the public as one of the most important and successful elements in the National Recovery program. It is incumbent upon all of us who have responsibility for selection to regard that process as the most essential condition for the success of the enterprise. . . .

"Emergency Conservation Work is a work program as well as a relief measure. Only by sending to the camps men who are well fitted for the work can the Emergency Conservation Work program be successful. It is the responsibility of the selecting agencies to fill the Civilian Conservation Corps camps with men thus qualified as to age and fitness in all respects. There are thousands of able young men within the age limits for whom the opportunity to enter the Civilian Conservation Corps means relief from destitution."

The final enrollment of the initial two year period of Emergency Conservation Work took place in the usual manner in January 1935. The Department of Labor selected 63,086 men to provide replacements for those discharged on December 31, 1934, and for the normal quarterly wastage from the Corps.

This ends the narrative story of the Labor Department's task in selecting more than 860,000 men during a period of less than two years. Its fulfillment was made possible of accomplishment through the cooperation and the voluntary and uncompensated services of state and local relief and welfare agencies in carrying on these additional responsibilities with efficiency and fidelity. The task also depended upon proper coordination with the other federal departments represented on

the Advisory Council. This came as the result of sympathetic and helpful cooperation on the part of all Council members and was readily achieved through the good offices of Director Robert Fechner and his staff.

* * * * *

A brief word should be recorded concerning the details of the selecting process. As heretofore stated, the Department of Labor has in every instance called on state and local welfare and relief agencies to make the actual selection. They serve for this purpose as representatives and agents of the Department. A formal acceptance of this delegated authority is on file from every state.

Each three months the Labor Department receives estimates stating the number of replacements necessary to bring each state quota to full authorized strength. The Labor Department then notifies its respective state directors that selection of these quotas is authorized under the uniform standards of eligibility prescribed. The state directors break down the state quota assigned them into equitable local quotas.

The county and township selecting agents then proceed to make actual selections of principals and alternates from among the applications on file. Each applicant and prospective allottee is interviewed, preferably in the home. There is no compulsion to force enrollment. The act is a voluntary one on the part of the young man and his family.

Upon such dates and in such numbers as are mutually satisfactory to the authorities responsible for both selection and enrollment, the selectees move forward to designated acceptance stations or camps. Army officers receive the certified application forms and examine the principal selectees. Physical rejects are replaced by alternate selectees. Acceptable men are then enrolled and the function of the Labor Department ceases except in so far as future requests for changes of allotment are referred to its state and local selecting agencies for their recommendations and concurrence. When the enrollee is finally discharged the agency which selected him is notified in writing.

In accomplishing its two year work of selection, the Department of Labor, in addition to Mr. W. Frank Persons, representative on the Advisory Council, has had the full time compensated services of but one other staff member, although temporary clerical assistance has been necessary on a number of special occasions. The total expenditures of the Department have amounted to \$19,144.00. Of this amount, \$6,435.00 has been obligated for salaries and for stenographic and clerical help. Approximately \$8,000.00 has been used to provide printed bulletins. Over one million copies of these bulletins have been widely distributed to state directors of selection and to the many local selecting agents charged with the responsibility of receiving applications, interviewing applicants and allottees, and making the final selection. Other

bulletins in much larger quantities have been available for distribution to interested applicants, their parents, and other citizens who desired to know more about the fundamental purposes of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the conditions of camp life, the methods of selection and enrollment, and the definite standards of eligibility established by the Department of Labor.

* * * * *

The mechanics of a job can be portrayed graphically and statistically. The physical output can be seen and measured. But the social effects, though more important, are less tangible.

It is well known that the Civilian Conservation Corps is conserving the natural resources of the United States. Frequently, however, it has been asked: "Is this enterprise actually conserving the human resources of the country?" The Department of Labor has put this question to the state directors of selection who have chosen the more than three-fourths of a million men between the ages of 18 and 25 years who have served in the Civilian Conservation Corps. A nation-wide response has been received. These reports universally indicate the favorable reaction of the boys, their families, and the local citizenry toward the program of Emergency Conservation Work.

Thousands of actual case records reflect the fact that CCC men have returned to their homes definitely benefited physically and mentally; their outlook towards the future is brighter; their sense of self-reliance and their ability to adjust themselves to economic conditions is stronger.

It is the consensus of opinion from far and wide that the Civilian Conservation Corps is a most beneficial and constructive movement for the welfare of youth in these times, and that the ultimate results of Emergency Conservation Work will prove of lasting value not only to the men of the Civilian Conservation Corps, but also to their home communities, and to the entire nation.

The Department of Labor is pleased to have had a part in the evolution of such an enterprise.

PARTICIPATION
of the
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION
in
EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

During the Two-year Period from
April 5, 1933 to March 31, 1935

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(Excerpts from a Report from the
Veterans' Administration)

Participation of the Veterans'
Administration in Emergency
Conservation Work

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Under authority contained in Executive Order No. 6129 dated May 11, 1933, as amended by Executive Order No. 6144 dated May 4, 1933, the Director of Emergency Conservation Work authorized the Veterans' Administration to select 25,000 veterans of the World War and previous wars, beginning June 12, 1933, to compose the veterans' contingent for Emergency Conservation Work. The Director of Emergency Conservation Work later authorized the increase of this quota to 28,225, and under date of June 29, 1934, authorized the selection of 5,000 additional veterans to be selected from cities in the drought stricken areas of the country, making a total authorized enrollment of veterans of 33,225. These veterans were selected by the fifty-four offices and facilities of the Veterans' Administration located in forty-seven states and the District of Columbia, the office located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, selecting veterans from the State of Delaware.

The basic quota of veterans to be selected in each state was based upon the state population as shown by the 1930 census. State quotas were in turn broken down into regional quotas and county quotas upon the same basis. The 5,000 veterans chosen from drought cities, however, were selected on a basis of relief.

Veterans interested in this work were required to file an application with the manager of the office or facility having jurisdiction over the territory in which the veteran resided. Veterans eligible for selection must have served with the armed forces of the United States during the World War and/or prior war and have been honorably discharged therefrom, must have been unemployed, and a citizen of the United States. Re-enrolled veterans must have a previous record of satisfactory service in the Corps.

Eligible veterans were selected by the several managers for enrollment preliminary to each replacement period, preferential consideration being given to the unemployed veterans who had dependents to support and who had agreed on their application for enrollment to allot three-fourths of their monthly cash allowance to their dependents. The primary test in the selection of veterans for this work was need as a result of unemployment, sincerity of purpose on the part of the veteran, good character, and physical fitness for the work to be performed.

The veterans' contingent has been maintained at full strength during the past two years by quarterly replacement of veterans who were discharged

or otherwise separated from the Civilian Conservation Corps, and during this period approximately 80,000 veterans were enrolled and received the benefits of this work. At the end of the last replacement period there were in enrollment status approximately 33,000 veterans. A study recently made indicates that approximately 23% of the veterans enrolled were unmarried and had no one dependent upon them for support, and deposited three-fourths of their monthly allowance (\$22.50) with the War Department payable upon their separation from the service. Approximately 77% of the veterans enrolled allotted three-fourths of their monthly allowance (\$22.50) to their dependent relatives, and it is estimated that in addition to the number of veterans who benefited by this work approximately 185,000 dependent relatives received monetary benefits through allotments made by these veterans.

During the past two years ill or injured enrollees of, and officers and enlisted men attached to, the Civilian Conservation Corps were provided hospitalization in Veterans' Administration Facilities. The nation-wide distribution of Veterans' Administration Facilities, and particularly the location of a considerable number of them in suburban and country sites, made these facilities especially valuable in providing such care for the scattered Civilian Conservation Corps camps.

The enrollment of veterans in the Civilian Conservation Corps has served two primary purposes, namely, employment to a large number of veterans who had been unemployed for many months, enabling those without dependents to accumulate a sufficient fund to adjust themselves upon their separation from this work, and the relief of those dependent relatives to whom veterans had contributed a large portion of their pay. It is estimated that Emergency Conservation Work has benefited either directly or indirectly approximately 265,000 veterans and their dependent relatives.

PARTICIPATION
of
THE WAR DEPARTMENT
in the
EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

PROGRAM

During the Two-year Period from
March 31, 1933 to March 31, 1935

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Excerpts from Reports Prepared by the War Department

THE ARMY'S PARTICIPATION IN
EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK
(March 31, 1933-March 31, 1935)

On March 31, 1935, the Civilian Conservation Corps, first child of the present administration, will be two years old, vigorously healthy, able to do and capable of immediate response to Executive decision to enlarge it in size or in function.

In reviewing the Army's participation in the Civilian Conservation Corps reflection necessarily dwells on the elements chiefly responsible for the Army's part in the success of the undertaking. These have been the early and thorough planning for the task, the rapid mobilization of strength and movement to work projects, the War Department's sound organization for administration and supply and the energetic, enthusiastic and wholehearted response of the Army in the field to the mission assigned to the War Department.

I. The preparation for the task.

It was evident early after his inauguration that the President would initiate his plan for reforestation with the utmost dispatch. As every indication pointed to active participation by the War Department in the consummation of a plan to employ large numbers of men in the field distant from centers of population, the Chief of Staff on March 9, 1933, directed that regulations and estimates be prepared for the reception, organization, care and supply of a corps of men to be so employed.

At this time the undertaking was not yet defined. The original administration bill was introduced in Congress on March 13, 1933. After some discussion, another bill in more general terms, granting the President wider power and discretion, was submitted on March 21. With the background thus furnished, the General Staff prepared by March 24 a draft of complete regulations ready for issue to the field to govern the administration and supply of the Civilian Conservation Corps, defining the War Department's mission and its cooperative relations with the Department of Labor, the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service, and setting up tentative quotas of men to be accepted by the nine corps areas and unit costs covering the items of shelter, subsistence, clothing, equipment, medical care, rail and motor transportation and supervision. On March 25, all corps area commanders received secret instructions by radio warning them of the task that would probably fall to them, indicating the probable quotas of men to be processed by them and assuring them of the early allotment of funds on the basis of the unit estimates referred to above.

During the period from March 24, until the final passage and approval of the Act, Public No. 5, 73rd Congress, on March 31, 1933, the War Department regulations were modified in conjunction with representatives of the Department of Labor and the United States Forest Service to coordinate them with the plans of their respective agencies.

2. The initiation of the effort.

On April 3, 1933, the President directed that the enrollment of the first 25,000 men in the Civilian Conservation Corps would commence on April 6. Executive approval of the War Department regulations, given on April 5, assigned each corps area commander his task, directing the enrollment of the first increment to be undertaken the following day. The next day the complete regulations governing the effort were forwarded to them. The Army was in gear to fulfill its part of an emergency conservation program that contemplated the enrollment of 250,000 men for reforestation work. The first men accepted by the Army were certified to the War Department by the Department of Labor on April 7. The final organization plans called for the Army to assume, under the general supervision of the Director, administrative control of the Civilian Conservation Corps camps. The functions of selecting recruits was the responsibility of the Department of Labor. The technical supervision of work projects was the responsibility of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior. The immediate objective of the War Department became the assembly of 250,000 men--approximately the number enlisted during the Spanish-American War--establishing them in a series of small camps in various and often isolated regions throughout the United States, and making therein adequate provision for health, welfare, and maintenance.

This rather wide extension of the War Department's duties was communicated to the corps area commanders in instructions issued by radio on April 12. The necessary amendments to War Department regulations were forwarded to the field in complete form, after approval by the Director, on April 19.

An obvious need under this enlarged mission was for a considerable number of officers to administer the 1,250 camps originally contemplated and to supervise the territorial districts into which the camps were grouped. To supplement available Regular personnel, the President authorized the use of a limited number of officers from the junior grades of the Reserve Corps.

3. Early operations.

The plan of the War Department for assignment of personnel, assembly of supplies and equipment, and establishment of maintenance systems was worked out to conform to the rate at which the Department of Labor certified applicants for enrollment.

4. Decisive action leading to the success of the effort.

On May 10, the Director asked the War Department, the Department of Labor, the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior to submit a plan under which the entire Conservation Corps (274,375) could be established in forest camps by July 1. Since organizational work and immunizing treatments at reconditioning camps and the transportation of units to final destination involved a minimum of three weeks, such a schedule meant that the last enrollee would have to enter a reconditioning camp by June 7.

Beginning on May 12, an average of about 8,500 men had to be enrolled daily. As a corollary to this, reconditioning camps had to be rapidly evacuated to provide space for incoming men. This, in turn, required speedy selection and preparation of all forest camps for reception of units. Clearly, the attainment of these objectives required the immediate application of emergency methods.

The General Staff was ready with a practicable program. This plan called for the prompt approval by the Director of about 300 additional work projects, the immediate transfer of necessary funds to the War Department, the removal of certain restrictions applying to the purchase of supplies, and the issue to the Department of Labor of appropriate instructions concerning selection of applicants. Provided these things were done, the War Department stood ready to guarantee success of its part in the program. Recommendations to this effect were submitted on May 12 to the Director and were promptly approved by the President. From that moment the Army started moving ahead at full speed. Regular Army activities were temporarily relegated to second place and in every line of activity priority was given to the execution of this emergency task.

To make available the maximum number of Regular officers there was ordered an early graduation at practically all service schools and a considerable withdrawal of commissioned personnel from all kinds of normal duty. The necessary instructions were promptly communicated to field commanders, to each of whom was accorded the requisite authority to carry out successfully his portion of the whole mission.

5. The mobilization accomplishment.

From May 12 until the successful completion of the assigned task on June 29, 1933, all effort was devoted to its execution.

On May 16, enrollment jumped 5,890 men to a total of 62,450, the next day added 8,100 men, the next 10,500. On June 1, a peak daily enrollment of 13,843 men was reached. The average daily gain in actual strength for this period was 8,700 men. During part of May, 150,000 men were in reconditioning camps being organized and equipped for the field. By June 7, 253,200 men had been enrolled, and by July 1, the enrollment of local men had increased this figure to 296,700. Of these, after deducting losses from all causes, 270,000 occupied 1,330 work camps in the forests of the country by June 29. Fifty-five thousand men in 335 companies were transported from the eastern corps areas to the far western states of the ninth corps area.

A comparison with World War accomplishment is interesting. During the corresponding first three months of the World War, the War Department mobilized by July 1, 1917, 117,000 men in the Regular Army, 58,000 men in the National Guard and 6,000 men in the National Army, or a total of 181,000 men. By that date less than 16,000 men (mostly Regular Army units) had embarked for France.

6. Subsequent operations.

Once organized at a strength of 275,000 men and launched on the Emergency Conservation Work program the further enlargement and maintenance of the Civilian Conservation Corps have been comparatively simple operations.

In July, 1933, some 28,000 veterans were added to the Corps; a year later an additional 50,000 men were absorbed to give relief in the states suffering from drought.

At the present time the total quotas of men in barracks camps in the continental United States is 353,364 men, consisting of 295,000 juniors, 32,614 veterans and 25,750 local experienced men, organized into 1,640 work companies engaged on conservation work projects in every state of the Union.

This strength has been maintained by quarterly replacement programs initiated on the first of each calendar quarter. These operations have been sizeable mobilizations in themselves; 120,000 men were enrolled beginning April 1, 1934; 162,000 (including 50,000 drought relief) beginning July 1, 1934; 99,000 on October 1 of that year and 69,000 on January 1, 1935. The enrollment of the 162,000 men in July, 1934, was completed by the end of that month and the enrollment of 99,000 in October in thirteen days.

Since July 1, 1933, the date on which the Corps was recruited to full strength, the average strength present for duty has been approximately 297,000 enrollees. The average member has served eight months. A total of 940,000 men have been enrolled in the Corps, clothed, fed, sheltered and transported to work projects. At the expiration of their enrollment periods, the men are transported home.

7. The corps area effort.

As previously indicated the success of the War Department effort has been due to its sound organization into nine corps areas and to the decentralization of the task to the nine corps area commanders. Each commander had the necessary staff and troops and was given the necessary authority to fulfill the mission assigned to him. As early emergency conditions passed the burden has been turned over more and more to Reserve officers and leaders developed from the enrollees.

The men initially certified to the War Department by the United States Labor Department and the Veterans Administration were sent to the nearest Army recruiting stations for acceptance by the Army. Here they were physically examined. Those rejected were furnished transportation to the point of selection and those accepted were cared for from that moment on. They were promptly dispatched to the nearest Army post functioning as a reconditioning camp and here enrolled, organized into companies, clothed, equipped and reconditioned for the work in the field. Later when units had established camps on work projects local experienced men were accepted by the

War Department at the work camps. In the West because of the great distances and scarcity of nearby Army posts, many of the projects were first occupied by units at reduced strength and then filled up by selectees dispatched directly to the work camps for examination and equipment. As greater stability developed men have been sent in increasing numbers directly from their homes to the work camps, thus permitting greater speed in their mobilization.

The organization of the corps areas to meet the task varied according to their facilities and their problems of supply, but in all the execution in the field rested upon wide decentralization of authority and responsibility. It is evident that a different solution would obtain in the First Corps Area in New England from that in the Ninth Corps Area with its great embrace of territory in the Far West.

All corps areas are organized into district commands. The district commander normally has charge of administration, supply, medical service, sanitation and welfare, establishing a supply joint at or near his district headquarters from which he dispatches subsistence and other supplies to the camps or to their railheads. In general, perishable items of the ration are obtained locally.

At corps area headquarters in some cases a separate Civilian Conservation Corps staff was set up and in others the corps area general staff functioned in the normal manner, extending its duties to include those of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Too great a tribute cannot be paid to the officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army who with grand enthusiasm, energy and loyalty initiated the work of organization, the occupation of the first work projects and successfully met the difficult problems of administration and supply then obtaining to give that high character to the Civilian Conservation Corps that has since stamped the whole endeavor, and to the officers of the Reserve Corps who have so inspiringly carried on.

8. Costs.

Out of every \$5.00 spent on Emergency Conservation Work, the War Department has expended \$4.00. By December 31, 1934, for the first twenty-one months of operations, the War Department had obligated a total of approximately \$437,000,000 out of a total of \$543,000,000 for CCC operations. As the average strength actually maintained during that period was 265,000 men, the total costs per man per year have been \$1.173.

However, Emergency Conservation Work gives employment regularly to others besides enrollees, namely, some 5,900 Reserve officers, seventy warrant officers, 410 contract surgeons, 160 nurses, 1,468 teachers, 18,000 technical supervising and facilitating personnel and approximately 3,000 artisans hired on a day to day basis. When the pay of these individuals is subtracted the costs of the Civilian Conservation Corps per enrollee approximates \$1.020 per year. Of this sum \$372 goes for his pay, \$85 for

his shelter, \$131 for clothing, \$140 for food, \$18 for medical treatment and care, \$50 for transportation and the remainder for supplies, equipment, freight and supervision, in which the materials and equipment necessary to carry out the various projects of conservation are included.

The success of the Civilian Conservation Corps has attracted attention to the American Army's readiness to perform important tasks incident to emergencies of peace. Our people have always counted with complete confidence upon the loyalty, devotion to duty, and professional ability of the Army, and upon its efficiency in coping with problems incident to war, to earthquakes, fire, flood, and drought. Its latest accomplishment has demonstrated its value as an agency splendidly trained and organized to meet and solve, upon a moment's notice, administrative and organizational problems of nation-wide scope and magnitude.

(Further light on the part played by the War Department in the mobilization and organization of the CCC camps is shown by the following summary of the CCC activities of the Quartermaster Corps, the Office of the Chief of Finance, the Surgeon General, the Chief of Chaplains, the Adjutant General's Office, the Office of the Assistant Secretary of War and the Office of Education.)

(Note: The Office of Education, U. S. Department of the Interior, acts in an advisory capacity to the War Department, in formulating the educational program).

The task of administering and providing for the needs of a suddenly created army of 300,000 men confronted the War Department with the initiation of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Food, clothing, shelter, transportation, materials, medical care, records and administration, finance, communication and education and religious activities had to be provided for a group of men larger than the Army of the United States during the Spanish-American War.

Problems were complicated by the fact that many Civilian Conservation Corps camps were in isolated sections of the country and that each camp contained the relatively small number of 200 enrollees.

General supervision of procurement devolved upon the Office of the Assistant Secretary of War. The Quartermaster Corps, with its widely dispersed local purchasing agencies, together with its large depot organizations, strategically located in producing centers, afforded the flexibility needed. The procurement of perishable items of subsistence and such other items as coal, gasoline, lubricating oil, was decentralized to local purchasing agencies and in many cases down to the single camp actually consuming the supplies. Inasmuch as the Civilian Conservation Corps, as conceived by the President, was essentially a relief agency, this local purchase of supplies carried out this conception and spread expenditures throughout the entire country, making a material contribution to the volume of business of many small local merchants.

Many items of supplies and equipment, for reasons of uniformity and of cost, had to be procured centrally by well organized agencies, with technical personnel, and this work was effectively handled by the Quartermaster Corps. No movement of enrolled men to conditioning camps or to work projects was delayed by reason of the lack of any essential supplies.

In subsisting enrollees, the ration prescribed for the Regular Army has been used. This furnished as nearly a completely balanced ration as is possible and has provided sufficient bulk and a variety to keep the enrollees in a healthy condition. The cost of feeding the members of the Civilian Conservation Corps, to January 1, 1935, is estimated at approximately \$60,000,000.

The clothing and equipage of the enrollees presented a problem of the first magnitude, involving the purchase and distribution of supplies valued at over \$87,000,000. Each enrollee has been provided with warm, comfortable clothing, suitable for the work upon which he has been engaged, a good bed upon which to sleep and plenty of warm bedding.

In connection with the purchases, it is interesting to note that after the first emergencies of the initial mobilization were met that formal invitations for bids on all types of supplies were issued and that ample time has been allowed for dealers throughout the country to submit bids and awards have been made to dealers in every section of the United States.

Following closely upon the problems of food and clothing was that of shelter. The total cost for the construction of camps, through January 31, 1935, was approximately \$31,000,000. At first the men were sheltered in heavy pyramidal tents. These have been gradually replaced until now practically all work camps have comfortable wooden barracks, kitchens, service buildings and a recreation hall.

The physical problems of transportation of enrollees and supplies has resulted in expenditures of approximately \$32,000,000. For additional, necessary supply transportation to February 1, 1935, approximately 5,000 motor vehicles have been purchased at a cost of \$3,000,000.

The Medical Department of the Army, charged with medical supervision of the Civilian Conservation Corps, was obliged to furnish medical care for four individuals where it had previously cared for one, and to become responsible for the health conditions in eight human communities where it was formerly responsible for one. With the inception of the Civilian Conservation Corps, all selectees were physically examined under Army medical supervision. Accepted men were given protective vaccinations against smallpox and typhoid fever. In connection with these inoculations, the Medical Department manufactured over a million doses of anti-typhoid vaccine.

Enrollees have been instructed in personal hygiene and given a **periodical** physical checkup. Emergency dental treatment has been provided. A medical officer has been stationed in nearly every Civilian Conservation Corps camp. Most of these physicians are members of the Reserve Corps.

Minor ills and injuries are treated in camp dispensaries and serious cases are moved to designated general or station hospitals--mostly Army hospitals.

Due to the remote location of many camps, some 400 additional ambulances were provided for patient transportation. For emergencies in isolated localities airplane ambulances were used in eighty-one cases, and the pack-mule litter proved a necessary measure of transportation from the depths of the Grand Canyon.

Rigorous food inspections, water inspections and vigilance against epidemics of respiratory disease have assisted in keeping a healthy Civilian Conservation Corps. There have been approximately 527,000 instances in which enrollees received periods of medical attendance in camps or were admitted to hospitals. In general, however, the men have benefited physically from their enrollment and a check on the weights of 14,000 enrollees, selected at random, disclosed an average weight gain per man of more than seven and a quarter pounds. The death rate among men in the Civilian Conservation Corps is only about one-third of the death rate shown by the American Experience Table of Mortality for men of a similar age group.

Of vital importance in the operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps has been the handling of financial affairs. The task of acting as fiscal agent for nearly all branches of Emergency Conservation Work was delegated to the Chief of Finance of the Army. All disbursements have been made through this agency. The major problem of disbursing arose in connection with the allotments of enrollees to needy dependents. Nearly 6,500,000 allotment checks, totalling approximately \$160,000,000, have been prepared and forwarded through the Office of the Chief of Finance, in addition to the thousands of other accounting and disbursing transactions. The Army pay-net, stretching from coast to coast, has rendered it possible to make these disbursements promptly and efficiently. Notwithstanding the difficulties incident to the creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the large numbers of men involved, the magnitude of the purchases and the scattered location of camps and supply points, the work of receiving, expending and accounting for all funds has gone forward with the minimum of delay and additional cost.

A complete and continuous record of locations of Civilian Conservation Corps units and other pertinent information is kept through the Office of the Adjutant General. A special section of the Adjutant General's Office to handle all matters pertaining to the Civilian Conservation Corps was established in May 1933. While the administrative operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps has been largely decentralized to corps area commanders, this office has had the task of handling a volume of correspondence attendant upon administering a corps three times the size of the Regular Army.

This office is the clearing house through which all communications to and from the field, relating to administrative matters, are handled. The Adjutant General was charged with the initiation and supervision of the

welfare and educational programs for the Corps. All funds pertaining to welfare and education are allotted to the Adjutant General, who provides the funds for all such activities authorized by regulations. In connection with the educational program, the Office of Education of the United States Department of the Interior, acts in an advisory capacity to the Army. The program prepared through the Office of Education specifically aims:

- "1. To develop in each man his powers of self-expression, self-entertainment, and self-culture.
- "2. To develop pride and satisfaction in cooperative endeavor.
- "3. To develop as far as practicable an understanding of the prevailing social and economic conditions, to the end that each man may cooperate intelligently in improving these conditions.
- "4. To preserve and strengthen good habits of health and mental development.
- "5. By such vocational training as is feasible, but particularly by vocational counseling and adjustment activities, to assist each man better to meet his employment problems when he leaves camp.
- "6. To develop an appreciation of nature and of country life."

During January, 1935, 22,642 classes and discussion groups were being conducted for men in the Civilian Conservation Corps, and 167,003 enrollees were carrying on efforts directed toward self-improvement.

Educational facilities in the camps include libraries, educational movies and often projectors, and frequently classrooms equipped with blackboards and desks.

The United States Office of Education selects and appoints camp educational advisers of which there are 1,468 - one at each regular Civilian Conservation Corps camp. Class attendance by enrollees in the Corps is not compulsory, nor is the curriculum prescribed, nor are specific methods mandated. Enrollees study what they wish to study. The job of the Camp Educational Adviser is to counsel with the enrollee, guide him, arrange suitable study materials for him, and point him toward greater vocational effectiveness.

The religious welfare of the enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps camps has been one of the chief concerns of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work. His efforts along this line have had the strong and consistent support of the President and the War Department.

The office of the Chief of Chaplains was primarily charged to submit certain suggestions and recommendations looking toward a complete organization of available chaplains and volunteer clergymen to insure at least one religious service per week in every camp. Only in exceptional instances is it found that enrollees are unable, if they wish, to attend periodically some religious service and to enjoy the ministrations of chaplains and clergymen of the denomination of their preference.

The assignment of reserve chaplains to camps has been gradually expanded by regulations so that one chaplain is now assigned to eight camps. At this writing, some two hundred and twenty chaplains are in the field and nearly two hundred contract clergymen are engaged to supplement their ministry in certain places of need. Besides this ministry, the volunteer services of thousands of clergymen have been accepted and their labors deserve the highest praise. At least twenty chaplains of the Regular Army are giving part-time service to the work in the camps.

In localities where camps are near to community churches, transportation is provided to take enrollees to religious services and in all sections of the country a most cordial welcome has been accorded to the young men of the camps.

As the large number of Civilian Conservation Corps camps sprang up, there arose the demand for immediate signal communication service. This was promptly met by an efficient system of decentralized service and supply. Communications activities were under the direction of the Signal Corps. In some cases, where telephone service was not practicable, short wave radio has been used as a means of communication.

A large volume of message traffic relating to the Civilian Conservation Corps activities was handled. During the first year of operation, approximately 6,000,000 words were sent at an average cost of less than one cent per word. The cost of property initially issued from Signal Corps stock to the Civilian Conservation Corps and the first year maintenance costs on such property totaled approximately \$66.00 per camp.

Although the Army's participation of the Emergency Conservation Work program is devoted primarily to administrative functions, a few work projects are supervised through the Army. One notable work project is that of flood control along the Winooski River in Vermont, where two large impounding dams have been built and channel obstructions removed to prevent the repetition of damage from floods similar to that along the Winooski in 1927 when fifty-five lives were lost and property damaged to the extent of \$13,500,000.

PARTICIPATION
of the
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AGENCIES
in
EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK
(Civilian Conservation Corps)

During the Two-year Period from
April 5, 1933, to March 31, 1935.

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Excerpts from a Report from the
Department of the Interior

**PARTICIPATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AGENCIES
IN EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK**

For the Two-Year Period
April, 1933 to March 31, 1935

In the early days of April, 1933, the assignment of Emergency Conservation Work camps offered an opportunity for the various divisions of the Department of the Interior to participate in the great conservation program which has been in progress for the past two years. The following divisions of the Department have participated in the program: the National Park Service, with camps being assigned to national parks and monuments, national military parks, and to the State Park Division which was created at the beginning of the EOW activity; the Office of Indian Affairs; the General Land Office, the Soil Erosion Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Territory of Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands.

National Park Service

The National Park Service has been in charge of the work on national parks and monuments, national military parks and State parks. Nothing approaching the scope of this work has ever been undertaken by any other government. Through Emergency Conservation Work the development of the nation's recreational areas has been advanced further than would have been possible in ten to twenty years under the old order that prevailed prior to initiation of the CCC. The practical benefits from land development and the use thereof are increased immeasurably when one takes into consideration the good done to the hundreds of thousands of young men given employment through this program.

A particularly happy feature of the participation in the CCC activities by the National Park Service has been the opportunity afforded to cooperate in an official way with State park agencies. There can be no doubt but that Emergency Conservation Work has been, to a very large degree, responsible both for increased interest in all types of parks in which it is being carried on and for the tremendous increase in State park acreage. Since the inauguration of the work Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Nevada, and New Mexico have entered the State park field. At least seventeen other States have acquired new parks.

National Parks and Monuments

For the first six months' enrollment period seventy-one companies were assigned to national park and monument areas; for the second enrollment period sixty-one companies; for the third, 102 companies, with an additional unit being assigned to Hawaii National Park, and for the fourth period eighty-seven, including six drought relief companies.

The specific work projects which have been completed will aid field officers of the National Park Service in an effective manner to conserve and preserve natural features. Protection against fire, insect infestation, blister rust and tree disease; roadside fixation; and erosion control have been major phases of the activity. A further description of the several classes of projects would include activities which aid in developing, protecting, and perpetuating natural areas, in protecting and preserving wildlife, in restoring battlefield sites, in providing guide service, and in developing various facilities which will provide the means for our citizenship to reach and utilize the scenic and primitive areas without despoiling them. The activities have been national in character.

One of the largest and most valuable specific projects was the clean-up of the shores of Jackson Lake, Wyoming. This lake, a large storage reservoir, extends for several miles along the eastern boundary of Grand Teton National Park. When the reservoir was constructed over twenty years ago, the water level was raised to include a large acreage of uncut timber. This timber, was of course, killed by the water, and accumulated in a disfiguring mass of debris along the lake shore and park roads. Since the CCC has been established, 47,267 man-days have been used to clear 3,194 acres of this piled-up and fallen timber. The project is about 85% completed, and the work done has contributed to the restoration of the aesthetic beauty of this superb scenic region.

The controlling of erosion in the Vicksburg National Military Park is another example of spectacular work. The Park is situated on hills of windblown "loess" in a region of excessive precipitation. Hundreds of erosion gullies - many of great extent - which threatened to undermine the valuable historical monuments, the terrain, and engineering works, had formed. During the progress of the CCC program 130,000 cubic yards of soil were placed on the area, and approximately 117 acres of sodding and seeding were completed. Incidental dams and flumes were also constructed to stabilize the slope and prevent continued erosion so far as possible.

The work in controlling forest fires within the areas supervised by the National Park Service was a valuable contribution of the CCC. Figures compiled by the Service through January 31, 1935, show that 67,517 man-days were used in fighting forest fires, and that 34,060 man-days were devoted to fire presuppression and prevention. Several hundred miles of protection trails and needed lookout houses, fire tool caches, boat docks, and telephone and radio installations were completed, all of which added to the high degree of forest protection which the National Park Service endeavors to maintain.

Civilian Conservation Corps Camps provided the National Park Service with a means of combating and controlling forest insect infestations in areas where scenic and aesthetic values are of the utmost importance. Through January 31, 1935, insect pest control measures have been carried on over an area of 253,373 acres of national park and monument forests. The

greater portion of this work consisted of checking the attacks of the ever-aggressive bark beetles in the coniferous forests of the western areas.

Projects which have contributed greatly to the interpretation of national parks and monuments have been the accomplishments of the relief model and museum exhibit laboratories at Fort Hunt, Virginia, and at Berkeley, California. The laboratory at Fort Hunt has developed relief models and dioramas of the eastern national park and monuments, while the laboratory in Berkeley has done similar work for the areas of the Service in the West. In each of the laboratories trained technicians have supervised the work of specially selected enrollees, with the result that the enrollees will be prepared to carry on similar activity after their discharge from the Corps.

Another important phase of the National Park Service work is the development and restoration of historical areas. The historical program engaged in by the CCC has had as its purpose conserving for future generations the sites and scenes of the great events of the country's history. Twenty-three CCC camps have worked on historical areas, ranging from the site of the earliest Colonial settlement on Jamestown Island, through such Revolutionary scenes as Washington's camp at Morristown to the great battlefields of the Civil War. The projects have consisted of conserving the areas so they suggest vividly the scene of the event. All work was founded on intensive and careful historical and archeological research. Physical evidences of historical conditions, such as the eroding earthworks at Richmond, the long-lost foundations in Morristown, and other vanishing remains, were discovered. Old maps, contemporary photographs, and rare records were studied, and the historical status of the areas was established as nearly as possible.

Following this first series of steps, conservation work was then undertaken which dealt with erosion control, fertilization, and planting. Fire prevention measures were taken to preserve historic buildings and invaluable records. Development for the use of visitors included work on roads to make the historic points accessible by safe highways.

By Executive Order No. 6542, dated December 28, 1933, the sum of \$2,325,000 was set apart for the acquisition of lands in national parks. This sum was allocated as follows:

To Great Smoky Mountains National Park	\$1,550,000
To Mammoth Cave National Park	300,000
To Shenandoah National Park	175,000
To Colonial National Monuments	300,000

In the Great Smoky Mountains National Park there has been acquired with these funds to date a total of 33,948 acres of land for \$947,747; and there are under contract or under condemnation 25,368 acres obligating \$422,575. In Mammoth Cave National Park there is under contract to be

purchased or condemned a total of 3,247 acres involving \$103,171. In Shenandoah National Park a total of 8,213 acres has been acquired for \$105,438, while under contract or condemnation are 5,023 acres, obligating \$46,754. In Colonial National Monument 792 acres have been acquired for \$91,456, with approximately 75 acres, mostly in small lots, contracted to be purchased or under condemnation obligating \$49,866.

State Park Division

The Emergency Conservation Work program presented to the National Park Service the immediate opportunity to improve and develop further its national parks and also to extend its standards and influence to the states through the development of a nation-wide system of state parks.

In April, 1933, an organization was set up which has extended Emergency Conservation Work camps to state parks, county, and metropolitan areas throughout the nation.

In the first six-month period of Emergency Conservation Work 105 CCC companies were assigned to state park projects in twenty-six states. In the second work period there were 239 companies in thirty-two states; in the third, 268 companies in forty states; and as the fourth period draws to a close, 348 companies are on State Park Division projects in forty-one states.

The interest among the states in the state park movement and in Emergency Conservation Work has been intense. The states of Illinois, New York, Indiana, California, and a few others with park programs underway grasped this new opportunity. The states with no program suddenly awoke to find themselves face to face with the opportunity to participate in a very important Federal aid project.

Five states have acquired their first park properties; seventeen have secured new parks or additions to parks. To administer and maintain these areas, legislatures in a score of states are planning legislation which will set up state park authorities.

Interest in conservation and recreation stirred up by the movement has, in the two years of Emergency Conservation Work, resulted in an addition of 457,000 acres to the nation's state parks. This raises the country's state park acreage to 3,650,000 acres. Of this nearly two million acres are under Emergency Conservation Work development.

Proof of the momentum the state park movement has gathered lies in the fact that in the four months since November, 1934, it is estimated that 81,000 acres have been added to state parks. This land has been secured through gift and purchase on the part of the states.

A state park as developed in this program has its timber tracts improved and protected, its topography saved from erosion and flood, and its

most adaptable acreage cleared for camp grounds and picnic areas.

Under experienced National Park Service supervisors and the park authorities of the states the CCC is constructing foot, horse, and vehicle trails and bridges; simple shelters, picnic tables, outdoor fireplaces, log cabin communities, recreational lodges; and places for boating, swimming and controlled fishing.

Most state parks contain that highly valuable resource--scenic beauty--and the developed areas are so arranged that use of the park will be concentrated and the majority of its acreage left untouched so this scenic beauty and the area's wildlife may go on unmolested.

The state park program combines conservation, recreation, restoration, rehabilitation, and the protection of wildlife. Conservation comes into the picture in those areas which are never touched beyond the construction of trails and cutting of fire lanes. Recreation thrives in the developed tracts with the cabins and the fireplaces and the lakes.

The actual accomplishments of the CCC companies under the supervision of the State Park Division in these two years are significant. The principal projects which have been under way fall under the following classifications with the construction accomplishments as indicated, through January 31, 1935:

- 596 miles of telephone lines
- 3,790 miles of foot, horse, and vehicle trails
- 1,535 foot, horse, and vehicle bridges
- 863 public camp ground buildings
- 4,049 other park structures
- 267 waste disposal systems containing 229,304 feet of pipe
- 422 miles of fences
- 875 recreation dams
- 56 lookout houses
- 53 lookout towers
- 127,639 acres of insect pest control

Office of Indian Affairs

Indian Emergency Conservation Work began July 1, 1933. At that time the annual income of the Indians was so small that thousands of them were in great need because of the drought and other conditions. For several years prior to the beginning of Emergency Conservation Work there had been a most unusual scarcity of rainfall throughout the plains' region and the far west where most of the Indians live. As a class, the Indians had very small capital, other than natural resources, and as these resources could not be converted into subsistence supplies in a period of economic distress, the native American faced an almost hopeless situation in mid-1933.

The Emergency Conservation Act authorized the carrying out, on Indian lands, of the various types of physical improvement and development of natural resources contemplated by this legislation.

Because of the peculiar needs of the Indians and the unusual conditions on Indian reservations, the President authorized a modified plan in regard to the work on Indian lands. On May 15, 1933, Director Fechner advised the Indian Service of this liberalization of plan regarding Emergency Conservation Work on Indian lands. The first allotment of funds became available to the Indian Service on June 20, 1933, and work commenced July 1, 1933.

The enrollment of Indians was effected through the local Indian agencies. Enrollment was open to persons 18 years of age and over, able to perform ordinary labor without injury to themselves and free from communicable disease.

Indians were permitted to work from camps or from their own homes. The cash allowance was \$30 per month, with quarters and food in camps. The family camp was an interesting development. Indian families moved their tents close to work projects. Inasmuch as they furnished their own quarters and subsisted themselves, they received commutation for quarters and subsistence. Provisions were made for sanitation and health.

For the period July 1, 1933 to March 31, 1934, the average daily number of enrolled men on the payroll was 9,268. For the period April 1 to December 31, 1934, the average daily number of enrolled men on the payroll was 10,483. It is estimated that approximately 26,000 to 27,000 enrollees had been employed on Indian Emergency Conservation Work as of March 31, 1935.

The health of the Indians has been benefited considerably by employment on Emergency Conservation Work. This is a natural consequence of healthful outdoor work and good food. From many reservations come reports that the average weight increase was from five to eight pounds per man--solid flesh and muscle--due to good food and healthful occupations.

There were only a few accidents, few cases of illness, and approximately twenty-five deaths. Of these, several were not connected with the work activities.

Special stress has been placed upon safety. Instructions from the office of the Director have been followed. Talks on safety matters have been held at regular intervals on the reservations. First aid classes have been held, and a number of Indians have completed the required fifteen hours.

Work projects have been undertaken on seventy-eight reservations in twenty-three states. Indian tribal councils were consulted as to the types of work to be undertaken.

During the summer of 1934, the Indian Service actively engaged in drilling wells to develop water to offset the terrific drought.

Four training camps to develop Indian leadership were established--one each at Yakima, Washington; Mescalero, New Mexico, and Fort Apache and Western Navajo reservations in Arizona. The courses dealt with soil erosion, forestation, and kindred subjects. Two hundred and twenty-two Indians were enrolled in these special camps, 211 of whom finished and received final rating. Upon return to their reservations, many of the Indians qualified for jobs as leaders, assistant leaders, and in a few instances, as foremen.

Although no formal educational program was offered, learning by doing was emphasized, and night classes were held on most of the reservations. The instructors were usually selected from among the supervisory personnel. Teachers from the regular Indian Service donated their time to this work, as did state and county teachers in many instances.

Training of Indians for leadership has been a major objective from the first. Effort was made to place Indians in positions for which they were fitted, promoting them gradually as they showed ability to assume responsibility and produce results in their work.

Disbursements are made by bonded officers of the various reservations on which Emergency Conservation Work is being undertaken. A high percentage went for payroll, including team hire, subsistence, etc. The total allotment of funds given to the Indian Service for Emergency Conservation Work for the two years ending March 31, 1935, was \$19,875,200.

The present value of Indian land holdings has been largely increased, due to water development, erosion control, rodent eradication, forestry activities, etc. In some instances the increase will be cumulative over many years. The morale of the Indians has been strengthened by Emergency Conservation Work, due to regular jobs and plentiful food. There has been a wholesome and stimulating effect upon individuals and tribes.

Nine major items of new construction on Indian Emergency Construction Work completed as of January 31, 1935, are as follows:

Telephone lines	3,145 miles
Fire breaks	892 miles
Truck trails	3,390 miles
Vehicle bridges	428
Horse trails	959 miles
Reservoirs	1,879
Springs and wells	2,222
Range fences	3,219 miles
Rodent control	5,659,107 acres

Soil Erosion Service (Transferred to U. S. Department of Agriculture
March 25, 1935)

The Soil Erosion Service has undertaken to deal with the problems of protecting the agricultural lands of this country from the disastrous consequences of erosion.

A variety of control measures is being applied, combining engineering, forestry, cropping, soil management and land planning practices, based on variations of soil, topography, rainfall, type of agriculture, and related conditions. Areas are mapped, photographed from the air, examined and classified in great detail. Characteristics of the soil and of slope gradient for each field are studied. The collection of these data includes other data on wood lots, pastures, timber resources, possibilities of wildlife development, and other features which may be peculiar to an area.

The work of the CCC enrollees under this agency is largely restricted to gully control. However, there are many other branches of work directly or indirectly connected with gully control upon which the men are employed. In a Virginia camp a large amount of river channel clearing has been done. In West Virginia, Iowa, Missouri, and Illinois limestone quarries and crushing plants have been operated, the crushed limestone being used to counteract acidity in soils and to increase soil fertility.

The allocation of twenty-two CCC camps to the Soil Erosion Service for the third camp period, April 1 to September 30, 1934, was of great value in forwarding this work. Twelve of the 172 new camps established in the drought stricken area in the summer of 1934 were allotted to the Soil Erosion Service. The continuation of all these camps was approved for the fourth camp period, October 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935, together with seventeen additional camps, so that as of March 31, 1935, there were fifty-one camps being operated by this service.

A summary of the operations in the fifty-one camps showed the following major items of work had been completed:

	As of January 31, 1935
Number of check dams built	102,195
Square yards of banks leveled and graded	2,096,227
Linear feet of planting on gully banks	3,204,761
Linear yards of ditches and terrace outlet channels	636,642
Acres of land on which rodent control was supplied	37,472
Square yards of land covered by topographical surveys	1,931,400
Pounds of tree seed collected for planting	115,775
Man-days used in fire prevention work	3,700

Bureau of Reclamation

During the third period, April 1 to September 30, 1934, eleven camps, under the general work supervision of the Bureau of Reclamation, were established. Two of these were regular third enrollment period camps, and nine were drought relief camps. In general, the type of work done was typical of the activities incidental to the construction and maintenance of irrigation projects in the arid sections of the West. Some of the more important Emergency Conservation Work projects were the construction of feeder canals to provide an additional water supply for irrigation on the Strawberry Valley, Sanpete and Moon Lake projects in Utah; timber clearance from 260 acres in Pine View Reservoir site, Ogden River projects; and the installation of concrete core walls in banks of canals to prevent damage by burrowing animals. The very material benefits derived and the successful accomplishments would not have been possible without the splendid cooperation of the people in the localities where camps were located and of the officers of the various participating branches of the Federal Government.

General Land Office

An unusual project engaged in by the CCC was an attack on the coal bed fires in Campbell County, Wyoming. During the summers of 1933 and 1934 a camp under the jurisdiction of the General Land Office was established. One of the jobs was the control of a fire 2,000 feet in length mentioned by the Sawyer Expedition of 1865. Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees constructed a temporary bridge with a 64-foot span to reach the blaze. The other coal beds worked on were generally twenty-five to forty-five feet in thickness, and the fires in some cases were 1,000 feet in length along the outcrop. Thus an opportunity was had for the first time to develop and test out on a large scale the technique of controlling coal bed fires.

Territory of Hawaii

Emergency Conservation Work was extended to the Territory of Hawaii and to Hawaii National Park by authority granted on December 11, 1933. The entire program is subject to the control of the Governor of Hawaii for the territorial portion of the program and of the National Park Service for the work which is in progress at Hawaii National Park, with the War Department participation being limited to the disbursement of funds. The work program for Hawaii National Park is very similar to that which is in progress for continental national parks and monuments. The program for the Territory of Hawaii is subject to the technical supervision of the territorial forester, and the activity has been planned to develop means to conserve the water resources of the four islands on which projects are in progress.

The original approval provided for 200 enrollees for Hawaii National Park and for 577 enrollees for the Territory of Hawaii. During the

fourth enrollement period the enrollment for the Territory of Hawaii was increased to 1,212.

Virgin Islands

Enrollment for the conservation work on the Islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix, Virgin Islands, was authorized on December 6, 1934, with 100 enrollees assigned to a camp on the Island of St. Croix and sixty on the Island of St. Thomas. Typical conservation work is being carried out by the native enrollees under the direction of a forester. Development of wind breaks, propagation of mahogany and bay trees, and spring development are some of the distinctive projects in progress at the present time. The War Department participation is limited to the disbursement of funds in a similar manner to that which exists for the Hawaiian projects.

PARTICIPATION
of the
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGENCIES
in
EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK
(Civilian Conservation Corps)

During the two-year period from
April 5, 1933, to March 31, 1935.

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(Excerpts from a Report from the
Department of Agriculture)

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ACTIVITIES OF
THE CCC CAMPS UNDER THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

From the beginning of Emergency Conservation Work in April, 1933, the U. S. Department of Agriculture has had a majority of the CCC camps under its work project supervision. Seven of its bureaus have been concerned in the policies, programs and plans of the CCC for the past two years. Through the Advisory Council for Emergency Conservation Work, the Department of Agriculture has actively cooperated with the Departments of War, Interior and Labor in the formulation of policies and procedures. In the planning and execution of many of the projects, the Department has worked with and through forestry and conservation agencies in all forty-eight states, the District of Columbia, Alaska and Puerto Rico.

During the six months' enrollment period ending March 31, 1935, the 1,128 camps under the Department of Agriculture work supervision have been divided between 477 on the national forests and other federal reservations administered by this department, 482 on state and private forest lands, 147 on erosion and flood control, mainly on agricultural lands, nineteen operated for the Tennessee Valley Authority and three for the Navy. During the two years of Emergency Conservation Work, the Department of Agriculture has averaged nearly three-fourths of the camps. In addition, the Department has had sole responsibility for the CCC work projects and administration of the camps in Alaska and Puerto Rico, where the camps are small, varying in size and are operated very informally.

As this Department, through its Forest Service, is directly in charge of and responsible for some 167,000,000 acres of federally-owned lands in the national forests in thirty-two states and in Alaska and Puerto Rico, it was logical that these national forests should receive a large number of the CCC camps allocated to the Department. In addition, the Forest Service has certain cooperative forest protection responsibilities toward state and private forest lands under the Weeks Law of 1911 and the Clarke-McNary Act of 1924. The government's own large forest acreage, plus that of states and private owners, had long been in need of better protection. These needs had been recognized and planned for, but it was not until the passage of the Emergency Conservation Act of March 31, 1933, and the creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps in early April, 1933, that a large scale effort was possible to carry out these plans.

In addition to forest protection and development there was the growing need of soil erosion and flood control which the Department's representatives had long recognized as scourge to the nation. Emergency Conservation Work gave the Department an opportunity to attack this problem by the assigning of 123 CCC camps to erosion and flood control in eighteen states.

The Act of March 31, 1933, was one of the most constructive and beneficial acts ever passed for the forests, soils and wildlife of the United States. Physical improvements on forest lands due to Emergency Conservation Work have been stupendous. The CCC enrollees, though "green," undernourished and untrained at the beginning of the program, have made an enviable and lasting contribution to American conservation.

Some of the outstanding accomplishments of the CCC during the past two years throughout the United States (including Alaska and Puerto Rico) are given, grouped under seven broad headings.

(1) - FOREST PROTECTION

(Figures shown here are as of January 31, 1935.. Work accomplished since that date will materially increase the totals.)

Forest fires are the scourge of the forests, and a forester's first duty is forest protection. Naturally, therefore, protection of the forest from fire first, through protective improvements and developments, and then its protection from insect and disease attacks, have been prominent in all CCC work. To enable forest rangers and wardens to detect and report forest fires while yet small, there have been built and maintained 65,593 miles of telephone line, 796 lookout houses and 1,646 lookout towers, while 2,613 acres have been cleared on seven emergency airplane landing fields. For reasonably quick access to forest fires after they start there have been constructed 42,276 miles of truck trails or low-duty roads, and 71,796 miles of such roads maintained or bettered; 3,736 miles of horse and 3,476 miles of foot trails have been built; 2,419 foot, 519 horse and 31,233 vehicle bridges constructed. In case fires do start, even with truck trails and men, there must be tools and equipment available; therefore 6,027 tool houses and boxes have been constructed. As fire preventive measures to assist in keeping fires from starting or at least spreading, there have been cleared 32,130 miles of fire breaks; 17,972 miles of roadside have been cleared of inflammable material, while 4,852 miles of similar work along trails has been done. Actual reduction of fire hazard has been done on 892,476 acres.

In some states, underground water exists which can be readily tapped for use in fire fighting through special pumps and simple pile-driving machinery mounted on a truck. To locate areas with underground water, surveys were made on some 3,067,765 acres. Fire prevention and pre-suppression occupied some 753,368 man-days. Federal and state foresters from the west report that the mere presence of CCC camps in the forests has seemingly made a very noticeable reduction in the number of incendiary fires during the past two years. Actual fighting of forest fires consumed 1,503,206 man-days. Praise must be extended to the CCC boys, few of whom had ever seen a forest fire, for their splendid, and in some cases, heroic, work battling many a western forest inferno; their motto seemed to be "Never Give Up."

Forests must also be protected from insects and fungi. Pine beetles, gypsy moths, European bark beetles, grass-hoppers and other forest insects were controlled on 3,498,307 acres. Fungus diseases, such as blister rust and Dutch elm disease were fought, the former through New England, the lake states and especially in Idaho where 126,000,000 wild currant and gooseberry bushes were dug up and burned to destroy these plant hosts. Blister rust control work in Idaho was a notable achievement for this disease threatens forests now containing some 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ billion board feet of merchantable white pine. The newly arrived Dutch elm disease threatens the American elm throughout New England and the Middle Atlantic states; effective work in destroying the European bark beetle, the carrier of this disease, was done on 60,000 trees which were felled and burned. In northern Arizona, control of pine twig-blight was effectively done on 27,107 acres. Altogether, tree and plant disease control work was done on 3,605,645 acres.

Many foresters hold that the contribution of the CCC to American forest protection alone has been worth the entire cost of Emergency Conservation Work. This contribution has been in fire prevention and control, and control of forest-destroying insects and fungi throughout the forest regions of the United States.

(2) - FOREST IMPROVEMENT

(Figures as of January 31, 1935.)

Broadly, this includes first, timber stand improvement by removal of dead, defective and worthless trees, thinning overcrowded stands, inventories or timber stand estimates, surveys and forest cover maps; and secondly, reforestation, such as growing and planting of forest seedlings. General forest clean-up work has been done on 21,114 acres, while forest stand improvement, such as thinnings, limbing, etc., have covered 1,599,123 acres. Timber estimating and forest type mapping have been done on some 15,416,767 acres. Some 7,615 experimental forest plots were also laid out for forest research.

Emergency Conservation Work has given a decided impetus to reforestation or forest planting. Planting of young trees has been done on 236,969 acres; as a general rule about 1,000 trees are planted per acre, which would mean approximately 236,969,000 young trees planted. Most of this planting was in the lake states and on soil erosion control projects. On forest nurseries, federal and state, a total of 452,155 man-days was put in. To provide seed for the greatly expanded forest nursery program, 118,005 bushels of cones (evergreens) and 821,184 pounds of hardwood seed have been collected by the CCC.

(3) - FOREST RECREATION

(Figures as of January 31, 1935)

The use of the forest for public recreation is recognized by

foresters as right and proper, and all modern federal and state forest plans make provision for this use. Simple camp grounds in the forest, equipped with pure drinking water, rustic fire places and rest-rooms appeal greatly to the American public, especially in these days of increased leisure, and moreover are conducive to better public health and a broadened mental outlook. To carry out this purpose 13,698 acres were cleared for public camp grounds, 1,477 camp ground buildings such as shelters and rest houses were built, while 25,941 other facilities such as simple stone fireplaces, picnic tables, rustic seats, and other inexpensive camping conveniences were constructed.

Simple landscaping of public camp grounds and some field forest headquarters, such as grading of road slopes and parking areas, covered 59,734 cubic yards, while general landscaping was done on 7,393 acres. A total of 205 dams has been built for recreation purposes.

(4) - RANGE AND WILDLIFE

(Figures as of January 31, 1935)

The national forests provide importantly for summer range for many thousands of sheep and cattle. The maintenance of a forage cover is, therefore, most essential on those areas so used. Rodents, such as ground squirrels, prairie dogs, pocket gophers, rabbits, and porcupines, may damage the forage cover seriously, and may also (especially rabbits and porcupines) damage young trees. Small groups of CCC enrollees working out from regular camps in the lake states and western states controlled rodents on 5,011,985 acres.

Poisonous plants on livestock ranges cause large annual losses; such plants were eradicated on 75,140 acres. A unique project along this line was the eradication of poison hemlock in Woody Creek Valley near the old mining town of Lenado, on the Holy Cross National Forest, Colorado. This plant, a native of Europe, is said to have started from some seed thrown out the door of a cabin used by an Italian miner. The plant, which is poisonous to man and beast, spread rapidly in its new environment and was gradually crowding out other vegetation in this valley.

Revegetation of worn out or overgrazed range was done on 32,007 acres in the Western forests. For better handling of livestock on the range, 253 corrals, 2,147 miles of fence, and 1,479 cattle guards and gates have been built.

The CCC's contribution to wildlife development has been large. Three camps have done work exclusively on refuges, while many forest (both federal and state) and erosion camps have devoted considerable time to this activity. Outside of fire protection, improvement and development work done on the refuges by the enrollees, 1,183 springs and wells have been developed for wildlife and livestock, 516 reservoirs built, 3,019 ponds

developed for birds and fish, 45,929 acres of lake, pond and beaches have been built or improved, 1,768 miles of streams cleaned out or developed, while a total of 6,311,160 fish-fry or fingerlings have been placed in forest waters.

In addition to the above work done directly for wildlife, Emergency Conservation Work funds were authorized for the acquisition of lands for federal migratory bird, wildlife, and big game refuges.

(5) - SOIL EROSION AND FLOOD CONTROL

(Figures as of January 31, 1935)

As a start on the control of soil erosion, prevalent almost throughout the United States, 123 soil erosion camps were approved early in the CCC. This work, as the main activity, has been continued in twenty-two different states, and has been done as a part-time project in seventeen other states. The Forest Service has had general work supervision of 123 soil erosion camps with the Bureaus of Agricultural Engineering and Chemistry and Soils acting as technical advisers. Camps have been concentrated largely on the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri watersheds. Approximately 875,024 check dams (largely temporary) have been built, and millions of young trees set out, in addition to thousands of square yards of grass sowing, sodding, and planting of trees and shrubs. Banks of streams and roads have been protected to the amount of 106,025,204 square yards, while drainage and diversion ditches cover 1,330,123 linear yards.

On soil erosion and flood control projects, 17,909,530 linear feet of line and grade surveys have been run and 100,972,141 square yards of topographic surveys made. Earth fills made cover 3,318,821 cubic yards, while 53,442 cubic yards of concrete, 31,841 cubic yards of rubble masonry and 310,916 cubic yards of rock fill have been used in dam construction. On the Tennessee Valley Authority land, in connection with gully control, approximately 8,000,000 square yards of brush matting have been laid down.

Soil erosion control work has come to be greatly appreciated in farming areas and the projects completed are already serving as valuable local demonstrations to farmers and landowners.

The soil erosion and reforestation work done by the nineteen CCC camps for the Tennessee Valley Authority is in a class by itself. Here 86,503 dams of various types have been built and work completed so far is benefiting 171,000 acres. The major objective at first has been to prevent erosion which would dump gravel and silt into the reservoir being created by the Norris Dam.

FOREST RESEARCH HELPED

Advance in forest research methods and technique has been greatly helped through Emergency Conservation Work. The nation-wide forest inventory has been extended in five national forest regions; fundamental

data needed in forest stand improvement, especially growth and utilization studies, have been collected; great strides have been made in fire control technique, especially in fire zone mapping; range reseeding methods have been more thoroughly studied, especially in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and Nevada; and erosion control studies on soils, water action, degree of slope, etc., have been carried on throughout the western, lake, middle western, and southern states.

(6) - CCC IN ALASKA AND PUERTO RICO

CCC in these two outlying territories is unusual in several particulars - first, in both cases the camps as well as the work are handled entirely by the Forest Service, the Army functioning only as paymaster. In Alaska, there are 325 enrollees, all middle-aged men and not handled in 200-man camps, since the work projects are widely scattered and relatively small. The work is mainly truck and foot trails, camp ground development, and timber estimating. In Puerto Rico there are 2,400 enrollees. Many of the men are married (with an average of five or six dependents each) and the age limit is waived. The work is mainly truck and foot trails, nursery and forest planting and recreational development.

(7) - LAND PURCHASES

Progress made during the past two years in forest land acquisition has been greater than that made previously in the entire twenty-two years under the Weeks and Clarke-McNary Acts. Use of allotments from Emergency Conservation Work appropriations was authorized in 1933 by the President for purchase of lands for national forests and migratory bird wildlife and game refuges. Some 97,000 acres have been purchased or are under option for these wildlife refuges in thirteen states, while 8,426,006 acres have been purchased or are in the process of purchase for national forests in twenty-five different states and Puerto Rico.

As forest lands are approved for purchase, they are immediately placed under administration by the Forest Service and will thereafter be protected from fire and managed for sustained timber protection and the other values. Various types of forestry work have been carried on upon the new lands acquired by Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees. States in which new forest lands have been acquired include Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Alabama, Arkansas, and the Territory of Puerto Rico.

(8) - GENERAL

The advancement of conservation in the United States by the Emergency Conservation Act of March 31, 1933, through the work of the CCC, has been tremendous and heartening; it has pushed forward conservation

progress from ten to twenty years. The major gains have been (a) real and lasting physical accomplishments in the forests and on other land (b) greatly increased public understanding and appreciation of the meaning and purpose of conservation (c) the practical training of CCC enrollees in conservation methods, practices and purposes (d) a nation-wide stimulation of interest in forestry, soil erosion control and conservation on the part of states and private landowners (e) a many-fold increase in the rate of acquisition of lands for national forests and federal wildlife refuges, and (f) an accelerated program of forest research in problems relating directly to the CCC work projects.