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C O N S E R V A T I O N C O R P S**



**F I S C A L Y E A R E N D E D
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United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

1940

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS ORGANIZATION

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS,
Washington, D. C., June 30, 1940.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you my report embracing the activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940.

Very respectfully,

J. J. McENTEE, *Director.*

Hon. PAUL V. McNUTT,
*Administrator, Federal Security Agency, Wash-
ington, D. C.*

CONTENTS

	Page
Statement of the Director	1
Supplemental statement on. Selection	13
The War Department and the CCC	17
The Department of the Interior and the CCC	39
The Department of Agriculture and the CCC	51
The Veterans' Administration and the CCC	60

APPENDICES

A. Public, No. 163, Seventy-fifth Congress, as amended "An Act to establish a Civilian Conservation Corps, and for other purposes" and Executive Orders No. 7677-A and No. 8133	62
B. State selecting agencies for the CCC as of June 30, 1940:	
a. Designated to select junior enrollees	67
b. Designated to select veteran enrollees	70
C. Selection, CCC, by States, fiscal year 1940	73
D. Average distribution of CCC camps by States, by services, fiscal year 1940	74
E. Strength and enrollment data:	
Chart of enrolled strength by months, fiscal year 1940	76
Total enrolled strength of the CCC by States in which enrolled, by months, fiscal year 1940	77
Losses among members of the CCC by major causes, by months, fiscal year 1940	78
Civilian Conservation Corps summary of total employment by months, fiscal year 1940	78
Commissioned officers and enlisted men on duty with the CCC, fiscal year 1940	78
F. CCC morbidity and mortality, fiscal year 1940	79
G. Map of Continental United States showing the average distribution of CCC camps, all services, during the fiscal year 1940	80
H. Estimated amount of allotments to dependents, by States, fiscal year 1940	81
I. Safety record, fiscal year 1940	82
J. Statements of obligations by major purposes from the Office of the Chief of Finance, United States Army, by departments, and totals thereof, fiscal year 1940	83-86
K. Civilian Conservation Corps cooperating agencies	87

- L. Total work completed during the fiscal year 1940 Follows p. 87
- All services.
 - General Land Office.
 - Office of Indian Affairs.
 - Bureau of Reclamation.
 - National Parks and Monuments.
 - State parks.
 - Grazing Service.
 - Bureau of Biological Survey.
 - Forest Service.
 - National Agricultural Research Center.
 - Bureau of Plant Industry.
 - Soil Conservation Service.
 - Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.
- M. Total work completed by States, Territories, and aggregates thereof,
fiscal year 1940 Follows p. 87

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR, CCC

STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTOR

The fiscal year 1940 saw the general operations of the CCC carried on in a manner substantially similar to the pattern employed of prior years. The Corps continued to carry out its triple objectives of providing employment, extending training and completing extremely large amounts of work designed to protect and increase the natural resources wealth of the United States.

Operations were carried on in every State, the District of Columbia, the territories and insular possessions of Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The peak strength for the 1,500 camps in the Continental United States was 300,000, with an average strength approaching 270,000, plus an additional 7,000 Indians and 4,000 territorials.

Surplus Returned to Treasury

Obligations, from a \$295,000,000 appropriation, totaled approximately \$280,500,000—leaving a balance of \$14,500,000 which was returned to the Treasury.

Increasing emphasis was given to all types of enrollee training. During the latter part of the year extra efforts were devoted to increasing the scope and amount of training given in noncombatant subjects, with a direct bearing on national preparedness. Operating as a unit of the Federal Security Agency, the Corps again had the close cooperation of the War Department, the Department of the Interior, Department of Agriculture and the Veterans' Administration, in carrying out its Nation-wide activities.

CCC Place in National Defense

The tremendous importance of the Civilian Conservation Corps as an instrumentality for national defense was thrown into bolder relief in May by the collapse of France and the launching in this country of a huge new program for enormously strengthening the country's defenses against foreign aggression. While those in charge of the CCC program were aware of the contributions it had been making and was continuing to make to national security through its conservation and man-building programs, the average citizen did not realize the extent of the Corps' contributions to defense until national atten-

tion was suddenly focused upon the need for developing the physical hardihood of our youth population and for training large numbers of men in skills needed in the advancement of industrial defense.

It was then realized that the Nation, through the Corps, for 7½ years had been converting unemployed young men without work experience into strong, vigorous young men who could drive trucks, tractors, which are first cousins to tanks, build roads, bridges, telephone lines, and do many other kinds of work which would aid in the advancement of industrial defense and in the organization and strengthening of the military forces.

Conservation Advanced

It had also contributed heavily to national security by the advancement of such major conservation projects as the reforestation of 2 million acres of lands, the protection from erosion of more than 4 million acres of farm land, the return of grass and water to the cattle-raising lands of the West, the improvement of forests and parks and the development of wildlife refuges and other facilities for the Nation's wildlife population.

In the Civilian Conservation Corps this country has a going concern which has shown itself capable of developing physical hardihood in youth and of providing practical training and work experience which enable young men not only to help themselves but their country as well. This country had the initiative to launch the CCC program and support it through the years leading up to the critical world situation today, and is thereby collecting extra national defense dividends today.

The Corps has brought physical hardihood to 2,300,000 young men who now or shortly will be in selective service age groups. It made possible the creation of large numbers of trained men in such skills as truck driving, mechanics, road building, telephone line construction, and radios. Through the Corps the Nation has been converting unemployed young men without work experience into good workers and good citizens and at the same time advancing a tremendous conservation program which has added importantly to our natural resource wealth and economic preparedness.

Corps a "Going Concern"

It may be repeated that the Corps today is a going concern operating 1,500 camps and giving employment to more than 300,000 enrollees, including Indians working on Indian reservations, enrollees in Alaska, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands and a considerable num-

ber of men employed in such capacities as camp commanders, project superintendents, educational advisers, and their assistants. The Corps is ready for rapid expansion if the need arises. Annually, the corps, through physical training, including daily calisthenics for all juniors, through careful and corrective medical attention, through nourishing food, through hard work and regular hours is bringing physical hardihood to close to 250,000 "teen-age" youngsters who will be old enough for selective service in from 1 to 4 years.

The Corps has hastened and is hastening the day when this country will be adequately prepared for any aggressor or combination of aggressors. By continuing this man-building program, the Nation will continue to strengthen national defense by building up the health and skills of youths for selective service, thus assuring a constant flow of healthy, well-developed young men into the age groups now affected by the selective service law.

Human Resources Built Up

The Civilian Conservation Corps was launched at a time when protracted economic depression had built up a huge surplus of unemployed and inexperienced, needy young men. The Corps was launched because of a belief that this Nation could not afford to waste this huge human resource. Today, we are in the midst of industrial expansion. Employment is rising.

Jobs are more plentiful. Yet, in spite of rising employment rolls, hundreds of thousands of young men have not yet been able to find a place in the economic world. Hundreds of thousands are unable to obtain the work experience which would find them economic security. In this current National defense emergency this nation cannot afford to neglect its youth population. It must give them a chance to grow up strong and vigorous. It must afford them work experience. They must be taught to work and work hard. If parents cannot afford to give their sons needed work experience and training and if they cannot find gainful employment, it must still be provided.

As the fiscal year ended, the Corps was emphasizing every phase of its work and training program which contributed to national defense.

Noncombatant Training

The Civilian Conservation Corps stands today as one of the Nation's best facilities for training young men for national defense and useful citizenship. The Congress recognized this fact during its last session when it adopted as part of Public Resolution No. 88 a Senate amend-

ment (sec. 38) authorizing the President to direct that CCC enrollees be trained in skills vital to military operations. These skills would include, "* * * but are not restricted to cooking, baking, first aid to the injured, operation and maintenance of motor vehicles, road and bridge construction, photography, signal communications, and other matters incident to the successful conduct of military and naval activities."

Training in the skills enumerated in Public Resolution 88 was already being carried on in the 1,500 CCC camps as part of the routine work and training program. However, steps were taken immediately to intensify training along these lines and in other skills which the Director felt were important from a national defense standpoint.

Training for Private Jobs

Despite the fact that stress has been laid on national defense training and that this training has been carried on without additional funds, the CCC has not and does not propose to lose sight of its original purpose—the training of unemployed young men for private jobs and the conservation of our country's national resources. That work has gone on as it did before the national emergency.

There is a purpose in this that transcends emergency situations.

It is wise that the Nation look beyond the years of rearming when this country and every other is directing its energies toward arming against aggression. We must look to future years when we return to normal peacetime occupational pursuits. When that day arrives, young men will still need the fundamental practical training that is now available to them in the CCC. It is not enough, in our specialized economic scheme, to have a smattering of skill and knowledge which will enable a worker to "get by." Employers are more and more demanding that the men on their pay rolls know how to do a job well, be familiar with safety regulations, and be physically and mentally accustomed to doing a full day's work without loss of efficiency.

Practice and Production Method

Often these attributes are not readily gained in the course of formal academic schooling. Practice, coupled with formal instruction, is a better teacher. CCC enrollees are shown how to do a job, they do it over and over again, correcting each time the mistakes that are pointed out to them, until the doing of the work comes as second nature. This training is supplemented by formal training in the camp classroom and in nearby schools.

Meanwhile, the projects on which they are working grow, a new forest here, a dam there, a bridge elsewhere. The enrollee-workers feel the thrill of accomplishment, a personal pride in this result of their own handiwork. The psychological effect is to arouse their ambition

to improve themselves. They like to see their muscles grow strong, their backs, arms and faces tan from the outdoor work. In sharp contrast to the frail, oft-times undernourished lads who frequently are admitted to the Corps as rookies, are the husky, tanned youths who have been in the CCC for a time—confident young fellows who have learned what a job is and that they are capable of doing it.

The CCC boy is trained primarily for a place in the industrial life of the country, but, what is more important at this time, this training may be preliminary to and of high value in both the combatant and the non-combatant phases of our National Defense program. The in-camp regimen prescribed by the Army and that on the project work prescribed by the Technical Services together make a contribution to the life of the CCC.

Integrated Program

Basically, this training is in itself a vital contribution to national defense. It develops a sturdy, self-reliant youth, equipped to cope with emergencies. It conditions these young men for wartime service by teaching them to live together in barracks, to keep fit physically, to think for themselves, to apply themselves to the job at hand, and to obey instructions. The work itself contributes to national defense by conserving and improving the conditions of our soil and forests.

While the enrollees have never had any military drill, target practice, nor manual of arms in the CCC camps, they have received basic training in many of the elements of what every rookie has to go through, what the Army would call "the school of the soldier."

They have learned about first aid, safety, sanitation, personal hygiene, something of discipline, they have learned how to live together, work together, play together, and best of all, how to do a real day's work. They have received invaluable training in work habits, work skills, and work attitudes. All of them have improved physically and their morale has gone up. They have fitted themselves for jobs in industry and also for national defense jobs.

Defense Job "Carry-over"

Not by design but it is a fact that at least 75 percent of the field jobs in the general run of CCC camps are the same types of work which engineer troops are called on to do, either in peace or war. Construction of roads, and trails, bridges, dams, breakwaters, water and waste disposal systems, telephone lines, fences, lookout towers, garages, storehouses, and shelters, felling, skidding, and sawing of timber and logs, running and maintenance of trucks, tractors, jackhammers, road machines, and pile-drivers—these are merely some of the many jobs the CCC youths perform.

The doing of such jobs means learning something about using and caring for machinery of various kinds, how to use powder and dynamite ("demolitions," the Army calls this), carpentry, masonry, plumbing, placing of culverts, setting up of telephone poles and fence posts, surveying, blacksmithing, concrete work, electrical wiring, and many others. The CCC not only does these jobs but they do them under trained foremen, and the jobs are no "playtime" work—the jobs have to be done to blueprint and specification—they have to stand up and stand critical inspection.

Regularity a Keynote

The biggest and perhaps the most important job of the CCC from a national defense standpoint is this general training given all enrollees in the Corps. They are taught to keep regular hours and to direct their activities to useful purposes. When on the work project, they put in a full day at the jobs to which they are assigned. Some operate jackhammers, others wield shovels, axes and other tools, others drive trucks or tractors. Whatever they do, they are learning while they work. After the work day ends they have leisure time, with opportunities to attend classes either in camp or at nearby schools or to study in the camp library. The great majority of them take advantage of these opportunities.

Each year the CCC turns back into private life approximately 300,000 men better equipped to cope with the problems of modern society. They have learned how to work and how to apply their leisure time to better advantage. They have associated with other men of widely varying temperaments and personalities—a cross section, as it were, of the temperaments and personalities with which they will deal in later life. They have learned to live in barracks, to practice personal and public hygiene. They have acquired a community spirit which makes them feel that they are not an isolated cell in the mass of humanity, but a living, breathing, integral part of our whole complex civilization. If the CCC had done nothing else, this psychological change in the outlook of the enrollees toward life probably is worth the entire cost of the program. It has nullified to a great degree the un-American tendencies that are frequently spawned of unemployment and despair.

Large Numbers Trained

It is vital to the efficient functioning of a mechanized and motorized military force that there be an adequate supply of operators and repair men. The CCC trains each year approximately 45,000 Truck drivers, 10,000 tractor operators, and 5,000 operators of power shovels, drag lines, motor patrol graders and other items of automotive equipment.

In the 1,500 camp garages, 5,000 men are receiving training as automotive maintenance men. They learn how to keep the machinery running in the field, how to change parts, how to make those repairs and adjustments which do not require heavy jacks or hoists.

When the machine needs overhaul or major repairs, it is sent to one of the CCC Central Motor Repair Shops, where enrollees are training under skilled automotive mechanics in every phase of automotive repair. The shops serve the dual purpose of providing this training and of keeping the 43,000 pieces of CCC automotive equipment in good repair at cost. When all the shops are established, there will be 63 of them located in all sections of the country. In them as many as 3,000 enrollee-apprentices can be trained at one time without lessening the efficiency of the repair program. Still more can be trained by the addition of classroom space and instructors.

Many former CCC enrollees who had received training either in automotive repair or operation have joined the military services. They have brought with them this specialized training, relieving training officers of the need for teaching them the fundamental steps. There is much in common between the operation of a tank and a caterpillar tractor. CCC trucks are standard makes similar to those used by the Army. The CCC truck and tractor operators learn their job over difficult terrain—narrow forest and mountain roads, farm fields where the footing for such machinery is insecure and on construction projects.

All CCC enrollees do not become automotive operators or repair men. There is a broad list of specialties in which they receive training, the bulk of them bearing directly on national defense. The current training program involves the instruction annually of 60,000 enrollees in road construction, 13,700 in road maintenance, 18,600 in building construction.

In other fields, they are trained in the following numbers:

<i>Operators of trucks, tractors, power shovels, drag lines, etc., and other heavy equipment</i>	60,000
<i>Road construction workers</i>	60,000
<i>Building construction men (including workers in concrete, practical carpenters, stone masons, painters, electricians, and plumbers, etc.)</i>	25,000
<i>Telephone line construction workers</i>	10,000
<i>Operators of air hammers, air compressors</i>	8,100
<i>Blasters and powder men</i>	7,900
<i>Bridge builders and bridge construction workers</i>	7,500
<i>Semiskilled mechanics</i>	500
<i>Maintenance mechanics and mechanics helpers</i>	5,000
<i>Practical welders</i>	1,500
<i>Practical blacksmiths</i>	1,500
<i>Surveyors, map makers, map readers, and draftsmen</i>	3,000
<i>Axemen, sawyers, sawfilers, and sawmill men</i>	12,135
<i>Operators of crushers</i>	975
<i>Pipe-line construction workmen</i>	5,900

<i>Quarry workers</i>	6, 200
<i>Clerks</i>	3, 200
<i>Warehousemen</i>	3, 000
<i>Cooks</i>	4, 500
<i>Bakers</i>	2, 000
<i>Mess stewards</i>	950
<i>Supply stewards</i>	1, 500
<i>Hospital and infirmary attendants</i>	3, 000
<i>Radio operators</i>	600

Cooking and Baking Instruction

Since the CCC was established in 1933 it has trained its own enrollee cooks and bakers to man the kitchens in the 1,500 camps. Cooking and baking schools are maintained in each of the nine Army Corps areas. Enrollees assigned to these schools are trained under competent instructors and get further practical experience after they return to the camps as cooks and mess stewards.

Preparation of a mass menu is much different from cooking a meal for a small family group. The proportions of ingredients vary according to the number of persons to be served. The CCC cooks and bakers learn the art of feeding large numbers of men. They are taught proper methods of selecting foods with an eye to Army standards of quality, balanced diets, kitchen sanitation and the keeping of commissary books.

Projected increases in the size of the military establishment require an enlargement in the cooking staff to feed these additions. Good food is highly important to preserve the morale and the health of the armed forces.

Health and Physical Hardihood

That the CCC has had a profound effect on the health and toughness of the enrollees is an undeniable fact. Periodic samplings of their weight shows gains ranging from 8 to 14 pounds per man a few weeks after enrollment. The tanned, healthy, well-muscled men who are discharged from the Corps at the end of their enrollment are in marked contrast to the pale, oft-times stoop-shouldered, undernourished youths who replace them in the camps. Good health and physical hardihood are developed by (a) healthful living conditions, (b) camp routine, (c) toughening work, (d) calisthenics, and (e) regular medical and dental care, including immunization against epidemic diseases.

(a) The 1,500 CCC camps must be kept clean. The kitchens, the food, and the water supply are under constant check. Approved sanitation devices are in operation. The daily routine of the enrollees includes a policing of barracks and camp grounds. The buildings, though of simple construction, are substantial and well-ventilated.

(b) Enrollees get up at a fixed time, follow a regular schedule of

eating, working, and relaxation throughout the day, go to bed at a regular time. Regular habits make for better health.

(c) On the job, the enrollees are expected to do a good day's work. They may use a pick, a mattock, a shovel. They may drive a truck or a tractor. They may swing an axe. Whatever they do, it is toughening, a man's work. Their muscles grow strong under this daily work.

(d) Coupled with the toughening work in the field, the enrollees take a regular daily calisthenics drill. Much of the field work develops only certain muscles. The calisthenics, scientifically planned by Army experts in body development, are designed to give each muscle in the body proper exercise.

(e) When an enrollee enters the Corps he is given a physical examination, vaccinated against smallpox, inoculated against typhoid. Throughout his stay with the Corps he has regular access to medical and dental care. Thus his resistance to disease—one of the danger spots in any large concentration of persons—is developed, and such ailments as infected teeth or tonsils and the like quickly remedied.

It should also be emphasized that, through its work in looking after the health of the CCC enrollees, the Office of the Army Surgeon General has gained wide experience in protecting the physical welfare of large concentrations of men. This experience should be of untold value in the present emergency. By using volunteer groups of CCC enrollees as subjects for experiment, the Surgeon General has had an opportunity to study and observe the effectiveness of recently developed pneumonia vaccine. Since new groups of enrollees are inducted into the CCC every three months, the Surgeon General's staff has been able to keep a check on prevalence of epidemic diseases which might endanger groups of men to be inducted into the military service.

The health of the CCC enrollees is dealt with further in the section of this report devoted to War Department activities with the Corps.

Construction Work

In the course of its conservation activities, the Civilian Conservation Corps has developed tens of thousands of enrollees in construction skills. The number of men trained to a greater or lesser extent cannot be estimated since almost every work project included some construction. Roughly, it can be broken down into (a) roads and trails, (b) bridges, (c) telephone lines, (d) buildings, and (e) dams and other water control devices.

(a) The Corps has built 114,000 miles of minor roads and truck trails and 25,000 miles of foot, horse, and stock trails. Much of this was in rugged country and required considerable surveying work, operation of tractors, bulldozers, graders, and other heavy equipment,

use of explosives in blasting, and quarry work to provide gravel and other surfacing material. Enrollees also learned the use of such hand tools as picks, shovels, axes, and mattocks.

(b) Approximately 37,000 vehicle bridges and 7,000 foot and horse bridges have been built by the Corps. These are in addition to numerous spans thrown across streams on logs or pontoons to facilitate the first steps in a bridge or road construction project. In this work the enrollees have learned many technical details of bridge construction.

(c) The Corps has built 78,000 miles and has maintained 216,000 miles of telephone lines. Most of this comprises fire protection systems in forests, parks, and brushlands. Much of it has been built in mountainous country, involving the same problems of survey as road building.

(d) Further structural training has been made available to enrollees in the thousands of barns, cabins, dwellings, storage houses, garages, lodges, lookout houses, shelters, and other buildings erected by the Corps.

(e) The Corps has built nearly five and a half million check dams in its erosion-control program besides more than 6,000 large impounding and diversion dams. In this work the enrollees have learned much about steel and concrete construction and water control.

Radio Operation

The CCC has equipped many of its camps with short-wave radio sets, some of them operated in conjunction with the Army radio network. In virtually all of the camps so equipped courses are carried on in radio transmission.

Portable radio-transmitting equipment is now used in some cases in fighting forest fires and in other disasters where it has proved invaluable in coordinating the activities of scattered units. It would have the same value in military operations.

First-Aid Training

Because many of the CCC companies work in areas well removed from immediate medical attention, it is imperative that large numbers of the enrollees know first aid. No crew goes on a job without several first-aid men included in the ranks. This attention to safety has prevented permanent disability or death of many enrollees injured in line of duty, because they received correct first aid until a doctor could be summoned. More than 50,000 enrollees have been trained each year and more than 300,000 have had this training since the Corps started. CCC instructions have been sent to all Corps areas directing that all enrollees be required to take the Red Cross 24-hour first-aid course.

Training of Dispensary Attendants and Medical Orderlies

The CCC maintains a small hospital in each of its 1,500 camps, equipped to care for emergency cases and minor ailments. Besides the camp doctor, who has one or more camps to attend, the hospital is manned by two enrollees trained as dispensary attendants and medical orderlies. They must have passed the advanced Red Cross course in first aid and know how to handle and administer common medicines, prepare proper diets for patients, move injured persons without aggravating the injury, and provide proper hospital care for patients.

Map Making and Map Reading

Successful military movement is dependent upon accurate maps showing the exact topography of the territory over which the operation is to be carried out. The Corps, in planning projects covering considerable territory, such as road and telephone-line construction and soil-erosion control, has trained enrollees in the work of drafting maps of the affected area as a preliminary to accurate future operations.

Other enrollees have been trained to read these maps for elevation, direction of slope, and other topographical factors. They learn to visualize an area by inspection of the map without having actually seen the land in question.

Photography

This has been taught in the CCC camps largely as a recreational subject because of the intense interest in it shown by enrollees. Most of the camps have equipped small darkrooms, so that the enrollee may develop and print his own pictures. The popularity of this subject has resulted in the turning out of many thousand fairly competent amateur photographers, who with a little advanced training would be fitted for reconnaissance and other military photography.

Use of Explosives

In the construction of truck trails through mountainous country, in quarrying operations, and in various other activities, the Corps has found it necessary to train men in the handling and use of explosives. Thousands of men receive this training each year.

Supply and Transportation

The Army, through its quartermaster duties in connection with the CCC, has had an opportunity to keep regular officers in continuous training at behind-the-lines jobs vitally necessary to the efficient functioning of a military machine. These include chiefly (a) supply and (b) transportation.

(a) The Army is the housekeeper for the CCC. It supplies the enrollees with clothing, food, and shelter. This work involves the operation of extensive warehousing facilities located at strategic points throughout the country. It maintains an organization ready at a moment's notice to turn its energies to the supply of a large military force.

(b) Trained also are Army men in the job of transporting large numbers of men. It has had an opportunity, in moving CCC companies, to study the fastest, most efficient means of transporting units about the country. The study is not from maps or routes, but from actual practical experience in which the officers have had a chance to review experiences and correct faults which became apparent after trials.

Procurement

As in the case of supply and transportation, the Army has been able through its functions in the CCC program to maintain a much larger procurement organization than would have been needed to care for the regular military establishment. This going organization is prepared to use its extensive facilities immediately should a national emergency make it necessary for a rapid expansion of the armed forces.

Personal and Public Hygiene

In any large concentration of persons, one of the primary considerations is the avoidance of the spread of disease. This involves not only individual care of one's own body, but consideration for the others in close association.

In the Corps, where 200 men are concentrated, eating, sleeping, and working together, the enrollees learn and observe the principles of personal and public hygiene. The CCC youth learns to keep his barracks and the yards surrounding it tidy and clean.

Manpower

Two and a half million men, the bulk of them now in their twenties, have received CCC training in the last 7 years. They have acquired healthy bodies trained to do hard work. They have been trained to do this work properly. More than two million of these have passed back into private life, creating a large reservoir of manpower trained to do specialized jobs, many of them vital to national defense.

These men are trained to the requirements of barracks life in close contact with others. They have been immunized to the more serious epidemic diseases. They have been accustomed to the regular schedule of daily duties. If they join the Army, Navy, or Marine

Corps, or if they serve their country in a civilian capacity, they already have received the training necessary to make them more useful.

As the CCC completed seven years and three months of activity on June 30, 1940, there was no doubt but that the Corps had become the strong right arm of conservation in this country.

New National Attitude

As a nation, in years gone by, the United States had taken the pioneer's point of view, to take the best and waste the remainder in the taking. Our forests built the homes, the towns and cities of America, but we pillaged rather than harvested the country's timber crop. We had millions of forest acres and we gave no thought to future wood needs, had little concern about consequent soil waste and stream pollution and had little worry about our vanishing wildlife. Federal and state and private conservation agencies had been aware of all this for many years and doing all they could to halt the despoliation.

Great progress had been made and plans had been drawn up for restoration, improvement, development, and salvage of our natural resources in forests, soils, water, recreation, and range, but men and money were needed to carry out these plans to make them effective. But it was not until the coming of the Civilian Conservation Corps—300,000 strong—in 1933, that a real start was made on the job of restoring our natural resources wealth.

Under capable foremen and technicians, the CCC has been working now for over seven years, all over this land of ours, working to salvage our forest, soil, recreation, and water wealth.

In cooperation with Federal and State conservation departments, the CCC has done a tremendously big job; it is still doing it. It must continue to do it, for even an army of 300,000 young men cannot in seven years repair and restore the waste of many generations. There are still many years' work ahead for the CCC to do; the conservation agencies still have plans for many years of work yet undone. The national conservation job cannot be done, cannot be completed and wound up in short order. The CCC has increased the natural resources wealth of this country literally by hundreds of millions of dollars, and has contributed in great measure to the national defense. *It can and should continue to do both.*

THE SELECTION OF JUNIOR ENROLLEES

During the 1940 fiscal year, 284,454 youths were selected and enrolled in the 1,500 CCC camps scattered throughout every State in the country. This brought the total of individual juniors enrolled during the seven and a quarter years since the birth of the Civilian Conservation Corps to more than 2,250,000.

Enrollments are held four times each year. The record of youths enrolled each quarter during the fiscal year 1940 is as follows:

July 1939.....	63, 386
October 1939.....	90, 496
January 1940.....	64, 218
April 1940.....	66, 354

Total juniors enrolled fiscal year 1940.....	284, 454
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Increased Importance of Selection

In each of the seven years during which the Corps has been operating, selecting agents have regarded their CCC responsibilities as being more important than in the previous year. During the fall of 1939 and the spring of 1940, world events were such as to lend greater emphasis than ever before to the vitally important responsibilities of those who select young men for the CCC.

As defense became the most important national task, the maximum development of young men trained in the constructive arts of *building* and *operating* and *repairing*—whether it be bridges and roads, or caterpillar tractors and trucks—received even more impetus than ever before, since these mechanical arts are crucial in modern defense, as well as being essential in times of peace.

The rapid and efficient building of roads and bridges, both military and commercial; the operation and maintenance and repair of trucks and tractors, both armored and unarmored; the construction of telephone and telegraph lines, both temporary and permanent—these need trained men. It is the function of the vast selecting organization of the CCC to enlist the interest of, and select, young men who are willing to work hard and who have the capacity to learn to do these jobs well.

Selection for Training

In the summer and fall of 1939, selecting agents in various parts of the country took the initiative in recommending that young men with special interests and aptitudes be sent to camps where they would be most likely to profit by and contribute to the work of the Corps. Enrollees who are strongly interested in their jobs progress rapidly and raise the morale and work standard of an entire camp. Recognizing this fact, selecting agents in a number of different States developed, in cooperation with other CCC officials, specific procedures for the evaluation of applicants' interests and aptitudes and the subsequent assignments of selected youths to camps where work projects and educational programs supplied the most suitable training opportunities for them.

Youths Without Experience

The importance of the Civilian Conservation Corps as a training resource for youths without experience became increasingly manifest during the fiscal year 1940. Fewer and fewer applicants selected in successive enrollment periods had ever had any regular paid work experience. They were quite literally untrained and inexperienced. The record during the year, as reported by State and local selecting agents, is as follows:

Enrollment period:	<i>Percent of applicants with no regular paid work experience prior to enrollment</i>
July 1939.....	49
October 1939.....	65
January 1940.....	64
April 1940.....	68

Such a marked increase in the number of youths selected for enrollment with no background of work experience is indicative of the fact that the Corps is fulfilling to a greater degree than ever before its function as a program of work experience and training for young men. The Corps accepts youths who are not fully prepared to enter into business and industrial life and provides them with "scholarships in work experience." If they take full advantage of their opportunities in the Corps, they become equipped to enter upon business and industrial and agricultural pursuits with merit and with self-reliance.

Age and Schooling of Enrollees

Two additional evidences of the need which the Corps is fulfilling are presented in the tables on age and schooling of juniors selected, which follow this section. It will be noted that a third of all youths enrolled during the fiscal year 1940 were seventeen years of age and three-fifths were either seventeen or eighteen. It will also be noted that the average educational attainment of CCC enrollees was completion of eight grades of schooling.

These facts again bring clearly into focus the important service performed by CCC camps in American life. Youths without extensive schooling, without any specialized vocational training, without work experience of any kind stand at a relative disadvantage when presenting themselves to employers. More than anything else in the world they need work experience and training of the most practical kind. That is what they get in the Civilian Conservation Corps. It is of great importance for young men in the United States to "get started off on the right foot." To aid young men to get that start is the motivating purpose of more than 4,000 selecting agents throughout the country.

TABLE 1.—*Age distribution of juniors accepted for enrollment in the Civilian Conservation Corps during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1939, and June 30, 1940*

Age group	Total juniors accepted, fiscal year 1939		Total juniors accepted, fiscal year 1940	
	Number	Percent	Number	percent
17.....	85,822	31.40	94,597	33.26
18.....	70,784	25.90	76,570	26.92
19.....	44,892	16.42	47,887	16.83
20.....	29,872	10.93	28,982	10.19
21.....	21,538	7.88	19,904	7.00
22.....	13,959	5.10	12,499	4.39
23.....	5,958	2.18	3,691	1.30
24 and over.....	1,513	.19	1,324	.11
Total.....	273,338	100.00	284,454	100.00

¹ Includes men exempted by law from maximum age limitations.

TABLE 2.—*Years of schooling completed by juniors accepted for enrollment in the Civilian Conservation Corps during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1939, and June 30, 1940*

Years of school completed	Total juniors accepted, fiscal year 1939		Total juniors accepted, fiscal year 1940	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Elementary school:				
Year 1.....	896	.33	1,039	.36
Year 2.....	2,024	.74	2,277	.80
Year 3.....	4,122	1.51	4,545	1.60
Year 4.....	7,563	2.77	8,122	2.86
Year 5.....	11,496	4.20	12,206	4.29
Year 6.....	19,963	7.30	21,267	7.48
Year 7.....	34,874	12.76	35,670	12.54
Year 8.....	58,899	21.55	61,815	21.73
Elementary subtotal.....	139,837	51.16	146,941	51.66
High school:				
Year 1.....	39,990	14.63	42,339	14.88
Year 2.....	35,072	12.83	36,566	12.85
Year 3.....	20,065	7.34	20,723	7.29
Year 4.....	34,634	12.67	34,695	12.20
High school subtotal.....	129,751	47.47	134,323	47.22
College: All years.....	1,799	.66	1,823	.64
Subtotal.....	271,387	99.29	283,087	99.52
No schooling.....	239	.09	287	.10
Not specified.....	1,712	.62	1,080	.38
Grand total.....	273,338	100.00	284,454	100.00

THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND THE CCC

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940, the War Department continued administration and supply functions for the Civilian Conservation Corps in the continental United States under policies announced by the Director, Civilian Conservation Corps. The Army receives applicants certified by the selecting agencies, examines them physically, enrolls those who are qualified and supervises them from the time of acceptance until final discharge, being responsible for all matters pertaining to reception, organization, orientation, administration, transportation, supply, sanitation, medical care, hospitalization, discipline, welfare, guidance, education, religious ministrations, construction and maintenance of work camps, and furnishing enrollees to the technical services for the work project.

The administration of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the field is decentralized to the commanders of the nine corps areas into which the United States is organized, each of whom is responsible to the War Department for the operation of the CCC in his corps area. During the fiscal year the camps were commanded by officers of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps Reserve. In the first part of the fiscal year these officers were in an active duty status.

Pursuant to instructions of the President these individuals were placed on a civilian status as their active duty tours expired subsequent to July 1, the transitions being completed by December 31, 1939. Each company commander has an assistant, designated as a subaltern, and a civilian educational adviser assigned to his company. Medical care is provided by full time doctors either in a classified status or on contract supplemented by some part-time contract doctors. Full-time reserve chaplains in a civilian status or part-time civilian clergymen under contract serve the religious needs of the enrollees assisted by volunteer clergymen.

The War Department agencies concerned—The Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, the Surgeon General, the Chief of Finance, the Chief of Chaplains, and the Chief Signal Officer, all under the supervision of the War Department representative on the Advisory Council, Civilian Conservation Corps, plan and conduct the Civilian Conservation Corps activities of the War Department. The United States Office of Education acts as adviser to the War Department on

educational matters, employs educational personnel, and prepares the technical details of the educational program.

ADMINISTRATION

As The Assistant The Adjutant General is the War Department CCC representative, the Army administration of the CCC is centralized in the Office of The Adjutant General. Through this office passes all the correspondence pertaining to the War Department administration and in it are maintained the records of War Department transactions. Matters which fall under established policies are disposed of in this office; those which are not are sent to the proper office for preliminary study before final disposition is made.

The Adjutant General is charged with the administration of all welfare and educational activities in the Civilian Conservation Corps. Funds for such purposes are allotted to him and then suballotted to the field agencies. Provision is made for magazines, libraries, and certain supplies for destitute patients in hospitals. Each camp has space provided for recreational purposes. Intercamp sports are encouraged within reasonable limits of time and transportation.

FISCAL

The Chief of Finance, United States Army, as the fiscal agent of the Civilian Conservation Corps, prepares fiscal data pertaining to the Corps for the Bureau of the Budget and Congress. Funds appropriated for the operation of the Corps are transferred to the War Department and upon approval by the Director, Civilian Conservation Corps, amounts included in the expenditure program are allotted by the fiscal agent to the Federal Security Agency, the Director, Civilian Conservation Corps, and to the Departments of War, Agriculture, and Interior.

The Finance Department makes payments for the Corps in the United States, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These payments include those for personal services and supplies required for the Corps, the monthly cash allowance to approximately 300,000 enrollees, and allotments of pay to dependents of such enrollees. During the fiscal year just ended, finance officers issued 5,307,082 checks in payment of 1,231,959 vouchers in the amount of \$276,095,238.63. From the inception of the Civilian Conservation Corps to and including June 30, 1940, a total of 41,041,527 checks have been issued in payment of 10,464,639 vouchers amounting to \$2,475,384,185.69. The cost of Civilian Conservation Corps personnel employed with the Finance Department on administrative, fiscal, disbursing, and property auditing duties, during the entire period, has

been \$13,087,776.94, or a percentage cost of 0.52 percent of the aggregate amount disbursed.

Enrollees Make Allotments

Existing instructions provide that enrollees with dependent members of their families shall be required to make allotments of pay to such dependents. Other enrollees are required to make deposits of pay, in amounts specified by the Director, CCC, with the Chief of Finance for savings to be repaid in case of emergency or upon discharge from the Corps.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 16,565 active deposit accounts, amounting to \$3,614,977.70.

The fiscal procedure which was established by the Chief of Finance for the fiscal year 1939 has proven satisfactory and has been continued to insure prompt and accurate reconciliation of all expenditures. This procedure also makes it possible for obligating agencies to maintain a practically current check on expenditures and balances. Reports from all cooperating agencies indicate that the foregoing fiscal procedure has been most beneficial.

The audit of the property accounting records pertaining to the Corps has been accomplished by property auditors of the Finance Department and the results of their audits have been reported on certificates of audit to the Chief of Finance in the same manner and form as required for audits of property accounts of the Regular Army. The Chief of Finance has also reviewed all reports of survey and other property accounting vouchers covering the loss, damage or destruction of Civilian Conservation Corps property under the jurisdiction of the War Department. Appropriate action has been taken to collect the amounts due the United States in all cases where final action on Reports of Survey has held Government personnel, or persons outside the Government service, pecuniarily liable for the loss, damage, or destruction of public property.

The Chief of Finance receives and considers all negligence claims arising from Civilian Conservation Corps activities under the jurisdiction of the War Department, and makes appropriate recommendations to the Secretary of War concerning the settlement thereof. During the fiscal year 1940, 811 of these claims involving property damage and personal injuries were handled by the Chief of Finance.

HEALTH¹

According to reports received by the Surgeon General of the Army, the strength of the Civilian Conservation Corps averaged 271,178 per day during the past fiscal year. The number of men admitted to sick

¹ Figures in this section largely from Surgeon General's reports and in some cases show a slight difference from those of The Adjutant General, due to a time lag and minor differences in reporting techniques.

report, i. e., relieved from duty 24 hours or longer because of injury or illness, was 296,714. This gave an admission rate of 1,094 per thousand strength. This rate in 1939 was 1,030 and in 1938, 994. The admission rate for all causes has been higher in the CCC than that for enlisted men of the Army in the United States, the only group which is available for comparison. This is due to the fact that enrollees, being younger, are more susceptible to the acute communicable diseases and that their working and living conditions make it probable that they will acquire communicable diseases more readily.

Further, the comparatively rapid turn-over of enrollees with quarterly replacement enrollments occasions frequent introduction into the group of individuals highly susceptible to contagious diseases. That such introduction of new men into a group is associated with increased sick rates is clearly indicated by Army experience during the World War. The total admission rate for enlisted grades in the United States during the World War period was 1,220.80. Deducting the rate for influenza, 224.27, gives a rate of 976.53 which does not differ materially from the current CCC rate, less that for influenza, 1,011.

Admission Rate for Communicable Diseases

The admission rate for communicable diseases was 447 per 1,000, for injuries 94, leaving a rate of 553 for diseases noncommunicable in nature. The proportion of disease communicable in character, 44.7 percent, is not different from the proportion for the Army in the United States which is 42.6. The proportion of diseases noninfectious in nature is practically the same in the two groups. This division of diseases into two main classes, infectious and noninfectious, and comparison of the ratios of the two in enrollees and enlisted men demonstrates that the general characteristics of disease are similar in the two classes of personnel, but that the rate of occurrence is greatly accelerated in the CCC. Comparisons of specific noninfectious diseases would no doubt show considerable differences in their rates occurrence.

Common respiratory diseases (acute infections of the upper respiratory tract and acute tonsillitis) and influenza caused admissions at the rate of 384 per 1,000. This is about two and a half times the usual Army rate. The great frequency in the CCC may be due to exposure to severe weather conditions, but this is unlikely since there are with but few exceptions no differences in the rates for different parts of the country. In all probability these men, unaccustomed to group living conditions are highly susceptible to such diseases, particularly in the earlier months of their service.

Pneumonia Deaths Decline Sharply

Pneumonia was more prevalent than last year, the rate being 4.3 per 1,000, as compared to 2.9. Among the 1,175 cases reported, there were

9 deaths. This gives a case fatality percentage of 0.77. The case fatality in 1939 was 4.1. This is an enormous reduction. From the beginning of the CCC in 1933 through June 1939, there were reported 9,566 cases of pneumonia with 1,145 deaths, the fatality rate being 12 percent. Had the fatality rate of 1940 prevailed throughout this 6 years, the number of deaths would have been reduced by 1,071, or 94 percent. The reduction in deaths is attributed by medical officers to the newer chemotherapeutic measures which have become available to the profession.

Pneumonias secondary to other diseases and following surgical operations are much more fatal than the primary pneumonia discussed above. There were 210 cases in 1940, and 5.7 percent of them were fatal. The previous year there were 171 cases with 3 deaths.

A matter of much interest concerning pneumonia has been its excessive occurrence in the southeastern part of the country. The Fourth Corps Area admission rate, 11.4, was more than twice as great as that of any other. The lowest rate, 1.7 was that of the Second Corps Area. There were no deaths due to primary pneumonia in the First, Fifth, and Ninth Corps Areas. The highest fatality rate was 3.1 percent, in the Sixth Corps Area. The fatality rate in the Fourth Corps Area was just under four-tenths of 1 percent.

The admission rate for measles was 12.5 per 1,000, there having been 2,858 cases, nearly half of them occurring in the Fourth Corps Area. Among the 27,000 enrollees in the First and Second Corps Areas, there were but 7 cases. The total incidence varied but slightly from that of the preceding year. This was true also of mumps, of which disease there were 4,705 cases. The highest rates for mumps were, in order, in the Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Corps Areas, the lowest in the First and Second. Measles and mumps are infrequent among enrollees from the densely populated parts of the country.

Diseases of infrequent occurrence but of considerable importance were: Scarlet fever 217 cases, diphtheria 17, meningitis 26, encephalitis lethargica 4, and acute anterior poliomyelitis 7. Among those 271 cases there were 17 deaths.

Very Low Tuberculosis Rate

The incidence of tuberculosis was slightly lower than in preceding years. It was reported at the rate of 60 cases per 100,000 strength. The number of cases reported since the beginning of the CCC is 1,922. No reason for the very small number of cases is apparent. There is direct evidence of marked improvement in the general physical condition of enrollees during the first few months of their service, and it is believed that resistance to tuberculosis is enhanced to a degree sufficient to prevent the appearance of symptoms of the disease.

Practically all of the malaria occurs in the Fourth, Seventh, and

Eighth Corps Areas. The rate this year was not different from that of 1939. The disease is much more frequent in the Civilian Conservation Corps than among Army personnel. This is due to the fact that many enrollees are of necessity engaged in project work in areas where malaria is endemic.

There were eight cases of typhoid fever. The sources of infection were not clearly apparent in any case. In two cases the disease appeared so soon after enrollment that it was obvious that infection had occurred just prior to entry into the Corps. In the other six cases immunization had been completed 3 to 10 months prior to the onset of the disease. In one case, however, the fact of immunization having been accomplished was disputed by the enrollee. Seven of the patients were white, the other Negro.

The venereal rate was slightly lower than in 1939.

Syphilis.—The following information concerning syphilis pertains to cases reported in the calendar year 1939.

Syphilis in CCC, 1939

Age	White		Negro		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
17.....	15	3.2	19	3.3	34	3.2
18.....	56	11.9	88	15.1	144	13.7
19.....	63	13.4	136	23.3	190	18.9
20.....	57	12.1	109	18.7	166	15.7
21.....	53	11.3	71	12.2	124	11.8
22.....	40	8.5	52	8.9	92	8.7
23.....	35	7.4	34	5.8	69	6.5
24.....	10	2.1	15	2.6	25	2.4
25 and over.....	141	30.0	60	10.3	201	19.1
Total.....	470	99.9	584	100.2	1,054	100.0

There were 35 cases of congenital syphilis reported, 24 white juniors, 11 colored juniors. Two of these patients had gonorrhea, one acute, the other chronic. In primary and early secondary syphilis, 414 cases, 85 patients had acute gonorrhea, 2 chronic gonorrhea, and 13 had chancroid. Among 602 cases of late secondary and other forms of late syphilis, excluding congenital syphilis, 85 patients had acute gonorrhea, 5 chronic gonorrhea, 6 chancroid, 1 each granuloma inguinale and lymphogranuloma inguinale.

In a large number of the cases treatment was completed before the enrollees were discharged; in a much smaller number the enrollees were discharged with the expectation that treatment would be continued by local health authorities, i. e., arrangements were made prior to discharge of enrollees to have this done. In some cases the men absented themselves without authority before treatment was completed, and there were a few deaths due to causes other than syphilis. Some of the data concerning treatment is shown in the following table:

Hospital treatment for syphilis, CCC, 1939

	Stage of the disease	Cases		Days of treatment	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Treatment completed.....	{Early.....	354	33.7	18,833	37.4
	{All others.....	526	50.1	26,238	52.2
Treatments to be continued.....	{Early.....	41	3.9	1,574	3.1
	{All others.....	87	8.3	2,591	5.2
Absent without authority.....	{Early.....	18	3.5	918	1.8
	{All others.....	19			
Deaths.....	{Early.....	1	.6	156	.3
		5			
		1,051	100.1	50,308	100.0

This tabulation indicates the thoroughness with which the measures provided in the CCC for treating syphilis are being executed. In 84 percent of the cases each patient received the complete course of treatment which the United States Public Health Service and the Medical Department of the Army had agreed upon as that requisite to bring the disease under control. In an additional 12 percent the patients were given sufficient preliminary treatment while in the CCC to carry them beyond the acute infectious stage of the disease and were then discharged with provision having been made for continuation of treatment.

Ninety-six Percent Complete Treatment

Enrollees to the extent of less than 4 percent failed to complete their preliminary or entire treatment. The death rate in syphilitic enrollees was nearly three times as high as the general rate for the total Corps. Of the six deaths five occurred in men above 40 years of age. Two deaths were directly attributable to arsenical treatment. One of these, a negro enrollee 20 years of age, admitted for treatment of early secondary syphilis, died from an acute arsenical hepatitis. The other, also a negro, was 52 years of age, was admitted for treatment of arthritis, discovered to have syphilis, and died from acute neoarsphenamine poisoning. Of the other four cases, two died because of cardiovascular syphilis, one from carcinoma of the stomach, and the fourth from ulcer of the stomach with pyloric stenosis.

Injuries occurred less than one-tenth as frequently as diseases, but the fatality rate was much higher. One-tenth of 1 percent of the cases of disease resulted in death, whereas death occurred in slightly over 1 percent of injuries.

There were 579 deaths—297 from injuries, 282 from disease. The death rate, 2.14 per 1,000, was not materially different from that of last year. Appendicitis and diseases of the coronary arteries were the most common causes of death among diseases. The distances that must be covered in transporting cases from camps to hospitals undoubtedly occasion greater delay in operations for appendicitis than

should occur and also cause the patients to arrive at hospital in less favorable condition for operation. Deaths from disease of the cardiovascular-renal system formed a large part of the total. These cases were practically all among the veteran enrollees.

Deaths from External Causes

Of the deaths due to external causes, motor-vehicle accidents were responsible for 154 and drowning for 42. There were 14 deaths in railway accidents, 10 occurred while fighting forest fires, 9 were due to suicide, and 8 to homicide. The 6 causes just enumerated occasioned 80 percent of the accidental deaths.

The average duration of treatment, hospital, dispensary, and quarters, per case, averaged 8 days. The cost of hospital treatment at \$3.75 per day, averaged \$16.50 per enrollee, and \$30 per case treated in hospital. The cost for hospitalization, based on the same daily charge, was \$4,474,437.

Fifty and seven-tenths percent of treatment was provided in hospital, 35.5 percent in dispensaries, 13.9 percent in quarters. The extensive use of dispensary treatment results in a considerable saving of time and reduces the total cost of medical treatment. The dispensaries are well equipped to care for the cases treated therein. Treatment in quarters is used to a somewhat greater extent than it is in the Army.

The daily noneffective rate was 24.1 per thousand, i. e., 6,516 enrollees were absent from duty daily because of illness. This noneffective rate is slightly lower than that for white enlisted men of the Army in the United States.

Height and Weight of Enrollees

The results of a study of the height and weight of 101,856 white junior enrollees discharged from the CCC during the 11-14 enrollment periods are shown in part in the table below.

Mean height and weight, 101,865 junior enrollees, CCC white

Age	Urban ¹				Rural			
	At enrollment		At discharge		At enrollment		At discharge	
	Height	Weight	Height	Weight	Height	Weight	Height	Weight
17.....	67.26	133.42	67.82	142.75	67.61	131.73	68.21	144.70
18.....	67.68	136.11	68.22	145.73	67.96	134.08	68.51	147.15
19.....	67.83	138.42	68.38	148.25	68.28	136.80	68.82	149.58
20.....	67.95	140.25	68.43	149.81	68.46	138.99	68.96	151.80
21.....	68.04	142.08	68.53	151.41	68.58	140.78	69.07	153.33
22.....	67.96	142.25	68.42	151.55	68.67	142.10	69.14	154.32
23.....	67.79	142.76	68.21	151.27	68.50	143.30	68.95	154.88
24.....	67.91	145.42	68.34	154.55	68.66	143.65	69.17	155.12
25.....	68.24	145.77	68.67	155.25	68.58	148.20	68.96	158.36

¹ Closed community of 2,500 population or greater.

Rural enrollees were slightly taller than urban and maintained the difference through their service; they were lighter at enrollment, but overcame the difference and gained weight more rapidly than did the boys from the larger towns and cities. The urban enrollees gained more than 9 pounds weight at each age except 23, where the gain was 8.5 pounds. The gain was much greater than the year-by-year age difference in weight at discharge. The weight gained by rural enrollees ranged between 10 and 13 pounds, being greatest in the earlier years.

Marked Physical Improvement

These figures demonstrate that a marked improvement in their physical condition takes place during the service of enrollees. Other favorable changes are clearly apparent, but less readily measured on large numbers of individuals. Among these are the general appearance, muscular development, and agility. All these factors and especially the gains in weight show beyond any doubt the beneficial effect of CCC service upon the general physical condition of young men.

Dental Service

Summary of dental attendance furnished Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees at camps

	1937	1938	1939
Number of operating days.....	46, 591	44, 232	46, 211
Admissions:			
Routine.....	312, 222	285, 470	287, 085
Emergency.....	29, 608	25, 233	31, 228
Total.....	341, 290	310, 703	318, 313
Most frequent operations:			
Permanent fillings.....	270, 275	224, 573	225, 321
Temporary fillings.....	29, 486	25, 150	31, 388
Extractions.....	169, 730	117, 613	141, 041
Calculus removed.....	67, 384	53, 270	54, 764
Prophylaxis.....	48, 304	38, 253	36, 870
Gums treated.....	35, 443	30, 966	31, 615
Teeth treated.....	20, 115	13, 371	21, 803

The above table is a summary of dental attendance furnished CCC enrollees at camps during the years 1937, 1938, and 1939. During the year 1939 this dental treatment was furnished by 142 dentists. Itinerary visits of approximately 2 weeks' duration were made to each camp according to a prearranged schedule, using Army field dental equipment. During the absence of these itinerant dentists emergency treatment for enrollees was furnished at nearby Government installations or by local civilian dentists.

This dental service is of great value not only to the comfort of the enrollees but also for the prevention of systemic disease.

Food Inspection

The continuance of the inspection of meats, meat-food, and dairy products, as conducted by the Army Veterinary Corps, has played an important part in safeguarding the health of the personnel of the CCC and insuring that the Government receives the quality of foodstuffs specified in its contracts.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, 198 million pounds of meats, meat-food, and dairy products were inspected for the CCC. Of this amount 13 million pounds were rejected because of "insanitary or unsound" causes or because the products presented for acceptance did not meet the specifications of the contracts in respect to "type, class, or grade." All of these rejections were made prior to acceptance, hence, the rejections occurred before the items became Government property and represented a savings based on the difference in value between the products finally accepted following inspection and those initially offered to the Government, of more than a half million dollars.

SUPPLY, SHELTER, AND TRANSPORTATION

During the fiscal year 1940, as in previous years since the establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Quartermaster General was charged with providing food, clothing, equipment, shelter, and transportation for this organization.

Miscellaneous Supplies

During the period July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, miscellaneous general supplies and equipment amounting to \$1,055,625 and blank forms amounting to \$24,780.83 were purchased for use of the CCC. These supplies consist of a wide variety of articles such as soap, toilet paper, candles and matches, hardware and hand tools, chinaware, glassware, and mess equipment, which were procured from firms located in all sections of the country.

In addition to these miscellaneous supplies, typewriters and other office machines and office furniture were procured on request of corps area commanders to the value of approximately \$78,743.

Clothing and Equipage

Purchases of clothing and equipage for direct issue for the fiscal year 1940 were \$6,943,220 for clothing; \$40,000 for replacement of Regular Army clothing issued to the CCC and \$967,949 for direct issue equipage; making a total expenditure for clothing and equipage of \$7,951,169.

The First, Second, and Third Corps Areas have been supplied with the spruce green winter uniform and plans for supply of the Fourth and Fifth Corps Areas with spruce green clothing effective October 1,

1940, are going forward and no unusual difficulty is anticipated. Current plans contemplate supplying the Eighth and Ninth Corps Areas with spruce green on October 1, 1941.

Subsistence

In view of the efficiency and economy with which the Army system of subsistence supply has operated, that system has, from the beginning, been applied to subsistence supply for the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The basis for the supply of subsistence to the Army is the garrison ration upon the average cost of which in any given year is estimated the amount necessary for the supply of subsistence in the ensuing year.

In the years preceding the more permanent establishment of the Corps, funds made available to the War Department for its maintenance were allocated to the several corps areas by the Finance Department on the basis of a definite per diem allowance for the maintenance of a man and monthly reports were rendered to the Office of the Quartermaster General showing expenditures for certain classes of supplies for the procurement of which the Quartermaster Corps was made responsible. Upon the more permanent establishment, the complete Army subsistence supply plan was put into effect. The average cost of the ration for the Civilian Conservation Corps during the fiscal year was based upon estimates, the wholesale market trend, and the number of enrollees to be provided for.

Subsistence Costs

Expenditures for the fiscal year 1940 amount to \$36,167,006.36, which figure is subject to change upon receipt of final fiscal year 1940 reports.

Methods of purchase are the same as for the Army, that is, with the exception of certain items the total requirements of which are purchased by a single depot, nonperishable articles are purchased by the depot designated to supply the corps area or by the district quartermaster (corresponding to a station quartermaster in the Army) as directed by the corps area commander, and perishable articles by the district quartermaster. When directed by the corps area commander, company commanders may make local purchase of such articles as fresh fruits, fresh vegetables (except potatoes and onions), fresh fish, ice cream, and bread.

Service Rendered CCC by Quartermaster Corps Laundries

Laundry service rendered CCC covered mostly sheets, pillow cases, mattress covers, and similar Government-owned property used by enrollees; laundering of items for return to stock and subsequent reissue; and service incident to CCC enrollees in Army hospitals.

Transportation

During the past 6 years commercial passenger fares have been materially reduced, and the agreement rates covering travel of the Civilian Conservation Corps are slightly higher than the original contract rates available for the Civilian Conservation Corps. The present percentage of savings average 16½ percent and on such basis the monetary savings in Government funds for the fiscal year 1940 will exceed 1 million dollars.

Railroads Cooperate

The railroads cooperated with the Army in every way possible for the successful solution of this major traffic problem, even to the extent during the first year of arranging for local transportation for conveying members of the CCC and their baggage and impedimenta from railheads to work camps, in many cases the distances exceeding 100 miles. The rates submitted by the railroads were a considerable reduction from commercial fares otherwise available to the general public on movements in coaches and sleeping cars. These very low rates were tendered by the carriers "in view of the fact that the transportation required is in connection with the plans of the United States Government for unemployment relief, which, because of the quasi charitable nature of the project has the wholehearted support of the carriers and to the success of which, they desire to contribute to the extent of their abilities," and with the distinct understanding that they should not be construed as a precedent for any other transportation. Agreements with rail carriers have been continued from year to year and are still in effect.

Special Representatives Furnished

For the purpose of rendering all possible assistance the carriers have appointed and assigned to each corps area headquarters a special railroad official to assist in the transportation of members of the Civilian Conservation Corps and arrange for expediting the shipment of supplies.

During the early period after inception of the CCC, the Pullman Co. dispatched a specially qualified representative from its headquarters in Chicago and assigned him to duty in the office of the Quartermaster General in Washington to provide required sleeping cars for movements involving 2 or more nights in transit.

The welfare and health of enrollees are looked after as closely on these journeys as in camp. Every train carries messing facilities. A kitchen car is provided on the basis of 200 enrollees, or fraction thereof, from which hot meals are served on regular schedule. An Army doctor and 2 other officers accompany each train.

After all negotiations with the carriers were completed, details of transportation were decentralized to the corps area commanders, except that the Quartermaster General retained control of routing and the furnishing of railroad equipment on all intercorps area movements and intracorp area movements which require sleeping car equipment.

2,636 Special Trains

During the period from May 1933 to June 30, 1940, inclusive intercorps area movements of the CCC have required routing and assembly of equipment through the office of the Quartermaster General of 876,306 officers, enlisted men, and members of the CCC in 2,636 special trains, comprising 29,317 tourist sleeping cars, and 8,983 baggage cars used for transportation of impedimenta, personal baggage, and for kitchen purposes en route.

The obligations incurred for commercial transportation during the period from April 1933 to March 31, 1940, have been as follows, viz:

Freight traffic.....	\$33, 786, 808. 85
Passenger traffic.....	84, 416, 327. 38
Total.....	118, 203, 136. 23

These figures are based on net payments to carriers after deductions are made on account of land-grant and other applicable agreements.

Motor Transportation

The following motor vehicles were purchased by the War Department for the Civilian Conservation Corps during the fiscal year 1940, based on directives from the Director, CCC:

Passenger cars.....	150
Ambulances.....	55
Trucks.....	178

Specifications required in connection with procurement of above vehicles were prepared in the War Department and other necessary details were handled by personnel on duty in that Department.

Maintenance of CCC Motor Vehicles

The volume of work connected with the maintenance of CCC motor vehicles by repair shops under the jurisdiction of the Army has gradually decreased during the fiscal year 1940 due to the increased functioning of the CCC consolidated motor repair policy. Many CCC repair shops operating on Army reservations have been discontinued in accordance with instructions from the Director, CCC. Personnel and supplies operating these shops have been transferred to CCC central repair shops which operate under the Director, CCC. The principal transfer of CCC repair shop operating on an Army post was

the removal of the CCC central repair shop from Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot, Jeffersonville, Ind., to the CCC central repair shop at Martinsville, Ind.

Construction and Housing

A gradual improvement in the type, grade, and serviceability of shelter without materially increasing the cost is being accomplished. This is believed to have been considerably advanced by the adaptation of the standard portable demountable type building and the standardization of facilities for camps as discussed in previous report. Fabricators of these buildings are now organized to manufacture and deliver a standard product of interchangeable units and under well established and widely known requirement conditions. For a period of more than two years camps have been furnished with necessary additional facilities conducive to the health and morale of the personnel without any apparent advance in camp costs. The use of field personnel who have now become acquainted with these standard camp units, has materially reduced erection and maintenance costs, has effected economies in transfer operations necessary in routine camp transfers and has secured prompt action under conditions resulting from an emergency

Sanitation

Sanitation in the camps has been the object of serious thought and as a result sicknesses have been kept to a minimum. This is considered commendable since men and boys of all types and all walks of life are grouped together for sleeping, eating, and working.

Heating, Illumination, and Power

The varied climate in the different sections of the country called for the study of heating and hot-water problems for varying conditions. The standard installation of unit hot-water heaters and tanks of a size to supply economically the needs of each camp has been found satisfactory. The portable demountable type of buildings are insulated and two or three stoves for a 100-foot or 120-foot building have been found adequate for the severe winter weather in the Northern States.

The furnishing of illumination and power was one of the major problems confronted and required considerable study. The lack of commercial power facilities in many of the more isolated camp sites made it necessary to adopt other means of furnishing the camps with light and power. Since the use of kerosene lamps constituted a fire hazard, the use of electricity was found necessary not only for lighting purposes but for power for water pumps. As a result of these conditions, light portable units with gasoline engines are in use and furnish an economical and satisfactory service where rural power

lines are not available. Available statistics indicate the use of generators in 65 percent of the camps and commercial light and power in the 35 percent remaining.

Educational Buildings

Actual construction and operation of educational buildings authorized as 130 feet in length by the Director, Civilian Conservation Corps, on March 8, 1939, did not attain full momentum until early in the fiscal year 1940. A study had previously indicated the inadequacy of the smaller 60-foot building and the authorization of increased space has been more than justified by the overwhelming acceptance of and sustained interest in the added facilities resulting from this increase in space. It is contemplated dividing the present building into two separate units, a shop 20 by 30 feet and a classroom 20 by 100 feet, thus insulating the noise of the shop from the classroom. The opportunities presented by the increased shop facilities are, perhaps, responsible in a large measure for the increased enrollee interest in this desirable and constructive educational function. Shop practice covers a wide diversity of fields. Among the equipment usually available, are planers, mortisers, joiners, rip-saws, band-saws, lathes, drill presses, bench grinders and buffers, hand tools, and paint-spray equipment.

A maintenance shop for the repair of automotive and other mechanized camp equipment is now authorized as a standard portable building for camps wherein a need for such a building exists. It is estimated that a total of approximately 300 shops has been procured since this building was authorized for camp use.

Centralized Procurement

In the interest of economy and more complete standardization, procurement of all portable buildings both for the Army and the technical services is now handled by the Office of the Quartermaster General, and an improved standard of inspection service has been made possible by the employment by that office of engineers especially qualified for this particular work. These engineers are given an intensive training in the Office of the Quartermaster General before being detailed to the field whereby they are made fully familiar with the details of the portable type of construction and material grades and classifications as provided for by the CCC drawings and specifications, standardized by the War Department and approved by the Director, Civilian Conservation Corps.

It is believed that the buildings acquired by this system are of a more uniform quality and of a higher standard than it has hitherto been possible to acquire. Since the inception of this method of

procurement 2,246 such buildings have been procured and shipped to 495 camp railhead destinations throughout the country at a cost of \$1,706,504.25 (including transportation) from fabricating plants to railhead destinations. A lower average cost per camp has been accomplished by the utilization by transfer, of portable buildings from abandoned camps, obviating the necessity, in many instances, for the purchase of new buildings.

Lavatories

An improvement in sanitation and convenience has been the result of the development and authorization of two additional types of lavatory-latrine buildings. One provides the necessary wash and bath fixtures and water closets for 40 to 50 men in a building designed to be attached to a portable-type barracks. The other provides the necessary conveniences for 60 to 80 men in a separate building designed to be located between and connected with two barracks buildings.

The issuance of plans for an incinerator house and a new type of generator house is a development which, it is believed, has in many instances greatly contributed to the efficiency of camp operation.

COMMUNICATIONS

It has been the responsibility of the chief signal officer of the Army to provide necessary communication facilities for the Civilian Conservation Corps. Although operations have been largely decentralized to the corps areas with corps area signal officers under corps area control responsible for the operation, the office of the chief signal officer through its supply depots and engineering staff has assisted and supervised corps area activities.

The principal means of communication has been the telephone, supplemented by the telegraph. Such communication has been furnished largely by lease of commercial facilities. However, where feasible, advantage has been taken of existing Government facilities, with a resulting efficiency and economy in operation. Army communication facilities at corps area headquarters, particularly, have carried a heavy volume of CCC traffic. Many district headquarters and some camps have been located on military reservations. Where Forest Service and other Government lines have been available, communication has been established through these facilities. Although camps are usually connected with commercial telephone exchanges, service has been carefully supervised in order to limit long-distance calls and charges to the necessary minimum.

Over 300 radio stations are operated by the CCC. These stations provide communication and also instruction for the CCC enrollees.

The Army administrative radio net is available to the CCC for the handling of radiotelegraph traffic. In the fiscal year 1940, this system handled over 3,500,000 words for the CCC.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

Since the inception of the CCC in 1933 there has been consistent advancement in the achievement of the chaplain's objective—ministration to soul and body with progressive development of spiritual life and consequent formation of right character. Aside from their strictly religious services, CCC chaplains have carefully formulated an all-inclusive program providing for profitable bodily and mental activity on the part of the enrollees, thus by producing sound minds in sound bodies, making secure the foundations for the formation of true Christian manhood.

Many of the boys enrolled in the camps had never before manifested an interest in anything religious. Some had even scorned and ridiculed all religion. Others had not been so fortunate as to learn and appreciate its value and the part it must necessarily play in self-development worthy of the name. For the first time in their lives these boys were brought together to live a common life with others of different beliefs and with those of no belief. They were to be inspired by the good example and integrity of some of their new associates, filled with desire to imitate the habits and actions of those comrades whom success seemed to follow, and to learn to detest and avoid undesirable traits noted in others but which all the while may have lain hidden in themselves. Thus they were inspired with new and worthy aspirations, intolerance was dispelled, and the regularity of their life provided a good foundation for religious discipline. Future generations will bear testimony of the far-reaching and fruitful results of the Civilian Conservation Corps. As each enrollee steps forth from his camp to take his place in life he is attended by all the safeguards that religion can inculcate and equipped with qualifications befitting a worthy citizen.

Chaplains on Duty

One hundred sixty-seven Reserve chaplains were on duty in the camps on July 1, 1939, when the policy of using civilian employees in the Civilian Conservation Corps in the positions previously held by Reserve officers began to take effect. The change in policy was accomplished with a minimum amount of disruption. One hundred seventy-nine CCC chaplains were on duty as of June 30, 1940.

Two hundred and one clergymen were reported on June 30, 1940, serving as contract clergymen who are paid at the rate of \$30 per

month, and transportation or mileage, for rendering religious services on a part-time basis.

The religious program in the camps was also greatly enhanced by the cooperation of volunteer clergymen and religious agencies that served without remuneration except for the providing of transportation to and from camp as well as board and lodging while at camp.

Many Public Contacts

The interests of the enrollees are further advanced with the public as may be evidenced by the fact that 11,654 contacts were made by chaplains with civilians in outside communities—approximately one thousand per month for each month in the year. These contacts, made in the interests of the enrollees, all tend to the welfare of the CCC personnel either in securing for them certain desirable community privileges, social contacts, admission at reduced rates to games and other events, establishment in suitable positions, representation and aid in difficulties with civil authorities, and various other efforts expended with a view to securing for these boys all the possible advantages of life both for the present and the future.

Through the office of the chief of chaplains 297,500 New Testaments, donated by the American Bible Society, have been provided chaplains since the inception of the CCC for distribution in the camps, and thousands of copies were also supplied direct to the camps by the Chaplains' Aid Society and the Pocket Testament League. Hundreds of Bibles were also donated by these three agencies.

EDUCATION

The educational program of the Corps is carried on under the supervision of The Adjutant General of the Army. The office of education functions in an advisory capacity to The Adjutant General in presenting to the War Department plans and policies for the educational program of the Corps. The Commissioner of Education is assisted in the formulation of such plans and policies by an Educational Advisory Committee composed of a representative of the Director of the CCC and of each of the Departments of War, Agriculture, and Interior. The administration of the program in the field is a responsibility of the corps area commanders to each of whom is assigned a corps area educational adviser. In turn district commanders are charged with the administration of the program within their respective districts. They also have educational advisers assigned to them.

Headed by a director, the office of CCC camp education functions as a division of the United States Office of Education, and it is in this office that the technical details of the program are handled.

The educational program does not function solely through the efforts of the educational personnel, but the success and progress as has been made is due, to a considerable extent, to the cooperation of the coordinating departments of the Federal Government—War, Interior, and Agriculture. In addition to such cooperation within the Corps itself, there has been an increased interest in CCC education on the part of local and private educational organizations throughout the country.

States Increase Cooperation

During the year, more and more State departments of education have come to realize the value of the training being carried on in the CCC and are recognizing that value in the accrediting of certain types of training. At the present time 41 States and the District of Columbia have promulgated regulations concerning the granting of credit for class work done in the camps. The practice of colleges and universities in granting scholarships to deserving CCC enrollees is becoming more pronounced. During the school year 1939-40, 159 schools and colleges granted 564 scholarships to CCC enrollees. The recognition and the accrediting of work done in camp has enabled more men to obtain high school and elementary certificates. The various service clubs have also assisted greatly in the training of men and in placing them in employment.

The educational program in the CCC is unprecedented in the field of education in that the training offered is based upon the needs and interests of the individual. Consequently the programs in different camps may vary widely in the range of subjects taught. The need for industrial training in the East is reflected in the programs of the camps in that section. In the agricultural South the emphasis of the program centers around agricultural subjects. Then, too, the advantages of actual work training and experience on the work project are coupled with related training off the job to teach the enrollee not only "how" a job is done but "why" it is being done.

New Approach to Adult Education

While the educational program of the CCC represents a distinct departure from formalized education, the advantages of formal classes in academic, vocational, and avocational subjects have not been overlooked. In an average camp of 188 enrollees, 80 are attending academic classes, 99 are receiving vocational instruction, and 30 are participating in avocational activities.

A great variety of organized educational activities are carried on in the camps. These include counseling and guidance, vocational and job training, academic education, informal or avocational activities

and other courses such as health, first aid, life saving, and professional training for instructors and enrollee leaders.

The Program in the Camp

Each company commander is charged with the administration of a balanced educational program in his camp, so organized and conducted as to supplement and take full advantage of the work project of his camp. He is advised and assisted by a camp educational committee which, in addition to himself, is composed of the project superintendent and the camp educational adviser.

It is through the camp committee on education that the educational activities of the camp are coordinated. In this committee the problems of correlating instruction on the job with related training off the job are worked out; the methods of teaching and the types of instructional material to be used are decided upon.

Instructors are drawn from the camp personnel (Army, technical service, and enrolled), from nearby schools, and from various agencies engaged in the promoting of the welfare of youth. The average camp has 16 instructors who are teaching 28 classes. The training of camp educational advisers is carried on through systematic training conferences generally held at State universities.

Training of the Illiterate

One of the main objectives of the CCC educational program is the elimination of illiteracy. Ninety-five percent of the illiterate enrollees in the Corps are being taught to read and write. Altogether more than 9,000 enrollees who entered the Corps illiterate were taught to read and write during the year.

Vocational Training

Vocational training has long been considered one of the major objectives of the program, and increased stress is being placed on this subject. Forty-eight percent of the enrolled strength participates in some type of vocational work. More than one-half of the men who enroll in the Corps have had little or no vocational training. It is therefore necessary to train them for jobs which they are called upon to perform in camp and at the same time give them such additional instruction as will enable them to obtain jobs more readily on their discharge from the Corps, as well as assist them in becoming self-supporting. While a total of approximately two hundred and fifty vocational subjects have been taught, the courses of greatest incidence come under six general headings—commercial, electrical, building trades and construction, natural resources, mechanics, and

subprofessional. On an average, the number of enrollees participating in some phase of these general subjects yearly are as follows:

Commercial.....	22, 500
Electrical.....	6, 300
Building trades and construction.....	15, 000
National resources.....	17, 000
Mechanics.....	19, 000
Subprofessional.....	8, 500

Job Training

The percentage of participation of enrollees in job training is gradually increasing. Sixty-eight percent of the enrolled strength participate in job training activities. The value of work training and experience on the job coupled with adequate training off the job has long been recognized. This phase of the program is gradually being improved by training foremen to teach, analyze work situations for instruction purposes, etc.

Counseling and Guidance

Guidance in a CCC camp is a coordination of activities designed to aid each individual enrollee to secure the maximum benefits from his entire camp experience. It begins with the selection of the enrollee, follows him through all activities of camp life and finally attempts to place him in employment after his discharge. The guidance program is divided into five steps; orientation—which includes the adjusting of the enrollee to the camp environment; counseling—through which the needs, interests and abilities of the new men are determined; assignment—the assigning of men to work and educational activities in line with their needs, interests and abilities; evaluation—a periodic check-up of the progress made by the enrollee, and finally; placement and follow-up—an attempt to place the men in jobs and assist in their readjustment.

It is significant to note that during the year more than a million and a half guidance interviews with enrollees were held by CCC officials.

Summary

1. The average regular attendance in organized classes during the year was 88.3 percent of the enrolled strength.

2. Thirty-seven percent of all enrollees participated in academic classes; 48 percent in vocational classes; 68 percent in job training activities; 14 percent in informal activities; 13 percent in professional training; and 60 percent in such classes as first aid, safety, health, and lifesaving.

3. During the year more than 9,000 enrollees who entered the Corps as illiterates were taught to read and write.

4. Scholarships were granted to 564 enrollees by 159 schools and colleges.

5. In an average month 7,078 lectures were delivered to audiences numbering 898,972.

6. An average 6,088 films were shown monthly to an attendance of 503,852.

7. In the CCC camp libraries 164,381 books were circulating monthly and over 95,000 enrollees were regularly engaged in reading.

8. A monthly average of 5,457 enrollees were attending schools and colleges located near the camps.

9. In a normal month 16,573 enrollees were taking correspondence courses.

10. During an average month the teaching staff of the camps numbered 1,441 camp educational advisers, 1,320 assistant camp educational advisers, 2,841 members of the military staff, 10,804 members of the technical service, 5,617 enrollees, and 1,394 Works Progress Administration instructors.

11. More than a million and a half guidance interviews were held by CCC officials during the year.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND THE CCC

The comprehensive national program of conservation for which the Department of the Interior is responsible was materially advanced by Civilian Conservation Corps projects supervised by six bureaus of the Department during the 1940 fiscal year.

An average of 485 camps assigned to the Department during the year included those under technical direction of the Biological Survey, transferred to Interior from the Department of Agriculture.

Under General Land Office supervision, 6 camps continued with projects for proper execution of the sustained-yield management of 2,500,000 acres of revested Oregon-California railroad grant lands, while other enrollees worked on in their battle to stop destruction of Federal coal deposits from underground fires in Wyoming. An average of 7,308 Indian CCC enrollees worked on 71 Indian reservations, carrying forward projects on basic structures for the conservation of their own lands and waters and preservation of their timber stands, forage cover, and other resources.

Many Bureaus Participate

The Bureau of reclamation, supervising the activities of 44 camps, saw the continuation of efforts for the rehabilitation of Federal reclamation projects, development of supplemental water supplies, and development of recreational facilities at irrigation reservoirs. Several new reclamation projects were constructed. The National Park Service, in addition to 313 camps assigned to projects on Federal and non-Federal areas within the continental United States, supervised the work of 1,400 enrollees on projects in Hawaii, Alaska, and the Virgin Islands. Work was carried on for the protection, conservation, and development of national, State, county and metropolitan parks, and Federal recreational demonstration areas.

Under supervision of the Grazing Service, the CCC moved forward with work on rehabilitation of the Federal range through construction and preventive programs for control and use of lands in 10 Western States. Working in 27 States throughout the country, 33 camps assigned to the Biological Survey were engaged in the development of

42 national wildlife refuges during the year. Five of them completed their projects and 8 new camps began projects.

Following are detailed reports on all CCC work under Department of the Interior supervision:

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

The 6 CCC camps assigned to the General Land Office and under the immediate supervision of the Oregon and California administration are helping provide facilities for the proper execution of the sustained-yield management of approximately 2,500,000 acres of revested Oregon-California railroad grant lands. This improvement work includes facilities for proper fire protection, reforestation, and efficient utilization of the forest resources.

Control of Coal Fires

Working under the supervision of the General Land Office, the CCC has saved from utter destruction an incalculable amount of the Nation's coal resources by controlling the underground coal fires which, for years, have been consuming many of the large coal beds in public lands in the vicinity of Little Thunder Basin, Wyo.

During the fiscal year 13 separate coal-bed fires were worked upon, 6 of which had been worked upon previously, 4 were reconditioned old projects, and 3 new projects. Three of these projects were definitely completed and work is progressing satisfactorily upon the others. One fire of very recent origin was taken out completely in 16 working days. There yet remain several other coal-bed fires near Gillette, Wyo., upon which work must be done in order to prevent the destruction of this irreplaceable natural resource.

When the fires are not too large, they are combatted by digging them out and covering the face of the coal seams with a layer of pulverized earth. Other fires are isolated from the main body of coal by trenching around the affected areas and afterwards filling the trenches with earth, thus blocking progress of the fires. Other larger fires are covered with a heavy layer of pulverized earth to seal off all sources of air and to retain the gases due to combustion, which have a further smothering effect.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CCC work has been undertaken on 71 Indian reservations during the past fiscal year, under the supervision of the Office of Indian Affairs. Basic structures for the conservation of land and water and preservation of resources, timber stands, forage cover, etc., have been undertaken. All work performed on Indian reservations directly benefits the national domain as well as the Indian reserves. Fifty-four million acres of Indian land are under the supervision of the Government.

Water holes have widened the uses of Indian cattle ranges. Many of the dams constructed are multiple use projects; they furnish water for livestock, refuges for fish, waterfowl, and animals; irrigation for subsistence gardens on lands below; recreation for individuals, etc. Ranges have been fenced. Much erosion has been prevented. New lookout towers, trails, and telephone lines have been built to protect resources.

The conservation of the physical resources has been important, but more significant, Indian enrollees have learned how to work efficiently and safely—how to handle machines and machinery. They have become individually proficient in job-connected skills and have been guided in their thinking concerning how best to use the completed structures.

Lands and Men Improve

The CCC has afforded an opportunity for increased enjoyment of the worth-while things in life through personal effort. Wages saved have been used to good advantages to provide Indians with current necessities of life and facilities and furnishings which tend to improve home conditions. The quality and standard of the work have improved. Safety and health have been emphasized both on the job and in the home. Supervising employees are giving generous support to these programs. Red Cross training has proved decidedly beneficial. There has been a decrease in the number of accidents and a general improvement in morale and physical well-being.

The CCC has improved the mental attitudes and physical conditions of thousands of Indians. They have had something to do—they have furnished a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

The Corps' achievements in character building, in teaching valuable skills, and in conservation works of such far-reaching benefit that they are now almost impossible to evaluate fully are universally recognized. The work with Indians combines the joint objectives of the Corps of which it is a part—the conservation of human values and the conservation of the once little-guarded natural resources of our Nation.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

The 44 Civilian Conservation Corps camps allocated to the Bureau of Reclamation during the fiscal year 1940 continued their important work in connection with the rehabilitation of Federal Reclamation Projects, the development of supplemental water supplies, the construction of new reclamation projects, and the development of recreational facilities at irrigation reservoirs.

Today the Bureau of Reclamation has a great construction program, the largest in its history, which will conserve water to irrigate millions

of acres of western lands, much of which is now farmed but suffers from an inadequate water supply. The CCC is proving to be a valuable aid to the Bureau in the accomplishment of this conservation program.

The numerous artificial waterway systems leading from the large Federal storage dams require hundreds of permanent concrete structures to control and measure the valuable irrigation water. The CCC is annually constructing hundreds of these structures, and the fiscal year 1940 saw this essential work continued unabated. The enrollees have acquired a reputation for building sound and permanent structures, durability being the objective of all CCC construction on reclamation projects.

Water Used Effectively

By constructing many miles of concrete lateral systems and by lining canals with concrete or clay, they have made it possible to deliver maximum amounts of water to thousands of acres of farm land in a minimum amount of time. The lining work and replacement of structures have been instrumental in decreasing the large amount of water, which, in the past, has been lost due to deteriorated wooden structures and seepage.

An outstanding CCC work achievement of the year includes completion of the Duchesne feeder canal diversion dam and headworks on the Moon Lake project in northern Utah. The first 10 miles of the Yellowstone Feeder Canal, designed to supplement and insure an adequate supply of water for this project, was also completed.

Another completed project includes raising three feet the Clear Lake Dam on the Klamath project in Oregon, providing an additional storage of 84,000 acre-feet. On the Vale project in Oregon a detachment of CCC enrollees completed a stone masonry parapet and curb wall across the Agency Valley Dam on the North Fork of the Malheur River at Beulah, Oreg.

The work of rehabilitating 1,515 feet of the large wooden Mabton syphon on the Sunnyside Division of the Yakima project in Washington was completed during the year. Enrollees constructed a creosoted continuous wood-stave pipe 56 inches inside diameter, mounted on creosoted wood cradles and anchored to concrete pedestals.

Flood Protection Afforded

The Hackberry Draw flood-control project on the Carlsbad project in New Mexico, consisting of an earth embankment on the upper side of the main project canal, across the Hackberry Draw drainage, was completed, protecting from flood damage about one mile of main canal banks, several hundred acres of irrigated lands, and more than \$200,000 worth of buildings and property in Carlsbad, N. Mex.

On the Rio Grande Federal reclamation project in southern New Mexico, the Elephant Butte fish hatchery, located near Elephant Butte Dam, was completed. This hatchery, located on a site comprising 25 acres, is carefully designed to provide efficient operation and economic facilities for intensive propagation of sufficient fish to stock the Elephant Butte Reservoir and the Rio Grande. Appurtenant structures completed in connection with the hatchery consist of a caretaker's dwelling and combination service building. Fishing is the most attractive feature of this recreational area, and completion of the hatchery fulfills a long-felt want in this section of New Mexico remote from natural fishing areas. The hatchery has been turned over to the Fish and Wildlife Service for operation and maintenance.

Other recreational areas developed during the year include those at Walcott Park, located on the north side of Lake Wolcott at Minidoka Dam in southern Idaho, Alcova Reservoir on the Kendrick project in central Wyoming, and the Nelson Reservoir on the Milk River project in northern Montana. An observation tower, bathhouse, and picnic shelter was completed on the shore of Lake Minatare on the North Platte project. In addition to being a storage place for irrigation water, Lake Minatare has been developed into a recreational center used by 40,000 persons during the fiscal year.

The clearing of new reservoir areas has been one of the Bureau's major CCC work projects. Brush and timber are being cleared from the new Shasta Dam Reservoir area on the Central Valley project in northern California. The largest reservoir clearing job is on the Deschutes project, located in the upper Deschutes River Basin in central Oregon. This project, when completed, will consist of an irrigation system for 50,000 acres of land near Maderas, Oreg.

Enrollees are assisting in the construction of the Wickiup Dam and Dike which will store 180,000 acre-feet of water and are clearing timber from the Wickiup Reservoir area. They are also aiding in the construction of a large portion of the 65-mile north unit main canal, which has a capacity of 1,000 second-feet. The reservoir area for the Deer Creek Dam on the Provo River project in Utah is being cleared of all brush, timber, and all buildings. The Deer Creek Dam, being built by contract, will store and deliver a supplemental water supply to farm lands and municipalities between Provo and Salt Lake City, Utah.

New Material Used

A comparatively new method of lining canals in order to prevent seepage and loss of water involves the use of bentonite, a substance which swells on contact with water, and, when mixed with sand or earth, acts as a sealing agent. Enrollees placed 12,693 square yards

of this lining on the Huntley project in southern Montana, obtaining all the bentonite from a pit near camp.

Several heavy construction jobs were completed by the enrollees during the year, such as construction of the Alkali Creek inclined drop on the Shoshone project in Wyoming, involving production of 1,800 cubic yards of concrete aggregate and placing of 95,000 pounds of reinforcing steel, 1,100 cubic yards of 6-inch concrete lining, and 1,900 linear feet of 6-inch vitrified tile. On the Heart Mountain Canal on this same project four large timber bridges were completed on the new operating road, consisting of rock masonry abutments and piers, log stringers, and 3-inch by 12-inch flooring.

In addition to the regular CCC work programs, the services of many camps were utilized in emergencies during the year. The fire season was one of the worst in many years, and in consequence it was necessary for many camps to respond to a large number of calls for assistance from the U. S. and State Forest Services. The CCC camps on reclamation projects distinguished themselves during these emergencies and received many compliments from the fire-fighting agencies. During the early spring of 1940 the Sacramento Valley in California experienced one of the worst floods in its history and only by the efforts of the enrollees was the town of Orland, Calif., saved from inundation. Valuable assistance, which was much appreciated, was also given by the CCC on the Yuma project in Arizona during floods and a recent earthquake.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

An important job which has contributed materially toward the preservation of our natural resources and at the same time provided added recreational facilities accessible to millions of people, has been accomplished during the last year with the 313 Civilian Conservation Corps camps operating throughout the continental United States under technical supervision of the National Park Service. In addition, the Civilian Conservation Corps allotted 1,400 enrollees to projects in the territories and island possessions.

109 camps were operated in national parks and monuments, 179 in State, county, and metropolitan parks, and 22 on recreational demonstration areas, and 3 on TVA.

Since the inception of the CCC there have been 198 camps established in 94 national park and monument areas exclusive of the territories, and 697 camps on 881 State, county, and metropolitan areas. In supervising this work the National Park Service has cooperated with 47 States, 35 counties, and 73 municipalities.

Civilian Conservation Corps camps were established for the first time in the Badlands and Chaco Canyon National Monuments,

Saratoga National Historical Park project, and Kings Canyon National Park. Plans for CCC work in Arches National Monument and Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument were completed as the fiscal year closed.

Notable Achievements

Notable achievements were made in the field of historical restoration at Fort Pulaski and Bandelier National Monuments, Acadia National Park, Shiloh National Military Park, and Colonial National Historical Park. Work at Bandelier National Monument in New Mexico has been for preservation of the famous ruins of a prehistoric culture. The Frijoles Canyon, containing the cliff dwellings and other ruins, was deserted by drought-stricken inhabitants in the thirteenth century. Bandelier National Monument is located so that the traveler may "catch archeology alive."

Mammoth Cave National Park in Kentucky was the scene of one of the most interesting CCC jobs to be undertaken during the year. Thirty miles of telephone line, representing a complete automatic system, were installed, a large portion of which is underground. The system is now in operation and adequate to meet future demands of increased attendance.

Locations and plans for fire lookout towers were approved for seven National Park Service areas, and towers in Shenandoah, Great Smoky Mountains, and Mesa Verde National Parks were completed. Archaeological reconnaissance was continued at Ocmulgee National Monument, Georgia, in addition to work on preservation of its archaeological features.

Fifty New Camp Site Locations

At Jenny Lake in Grand Teton National Park CCC forces completed many important jobs in a public campground development. Fifty new camp locations were made available, including individual parking spurs, fireplaces, and tent sites. A water system and sewer line extension were also completed for the area, as well as table and bench combinations and campground signs. Work on trails was carried on throughout the park and headquarters area.

In many of the larger National Parks, including Sequoia, Yosemite, and Great Smoky Mountains, CCC camps have been engaged continuously since the beginning of the program in carrying out their dual job of conservation and recreational development. Tree- and plant-disease-control measures were practiced on 18,670 acres, 100 miles of truck trails and minor roads were built, and 3,874 check dams were completed in addition to other extensive work carried out to fight soil erosion.

During the year 34,812 enrollee man-days were spent on 12,697 acres of national parks in California eradicating ribes (wild currants) for the control of white pine blister rust. This work was accomplished in addition to normal CCC activities for tree- and plant-disease control.

Two camps were engaged in restorative work on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, recently acquired by the National Park Service for recreational utilization and as an eloquent historical exhibit of our great canal era. During the year 37,287 man-days were spent in canal excavation. Other accomplishments included extensive riprapping, landscaping, construction of a vehicular bridge, and restoration of four lockhouses. The project contemplates providing picnic grounds, parking areas, and other improvements for active recreation.

Developments in Non-Federal Areas

Camps operating under the technical supervision of the National Park Service in conjunction with local park authorities continued their important program of recreational development in state, county, and metropolitan areas. One hundred and ninety-eight of these camps were in operation and camps were established in several areas for the first time. New forms of recreation were provided for thousands by the construction of roads, picnic and campgrounds, swimming, hiking, and camping facilities, and many other greatly needed developments. Extensive work was carried on in providing safe water and sanitation systems, service and administration buildings, construction of telephone lines, parking areas, fences, and guard rails, and preservation and reconstruction of historic sites and buildings.

At Riverside State Park in Washington enrollees were engaged in the construction of a 200-foot log truss suspension bridge over the Spokane River. A smaller though equally useful bridge was completed at the South Rim in Watkins Glen State Park, N. Y., and in that area 19 charcoal fireplaces were built, a picnic area and shelter building completed, extensive landscaping carried on, and 6,400 man-days spent in erosion-control work.

CCC enrollees improved 15 acres of the beach at Provo River Metropolitan Park in Utah and carried on work to eradicate poisonous weeds and plants on an additional 103 acres. A vehicular bridge was completed and 5,496 man-days expended on construction of a boat harbor that will accommodate 1,000 boats at this popular water-sports area.

In Brown County State Park, Ind., an archery range was constructed, 38 miles of horse trails completed, and much useful work accomplished in landscaping, tree planting, and providing parking areas and other improvements. Recreational use of this area has increased tremendously with the completion of additional facilities.

Horseback riding has gained favor throughout the country in recent years and to meet the demands for adequate facilities CCC enrollees developed horse trails in 31 State, county, and metropolitan parks during the last year. Outstanding were such jobs in Moran State Park, Wash.; the Akron Metropolitan Park District; Clarence Fahnestock Memorial State Park, N. Y.; and the Cook County Forest Preserve District, Ill. Since the inception of the CCC, the National Park Service has cooperated with local park authorities in building approximately 1,500 miles of these trails.

At Westmoreland State Park in Virginia, 4 miles of entrance road and a 3-acre tent site were completed. In Florida, excellent progress was made in the general cavern development program at Florida Caverns State Park.

Fechner Memorial Area

Development by CCC forces in the Robert Fechner Recreation Area named by Georgia park authorities in honor of the late Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, provided many new day-use facilities, including picnic grounds and shelters. At the Front Royal Recreational Area in Virginia, a group of CCC enrollees assigned from a nearby camp in Shenandoah National Park accomplished much useful work toward providing a variety of recreational facilities.

CCC Territorial Program

Projects were authorized for 675 enrollees in the Territory of Hawaii, 225 additional enrollees in Hawaii National Park, and 500 in the Virgin Islands. Also a 200-man company was assigned to Mount McKinley National Park in Alaska during the summer of 1939. Work in the Hawaii territorial camps was marked by many outstanding projects; 47,084 man-days spent on tree planting, with an additional 6,771 man-days devoted to tree nursery work; enrollees conducted an experimental bird and game farm, and considerable success was achieved in efforts to eradicate the Giant African Snail. In Hawaii National Park, work included the construction of an underground telephone system, planting, landscaping, and removal of exotic plants, and more than 2,000 man-days were spent on erosion control.

Work in the Virgin Islands resulted in construction of many useful minor roads, parking areas, fences, picnic areas, and telephone lines. A corral was built, and work in fire hazard reduction, field planting, and the eradication and control of undesirable animals was continued.

Great progress was made in Mount McKinley National Park in the landscaping of the service area and construction of necessary water and telephone lines and buildings.

Recreational Demonstration Areas

Camps were operated in 22 of the recreational demonstration areas being developed by the National Park Service. Work accomplishments included construction of buildings, utilities, roads, trails, swimming facilities, dams, and other facilities for the safety and convenience of organized camping groups and the general public on day outings, picnics, and other outdoor recreation. General conservation treatment for preservation and restoration of natural resources, as well as plant-disease-control measures, was carried out on these areas.

GRAZING SERVICE

Attacking the problem of development of human resources and the natural resources of the Federal Range with equal vigor marked the continued participation by the Grazing Service in the program of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Results reported by the field have emphasized the tremendous strides made by the CCC camps assigned to the Grazing Service in the rehabilitation and conservation of youth, as well as the Federal Range areas, through the educational program, as well as through construction and preventive programs designed to facilitate the control and use of lands under this Service in the States of Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, and Wyoming.

During the year the Grazing Service established an operating field unit devoted to guidance and leadership on safety and education in the 89 camps. Stressing the value of human life and the dangers of carelessness in all activities participated in by enrollees, this endeavor showed a marked reduction in both minor and major type accidents in the camps.

Each succeeding year, through a better understanding of the problems, shows a marked increase in efficiency, in construction methods, and the finished products testify to the merit of the enrollee labor expended. Much of the Grazing Service program hinges upon judiciously located water sources, either improved natural sources, such as springs and seeps, or developed sources from nature's supply of underground water tapped by well developments or utilizing run-off water or the melting snows guided into and impounded in storage means of various types.

Diversified Projects Undertaken

Projects completed, while relatively small in number compared to the tremendous total area served, are beginning to give a fairly comprehensive picture of a planned program for management and use of the lands, each project taking its rightful place in a pattern designed to afford maximum use with the least abuse of the natural resources.

The stock users generally acclaim the benefits derived from physical improvements, such as wells, springs, fencing, corrals, trucks and stock trails, and correlated activities which contribute to the conservation and preservation of forage coverage, such as rodent control and fire control, and reclaiming measures such as erosion, flood control, and watershed protection.

Much of the area is semiarid in character and relatively non-productive, and, while traversed by many good roads—the majority of the area is inaccessible to ordinary transportation means—the travel difficulty is further aggravated by absence of water supplies. While minor roads, truck and stock trails, and water storage improvements have been constructed primarily for stock purposes, they can serve, with but very little additional work on them, as important links to be utilized in National Defense plans by supplementing main highways, as well as opening up vast areas in which resources of valuable minerals may be tapped.

The work of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the broad field of conservation was greatly enhanced by valuable contributions from other Service funds, individuals, groups, and associations.

BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

In 27 States from Maine to California and from North Dakota to Louisiana an average of 33 full-strength CCC camps and one side camp was used in development work on 42 national wildlife refuges during the year. Eight new camps were established and five camps completed their work programs during this period. Improvements were made on six other refuges by detachments of enrollees furnished by other services.

Because of differences in water supply, climate, rainfall, and topography and in the wildlife species primarily served, the development problems at each refuge differ in some respects from those at all others and no single formula can be applied.

The work, in the main, was a continuation of activities discussed in some detail in previous reports. This work involves the construction of dams, dykes, levees, ditches, and other water control structures, nesting islands, wildlife shelters, truck trails, bridges, lookout towers, fire lanes, telephone lines, headquarters, laboratories, and utility buildings, fences and boundary markers; the planting of marsh and aquatic vegetation and of trees, shrubs, vines, and soil-binding grasses, and other biological or engineering work necessary for the restoration, development, and efficient management of the refuge areas. All of the refuge areas have been remarkably improved. Many of them have been transformed from what literally were biological deserts to areas of great attractiveness to wildlife.

Facilities Greatly Improved

For example, in October 1935 when a Civilian Conservation Corps camp was established on the Savannah River Refuge in South Carolina the wildlife values were negligible. The refuge consisted of a tract of marsh land over which the water ebbed and flowed with each tide. The marshes were choked with undesirable plants. At the close of the fiscal year 1940, the Civilian Conservation Corps had created 3,385 acres of excellent duck ponds with permanent dykes and control structures that insure stable water levels which are necessary for the abundant growth of food and cover plants. Fences and boundary markers had been erected and road and trails had been built to facilitate refuge patrol. Residences for refuge personnel, and office and several utility structures including a lookout tower, boathouse, marine shop, marine railway, and garage, had been constructed so that the refuge may be administered effectively and economically.

The extent to which wildlife, and particularly waterfowl, respond to the improved habitat is astonishing. Tremendous numbers of birds now concentrate on the areas during migratory periods.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE CCC

During the fiscal year 1940, as for the previous 6 years, the Civilian Conservation Corps has continued to furnish the manpower to enable various bureaus of the Department of Agriculture to translate many of their conservation plans into completed projects. Decided progress was made on the national jobs of salvaging forest, soils, water, and wildlife resources.

For the past fiscal year the Department had an average of 1,015 CCC camps assigned to its bureaus and agencies (including 18 to TVA) as follows: Forest Service, 616; Soil Conservation Service, 392; Beltsville Research Center, 3; Plant Industry, 2; Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 1; and Animal Industry, 1.

FOREST SERVICE

The Forest Service had general supervision over 177 State forestry camps, 99 on privately-owned forest lands, and directs the field work on the 18 TVA camps, in addition to supervision and direction of the work of 323 camps on National Forests.

Some of the 10 Regional Foresters have recently made pertinent comments and suggestions on the Corps, the enrollees, and their work. These comments deal especially with the market improvement in the quality of fire suppression work by the enrollees, the increased emphasis on fire crew training, credit to good work by the camp foremen, and the real value of past CCC work projects as national defense training.

The Regional Forester in Missoula, Mont., calls attention to the improved quality of CCC work on forest fire suppression.

"In the early days of the CCC the general feeling throughout the field units here was that it required 3 enrollees to equal 1 hired fire fighter. Today, the reverse is true. Most supervisors feel that they would sooner have one organized 25-enrollee unit than 50 to 75 men recruited on the street. It actually is heart-warming to see how efficiently these units operate from the time they leave their base camp until they return. The general public, too, appreciates this fact."

The Regional Forester at Denver, Colo., reports that—

"The outstanding project from the standpoint of work accomplishment and training men for nonbelligerent activities for national defense during

the past year was the construction of the Sheridan Dam on the Harney National Forest * * *. Although there is some pride in the accomplishment outlined, of far greater importance is the fact that in the construction of this dam the following numbers of CCC enrollees are being given training along the following lines: 620 truck drivers, 153 caterpillar and tractor drivers, 105 mechanics, 15 powder men, 78 jackhammer men, 22 compressor men, 32 concrete men.

"Many of the truck drivers were also trained in the operation of other equipment. All of the foregoing trades are of major importance in the modern mechanized army and as a contribution to national defense this project will measure high in comparison with other CCC projects during the past several years. The thorough training that these enrollees have received is attested by the large number who have obtained employment from contractors and other companies on similar work. They have made good and are continuing to make good, judging from letters received by the Superintendent, in which the boys praise the training they received and express gratitude for the opportunity they have had to get positions paying good wages * * *."

The Regional Forester at Ogden, Utah, also emphasizes the high value of the CCC as protection units, as follows:

"The CCC's whenever called upon, fight forest fires in a manner bespeaking of the true and red-blooded youth of the Nation. They are being relied upon more and more as the heat of the summer seasons make tinder boxes of the forest. With special training and experience these men of the CCC are being recognized more and more by hardened and experienced fire fighters as the most highly valued men for that kind of work. And now the super squads are further raising the levels of accomplishment and performance. These squads are 25-men crews of enrollees from each company especially selected for their physique, endurance, spirit, and woodsmanship. They are the cream of the crop and how they dig in and put out our forest fires is an accomplishment that will go down as making new history for the CCC.

The super squads are now a part of every camp. It is these squads that are in constant readiness for the fire call. They go out first, day or night, and put in the first hard licks on the fire line when they count most. Well-trained and supervised, the spirit, zeal, and ambition of the super squads portray the true spirit of the CCC and this in no small measure evaluates the true value of the CCC in any scheme of national defense."

From San Francisco, the Regional Forester reports that

"California public opinion has definitely recognized and is appreciative of the accomplishments of the CCC program, both State- and Nation-wide. Western people by and large are ardent conservationists. Consequently, we believe the very favorable public reaction is highly significant and indicative of the popularity of the CCC program.

"In the new national defense program, the past and potential contribu-

tions of CCC to over-all defense measures are of immeasurable value to the Nation. Practically all of our work ties in closely with skills or activities required for defense."

New England Forest Emergency Project

The Associate Director of the Project reports:

"The major problem confronting the State and Private Forest camps of New England, operating under the direction of the New England Forest Emergency Office of the United States Forest Service, during the year ending June 30, 1940, was to reduce the fire hazard created by the hurricane of September 1938 and prepare for and meet the extreme fire danger caused by the heavy blowdown of softwood timber. This work was, of course, begun immediately after the hurricane and has continued through the past year. During that time, 32 camps in New England have been materially engaged in the hazard reduction program. Many of them have completed the essential clean-up of their work areas and have now gone back or are going back to their original work program. At the end of June there still remained a heavy work load in New Hampshire which will continue through the coming year. In the other New England States the camps have very largely completed their emergency work except for clearing up the loose ends * * *.

"During the past year, in order to meet the extra fire hazard, very intensive fire training has been given to all our camps in all phases of this work. Highly organized and well-equipped crews, to the limit of available manpower, were ready for action in all camps and performed excellently when called for fire-fighting duty.

"The amount of hazard reduction work accomplished, the fire training given, and the fire fighting done during the past year is shown in the following table:

State	Fighting forest fires	Roadside hazard reduction	Hazard reduction, other	Training for fire fighting
	<i>Man-days</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Man-days</i>
Maine.....	1,104	154.3	411.6	4,015
New Hampshire.....	1,700	268.4	2,649.2	11,006
Vermont.....	471	57.8	670.8	6,700
Massachusetts.....	4,834	83.1	6,819.7	11,602
Connecticut.....	1,449	239.2	3,145.7	6,313
Rhode Island.....	377	121.3	2,984.5	5,142
Total.....	9,935	924.1	16,681.5	44,778"

CCC Alaska Activity

Not only have unemployed white residents of Alaska been used in furthering conservation work but Indians and Eskimos as well. The Regional Forester at Juneau, Alaska, comments as follows on Alaska Indian workers in the Corps:

"It is stated that the CCC program has proved to be admirably adapted to meeting the important and growing problems of providing the Alaska Indians with a source of livelihood until certain economic adjustments can be made. These Natives are not reservation Indians and do not draw subsistence rations or other supplies from public sources, but are dependent on their own labor. Their opportunities for employment in the highly seasonal Alaska industries have diminished alarmingly since the beginning of the depression in 1929 due to competition from the large and increasing number of white workers from Continental United States.

"The policy of the local supervisory forces of the CCC is to use the Indians on work projects in close proximity to the small villages of 50 to 100 families in which the Alaska Indians reside, and to favor those projects that have a high value to the local Indian community, and can be carried on during the long winter season when other forms of employment are nonexistent. The enrollees continue to live at home with their families."

CCC in Puerto Rico

The CCC continued its beneficial effects in Puerto Rico during the past fiscal year. These benefits were both to the natural and human resources of the Island. The maximum quota for the Island is 2,400, and there are usually many applicants for each vacancy. As an average, there have been 12 camps, 5 on Insular forest land and 7 on National Forest lands.

As has been mentioned in previous annual reports, the camp set-up and organization in Puerto Rico differ from those in the States. The quota of enrollees per camp has been set at 140. Some special camps however run up to 220 men. All camp foremen are native Puerto Ricans. Little if any difficulty has been found in maintaining discipline in the camps.

There are not the same restrictions on age and marital status as in the States and many of the enrollees are married. With the very large number of applicants for each position, vacancies are filled monthly, and the men are now enrolled for the 2-year period though not when the CCC was started. Before the 2-year rule was set the average monthly turn-over was 8 percent, indicating that some enrollees left the Corps to take better outside jobs.

Work Items Completed

Tree planting is an important CCC activity, along with nursery construction and maintenance. Several species of mahogany and teak, eucalyptus, and mesquite are planted on federal lands. From 1933 to 1939, the CCC has planted approximately 3,281 acres (or 2,145,000 trees), while on Insular forests (mostly city watersheds), a

total of 2,260 acres (or 2,100,000 trees), or a total of 5,541,000 young trees set out. They have also operated 3 main nurseries, at Rio Piedras, Cayey, and Mayaguez, while 10 field nurseries have been maintained. Some 12,000 acres of federal forest lands received improvement cuttings and thinnings. Among some 40 different field construction projects completed may be mentioned these: Some 86 miles of road, 61 miles of trail, 19 bridges, 2 fish hatcheries, 33 picnic shelters, 4 swimming pools, 6 parking areas, 27 overnight concrete cottages, 3 observation towers, 2 landing fields, 13 CCC camps complete.

Enrollees are simply but well fed, using a balanced ration approved by the School of Tropical Medicine and Home Economics of the University of Puerto Rico. Marked improvement in weight and general health is noticeable. The camps are furnished with steel cots, mattresses, clean sheets and blankets, and enrollees have medical care, including dental work, and monthly physical examinations. Educational field classes are held four times per week in carpentry, gardening, masonry, auto mechanics, operation of road and other machinery, blacksmithing, shoe repair, and cooking. There are special classes for illiterates. An intensive safety program is constantly emphasized which has brought about a marked decrease in lost time accidents.

TVA and the CCC

A total of 18 forestry camps was allotted to the TVA for the past fiscal year. The Forest Service continued to direct the field work under plans and specifications prepared by the TVA technicians. The three main lines of CCC work have been erosion control, reforestation, and forest protection. Two large forest nurseries are maintained, at Clinton, Tenn., and Muscle Shoals, Ala.

Where erosion control or control demonstrations are badly needed and where the erosion is too heavy for the private landowner alone to handle, the CCC provides the man-power. In such cases the landowner must contribute as much as possible of his own labor, use of his teams and equipment, and with what materials are needed, such as fencing, preparation of site and gully control. More than 62,000,000 young trees have been planted by the CCC on 40,000 eroded acres on 8,500 farms within the watershed.

In addition, over 11,000,000 trees have been set out by farmers themselves on some 8,500 acres. Besides, there have been completed some 8,000 supplemental engineering projects of site preparation and gully control, and some 5,400 water disposal projects of terrace outlet control. In 1939, the number of projects and number of trees set out were double what they were in 1938.

The CCC has also assisted in wildlife and fish propagation and protection on the TVA. Several fish-rearing lakes or ponds have been

built by the Corps and WPA. Two sections of the Norris Fish Hatchery containing 3 ponds were built by the CCC.

They also rendered invaluable help on the Elk River fish hatchery near Athens, Ala., one of the largest in the world, including 77 ponds and covering some 111 acres.

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

Opportunities increased in 1940 for broadening the base of the important contribution CCC is making in the national program of soil and moisture conservation and the establishment of sound land use practices. The services of an increasing number of the 392 camps assigned to the Soil Conservation Service were made available for cooperating with soil conservation districts.

These districts, formed voluntarily by the farmers themselves, under State enabling acts, in those localities where erosion is recognized as a community problem, and where a decision to do something about it is evidenced by the very act of voting a district, afford a much wider field for assisting a much greater number of farmers than the old procedure of an agreement with each individual farmer. More of the work will be done by the farmer himself, thus permitting the manpower of the CCC camp to be used in completing many more farm plans with corresponding increased acreage placed under control measures and enabling further concentration of the efforts of the camp on activities of wide public interest beyond the capacity of a farmer to undertake. Moreover, when a camp is moved, the district provides a mechanism for continuing the program on the land which the operations of the camp have demonstrated.

Formation of Districts

The first district was formed in 1936. By July 1, 1940, all but 10 States had passed district laws and 314 districts had been established, with 178 more being formed. The Department of Agriculture has entered into memoranda of understanding with 155 districts, making it possible for CCC assistance to be extended to these districts through the Soil Conservation Service. This represents a gain of 91 during the fiscal year.

The CCC has played an important part in the Federal Government's program to protect the Nation's soil. Without the available manpower of the CCC, the demonstration program would have gone forward much less rapidly. On camp work areas many thousands of farmers were shown that uncontrolled erosion was costly both in their every-day farming and in steadily decreasing crop yields, and that erosion could be checked effectively. CCC aid is made available to conservation districts only after the districts have received from

the farmers signed agreements specifying in part that the work done by the CCC shall be properly maintained.

While a few camps have been used almost entirely for special operations, such as the construction of large dams and the protection of planting stock not otherwise available, the major portion of CCC work in erosion-control camps involves the installation of soil and water conserving measures on farm and range lands. This work includes such activities as gully control operations, terrace outlet construction and protection, planting of trees and shrubs, running lines for contour furrows and terraces, and building structures for streambank protection.

Drainage Camps Assorted

At the beginning of the fiscal year 1940 operation of 38 CCC camps engaged in drainage work was transferred to the Soil Conservation Service. These camps, working with drainage organizations existing under State laws, rehabilitated established ditches and drains to produce channels of adequate capacity and also applied erosion control measures. Maintenance of the CCC work by the landowner is required.

The contribution of enrollees engaged in the wildlife phase of soil conservation work has met with the approval of hundreds of sportsmen's organizations throughout the country. Strip cropping provides a variety of cover and food for wildlife. Recent studies show nearly twice as many ground-nesting birds abound in land that is strip-cropped than in a comparable nonstripped area. Hedge rows built on the contour provide incidental travel lanes, shelter, and food for birds.

The camps have taken an active part in the roadside erosion control program of the Service. Such work is being given attention by counties, States, and many agencies of the Federal Government, especially the Bureau of Public Roads. The work being done by the enrollees has made possible the carrying out of a demonstration program in all of the 48 States, and currently in 25 States, showing the value of erosion control work to the permanency of highways.

Many Types of Work

Demonstrating the control of gullies with vegetation, controlling the loss of soil on roadbanks, as has been mentioned, and establishment of plantings to prevent wind erosion are other activities carried by the assistance of the CCC under the supervision of the Soil Conservation Service.

Single operations performed by CCC crews often have many simultaneous benefits. Seeding and sodding terrace outlets and water

diversions, although primarily engineering control measures, have important agronomic values also. Realigned fence rows to facilitate strip cropping also assist wildlife conservation. While fences are frequently built by the CCC to enhance agronomic assets resulting from strip cropped cultivation or to insure permanency of vegetative protection on critical sites, gullied areas, and waterways, the resulting benefit to wildlife is substantial.

These and many other related services of the CCC to the soil conservation program have left an indelible mark in the history of the nation's fight to save its rich agricultural heritage from erosion.

BELTSVILLE AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTER

The work of the three companies covers an area of approximately 12,400 acres and includes a wide variety of work due to the many different types of research carried on by the eight Bureaus of the Department of Agriculture operating at the Beltsville Research Center. The work accomplished by these camps has been of great value in the development, usefulness, and protection of the entire Research Center.

The Beltsville Research Center camps have offered unusual opportunities to the enrollees in practical education and job training. Of value in national defense the enrollees are able to learn useful trades such as carpentry, masonry work, welding, automobile and heavy equipment repair and operation, tractor operation, trenching, concrete, and metal uses. These trades, as well as many others, are learned in such work as road and bridge construction and maintenance; pipe line construction; building construction; sewer and power line construction; land clearing and drainage works; and the repair and maintenance of a wide variety of trucks, tractors, pumps, power shovel, etc.

At the Center is located a CCC Central Repair Shop with an operating field of 42 camps. The Beltsville camps are called on to furnish many unskilled enrollees for shop duties. Those interested in such work may gain valuable knowledge of automotive operation and repair.

PLANT INDUSTRY

During the fiscal year 1940, the work of the CCC Camp NA-1 on the National Arboretum within the District of Columbia has continued about as in 1939. As in previous years, the main contribution has been in labor needed in the development of the fundamental phases of the arboretum itself. The CCC has furnished the manpower in the basic development of the area involving road construction, major grading operations, drainage, building of lakes, clearing, and grading of land and its preparation for tree and shrub planting, planting and care of nursery stock, eradication of undesirable plants, and removal of dead, diseased or fallen trees.

Work of Camp NA-2-W at the Cheyenne Horticultural Field Station has continued along much as in previous years.

Considerable progress has been made in construction work at the Station. Additional tables, garbage pits, comfort stations and fireplaces have been installed in the picnic area. The bunkhouse basement has been remodeled for a plant pathology laboratory.

Forest Pathology

Forest Pathology and other Divisions of the Bureau of Plant Industry have continued to help the Corps in the prevention of tree diseases. The advances made by the scientists of the Bureau's own staff have been brought into practical application through the services of special pathology technicians who have supplied diagnostic service and given the field force advice and local demonstrations of methods of avoiding damage from diseases and decay. In the nurseries this has enabled the Corps to produce not only more young trees but also healthier trees for field planting. In the improvement of existing young timber stands the help of the pathologists has made it possible to retain for the future forest the trees that are free from bark fungi and heart rots and are most likely to stay free.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY

During the past fiscal year one camp was approved for this Bureau at the United States Range Livestock Experimental Station, Miles City, Mont.

The work projects at this Station consist of the construction of fences, ditches, water tanks, reservoirs, and motor ways. In addition, there is drilling of wells, range flood irrigation and erosion control, roadside cleanup, land levelling, and rebuilding of corrals, all needed for the continued operation of the Station.

ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

Other than the camp at Cape Sable for the removal of wild cotton, there is no CCC camp that is established directly for activities of this Bureau. This Camp (E-1) spent only a portion of the year in activities toward the removal of wild cotton. The camp has been established at Cape Sable, Fla., to aid in the destruction of noncommercial cotton which serves as a host to perpetuate infestations of the pink bollworm. Other activities in which the Bureau is interested and has rendered service through advice, field demonstrations, and actual guidance of special CCC crews have been white pine blister rust in the Northwest and California; bark beetle control in various parts of the West; and other intensive work on gypsy moth control in New England, all important activities from the point of view of controlling tree diseases and forest insects.

THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION AND THE CCC

Throughout the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, the Veterans' Administration continued its program of cooperation with the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps in harmony with the principles established during previous years for its participation in this program under the provisions of the Civilian Conservation Corps Act as amended and the Executive Order of the President designating the Veterans' Administration as a cooperating agency.

The primary functions of the Veterans' Administration in its relationship to the Civilian Conservation Corps work have been to determine the eligibility of applicants for membership in the veterans' contingent, to select from the eligible applicants the requisite number to maintain the authorized quota at full strength, and to certify such selectees to the War Department for physical examination and enrollment. This work has been accomplished by some 53 field activities of the Veterans' Administration located in the several States and the District of Columbia. Those field activities have performed the required functions under the general direction and supervision of the office of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Authorized Strength

The total authorized strength of the veterans' contingent of the Civilian Conservation Corps is 27,200, which represents approximately 9 percent of the Corps strength. At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, there were 23,666 veterans in enrollment status. During the months of July, October, and January of the fiscal year 10,974 veterans were enrolled to fill vacancies occurring as a result of discharges, thus bringing the Corps to full strength at these periods. No enrollment to fill vacancies was authorized during the month of April due to the fact that certain legislative proposals were pending which would have, if approved, resulted in a reduction in the strength of the Corps. Such reduction, however, did not materialize, and the veterans' contingent was again brought to full strength during the enrollment period for the following July, the replacement quota being 7,547.

There have been approximately 195,000 enrollments in the veterans' contingent of Corps since the spring of 1933. The total number of veterans and their dependents who have received direct monetary benefits through allotments is approximately one-half million.

The Civilian Conservation Corps is continuing to fulfill the two

primary purposes for which it was organized, namely: the conservation of our national resources, and the provision of employment and training opportunities for the unemployed who are unable to obtain employment in private industry. The opportunities offered by the Corps to the unemployed veteran have been outstanding and of material economic and social value to him and his dependents.

Contribution of the CCC

The Civilian Conservation Corps has annually since 1933 made valuable contributions toward the accomplishment of the national policy and program to serve those who have served in the armed forces of the United States during a period of war. These contributions have been especially pronounced in many directions.

The Corps has on the whole, served those war veterans who have not been found to be eligible for monetary benefits under the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration. A comparatively recent study revealed that only four and one-quarter percent of those veterans in the Corps at that time were in receipt of compensation and pension.

Experience has proven that there is a direct relationship between unemployment amongst veterans and the number of applications received for domiciliary care in the Veterans' Administration Facilities. Veterans prefer employment when available, to such care. Accordingly the Civilian Conservation Corps has contributed to the national program of service to war veterans by providing jobs to the unemployed, thus reducing the potential number of applicants for membership in the Veterans Administration Homes. The substitution of a productive job for membership in a public institution represents meritorious service both to the individual and to the nation.

Transient Problem

The Civilian Conservation Corps has contributed an outstanding service in the solution of the transient problem as it once existed when unemployment was at its peak. Veterans who could not find work in their home communities sought work elsewhere. Many were unsuccessful in their search which oftentimes proved to be nation wide.

With the advent of the Civilian Conservation Corps an opportunity for a job was provided for many of the transient and potentially transient veterans in their home States. The transient problem among veterans has been solved, and the Civilian Conservation Corps was an important factor in that solution.

Through these and many other sources the Civilian Conservation Corps has been and is an instrumentality of the government provided by the President and the Congress which has materially contributed to the welfare of war veterans.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

[Public, No. 163; 75th Congress, as amended, "An Act to Establish a Civilian Conservation Corps, and for Other Purposes" and Executive Orders No. 7677-A and No. 8133]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established the Civilian Conservation Corps, hereinafter called the Corps, for the purpose of providing employment, as well as vocational training, for youthful citizens of the United States who are unemployed and in need of employment, and to a limited extent as hereinafter set out, for war veterans and Indians, through the performance of useful public work in connection with the conservation and development of the natural resources of the United States, its Territories, and insular possessions: *Provided*, That at least ten hours each week may be devoted to general educational and vocational training: *Provided*, That the provisions of this Act shall continue ***July 1, 1943.***

SEC. 2. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is authorized to appoint a Director at a salary of \$10,000 per annum. The Director shall have complete and final authority in the functioning of the Corps, including the allotment of funds to cooperating Federal departments and agencies, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 3. In order to carry out the purpose of this Act, the Director is authorized to provide for the employment of the Corps and its facilities on works of public interest or utility for the protection, restoration, regeneration, improvement, development, utilization, maintenance, or enjoyment of the natural resources of lands and waters, and the products thereof, including forests, fish and wildlife on lands or interest in lands (including historical or archeological sites), belonging to, or under the jurisdiction or control of, the United States, its Territories, and insular possessions, and the several States: *Provided*, That the President may, in his discretion, authorize the Director to undertake projects on lands belonging to or under the jurisdiction or control of counties, and municipalities, and on lands in private ownership, but only for the purpose of doing thereon such kinds of cooperative work as are or may be provided for by Acts of Congress, including the prevention and control of forest fires, forest tree pests and diseases, soil erosion, and floods: *Provided further*, That no projects shall be undertaken on lands or interests in lands, other than those belonging to or under the jurisdiction or control of the United States, unless adequate provisions are made by the cooperating agencies for the maintenance, operation, and utilization of such projects after completion.

SEC. 4. There are hereby transferred to the Corps all enrolled personnel, records, papers, property, funds, and obligations of the Emergency Conservation Work established under the Act of March 31, 1933 (48 Stat. 22), as amended; and the Corps shall take over the institution of the camp exchange heretofore established and maintained, under supervision of the War Department, in connection with

See notes on page 65.

and aiding in administration of Civilian Conservation Corps work-camps conducted under the authority of said Act as amended: *Provided*, That such camp exchange shall not sell to persons not connected with the operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

SEC. 5. The Director and, under his supervision, the heads of other Federal departments or agencies cooperating in the work of the Corps, are authorized within the limit of the allotments of funds therefor, to appoint such civilian personnel as may be deemed necessary for the efficient and economical discharge of the functions of the Corps without regard to the civil-service laws and regulations: *****Provided further, That such officers, agents, or employees paid from funds appropriated for or allocated to the Civilian Conservation Corps, as may be designated or approved for the purpose by the Director shall have the general powers of notaries public in the administration of oaths, the execution and acknowledgment of legal instruments, the attestation of documents, and all other forms of notarial acts determined to be necessary by the Director to prosecute effectively the operations of the Civilian Conservation Corps.*****

SEC. 6. The President may order Reserve officers of the Army and officers of the Naval and Marine Reserves and warrant officers of the Coast Guard to active duty with the Corps under the provisions of section 37a of the National Defense Act and the Act of February 28, 1925, respectively.

SEC. 7. The Director is authorized to have enrolled not to exceed three hundred thousand men at any one time, of which not more than thirty thousand may be war veterans: *Provided*, That in addition thereto camps or facilities may be established for not to exceed ten thousand additional Indian enrollees and five thousand additional territorial and insular possession enrollees.

SEC. 8. The enrollees in the Corps (other than war veterans, enrollees in the Territories and insular possessions, Indians, not to exceed one mess steward, three cooks, ***five project assistants,*** and one leader per each company) shall be unmarried male citizens of the United States between the ages of seventeen and twenty-three years, both inclusive, and shall at the time of enrollment be unemployed and in need of employment: *Provided*, That the Director may exclude from enrollment such classes of persons as he may consider detrimental to the well-being or welfare of the Corps, except that no person shall be excluded on account of race, color, or creed: *Provided further*, That enrollment shall be for a period of not less than six months and re-enrollments (except in the case of one mess steward, three cooks, ***five project assistants,*** and one leader, in each company, and War Veterans ****** and Indians ******) shall not exceed a total term of two years: *Provided further*, That in the discretion of the Director continuous service by the enrollee during his period of enrollment shall not be required in any case where the enrollee attends an educational institution of his choice during his leave of absence: *Provided further*, That the Director shall be authorized to issue certificates of proficiency and merit to enrollees under such rules and regulations as he may provide: ***Provided further, That any enrollee may be discharged for the convenience of the Government within thirty days prior to the expiration of his period of enrollment.***

SEC. 9. The compensation of enrollees shall be in accordance with schedules approved by the President, and enrollees with dependent member or members of their families shall be required, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Director, to make allotments of pay to such dependents. Other enrollees may make deposits of pay in amounts specified by the Director with the Chief of Finance, War Department, to be repaid in case of an emergency or upon completion of or release from enrollment and to receive the balance of their pay in

See notes on page 65.

cash monthly: *Provided*, That Indians *and enrollees in the Territories and insular possessions of the United States* may be excluded from these regulations: *Provided further*, That the pay of enrollees shall not exceed \$30 per month, except for not more than ten per centum who may be designated as assistant leaders and who shall receive not more than \$36 per month: *Provided further*, That not to exceed an additional 6 per centum of such enrollees who may be designated as leaders and may receive not more than \$45 per month as such leaders.

SEC. 10. Enrollees shall be provided, in addition to the monthly rates of pay, with such quarters, subsistence, and clothing, or commutation in lieu thereof, medical attention, hospitalization, and transportation as the Director may deem necessary: *Provided*, That burial, embalming, and transportation expenses of deceased enrolled members of the Corps, regardless of the cause and place of death, shall be paid in accordance with regulations of the Employees' Compensation Commission: *Provided further*, That the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 5, sec. 796), relating to disability or death compensation and benefits shall apply to the enrolled personnel of the Corps.

SEC. 11. The Chief of Finance, War Department, is hereby designated, empowered, and directed, until otherwise ordered by the President, to act as the fiscal agent of the Director in carrying out the provisions of this Act: *Provided*, That funds allocated to Government agencies for obligation under this Act may be expended in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations governing the usual work of such agency, except as otherwise stipulated in this Act: *Provided further*, That in incurring expenditures, the provisions of section 3709, Revised Statutes (U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 41, sec. 5), shall not apply to any purchase or service when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed the sum of \$300.

SEC. 12. The President is hereby authorized to utilize the services and facilities of such departments or agencies of the Government as he may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

SEC. 13. The Director and, under his supervision, the cooperating departments and agencies of the Federal Government are authorized to enter into such cooperative agreements with States and civil divisions as may be necessary for the purpose of utilizing the services and facilities thereof: *** *Provided*, That the Director may designate an appropriate official seal for the Corps which shall be judicially noticed and which shall be preserved in the custody of the Director. ***

SEC. 14. The Director may authorize the expenditure of such amounts as he may deem necessary for supplies, materials, and equipment for enrollees to be used in connection with their work, instruction, recreation, health, and welfare, and may also authorize expenditures for the transportation and subsistence of selected applicants for enrollment and of discharged enrollees while en route upon discharge to their homes.

SEC. 15. That personal property as defined in the Act of May 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 311), belonging to the Corps and declared surplus by the Director, shall be disposed of by the Procurement Division, Treasury Department, in accordance with the provisions of said Act: *Provided*, That unserviceable property in the custody of any department shall be disposed of under the regulations of that Department.

SEC. 16. The Director and, under his supervision, the heads of cooperating departments and agencies are authorized to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and pay from the funds appropriated by Congress to carry out the provisions of this Act any claim arising out of operations authorized by the Act accruing after the effective date thereof on account of damage to or loss of property or on

account of personal injury to persons not provided for by section 10 of this Act, caused by the negligence of any enrollee or employee of the Corps while acting within the scope of his employment: *Provided*, That the amount allowed on account of personal injury shall be limited to necessary medical and hospital expenses: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to any claim on account of personal injury for which a remedy is provided by section 10 of this act: *Provided further*, That no claim shall be considered hereunder which is in excess of \$500, or which is not presented in writing within one year from the date of accrual thereof: *Provided further*, That acceptance by any claimant of the amount allowed on account of his claim shall be deemed to be in full settlement thereof, and the action of the Director or of the head of a cooperating department or agency upon such claim so accepted by the claimant shall be conclusive.

SEC. 17. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the purposes of this Act: *Provided*, That no part of any such appropriation shall be used in a way to pay any expense in connection with the conduct, operation, or management of any camp exchange, save and except such camp exchanges as are established and operated, in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Director, at such camps as may be designated by him, for real assistance and convenience to enrollees in supplying them and their supervising personnel on duty at any such camp with articles of ordinary use and consumption not furnished by the Government: *Provided further*, That the person in charge of any such camp exchange shall certify, monthly, that during the preceding calendar month such exchange was operated in compliance therewith.

SEC. 18. This Act, except as otherwise provided, shall take effect July 1, 1937.

Original Act approved June 28, 1937—Public, No. 163, 75th Congress, 1st Session (50 Stat. 319).

****Amended October 21, 1940—Public, No. 875, 76th Congress, 3d session.

****Amended June 13, 1940—Public, No. 616, 76th Congress, 3d Session.

***Amended August 7, 1939—Public, No. 326, 76th Congress, 1st Session, (53 Stat. 1253).

**Amended May 12, 1938—Public, No. 508, 75th Congress, 3d Session, (52 Stat. 349).

*Amended June 25, 1938—Public, No. 743, 75th Congress, 3d Session, (52 Stat. 1198).

Amendments are shown by words set in italics.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

(Civilian Conservation Corps)

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me under the Act entitled "An Act to establish a Civilian Conservation Corps, and for other purposes" approved June 28, 1937 (Public, No. 163, 75th Congress), it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. Such Reserve officers of the Army as shall be selected by the Secretary of War, such Reserve officers of the Navy and Marine Corps as shall be selected by the Secretary of the Navy, and such warrant officers of the Coast Guard as shall be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, the respective numbers thereof to be determined by the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, are hereby called to active duty, subject to the provisions of section 37a of the National Defense Act (39 Stat. 189) and the Act of February 28, 1925 (43 Stat. 1080), so far as applicable, and attached to the War Department for service with the Civilian Conservation Corps, and are ordered to report to the Secretary of War for such duty upon the receipt of written orders from the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That officers of the classes named above who were so employed on June 30, 1937, may be continued on active duty.

2. The Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps is authorized, subject to the limitations and restrictions contained in section 3 of the said Act of June 28, 1937, to undertake projects on lands belonging to or under the jurisdiction or control of counties and municipalities, and on lands in private ownership.

3. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Labor are requested to cooperate with the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps in carrying out the purposes of the said Act of June 28, 1937. Each of the said Secretaries shall appoint a representative who shall, upon request of the Director, confer with him and under his direction aid him in prosecuting effectively the purposes contemplated by the said Act.

4. This order shall be effective as of July 1, 1937.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 26, 1937.

(No. 7677-A)

[F. R. Doc. 37-2419; Filed July 29, 1937, 2:40 p. m.]

[Federal Register—Wednesday, May 17, 1939]

THE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE ORDER

*Further Amending Executive Order No. 7677-A, of July 26, 1937, as Amended
Entitled "Civilian Conservation Corps"*

By virtue of and pursuant to the authority vested in me under the Act entitled "An Act to establish a Civilian Conservation Corps, and for other purposes" approved June 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 319), as amended by the Act of May 12, 1938 (52 Stat. 349), and the Act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1198), paragraph No. 3 of Executive Order No. 7677-A of July 26, 1937,¹ as amended by Executive Order No. 7717 of September 29, 1937,² is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"3. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs are requested to cooperate with the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps in carrying out the purposes of the said Act of June 28, 1937, as amended. Each of the said Secretaries and the said Administrator shall appoint a representative who shall, upon request of the Director, confer with him and under his direction aid him in prosecuting effectively the purposes contemplated by the said Act, as amended."

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
May 15, 1939.

[No. 8133]

[F. R. Doc. 29-1695; Filed May 16, 1939, 9:43 a. m.]

¹ 2 F. R. 1346.

² 2 F. R. 2087.

APPENDIX B

STATE SELECTING AGENCIES FOR THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

(Designated by the Office of the Director, CCC, to select junior enrollees, age 17-23)

[As of June 30, 1940]

- Alabama:** State Department of Public Welfare, Montgomery, Ala. Miss Loula Dunn, Commissioner.¹ J. B. Hill, Supervisor, CCC Selections.²
- Arizona:** State Department of Social Security and Welfare, Home Builders Building, Phoenix, Ariz. Harry W. Hill, Commissioner. Miss Narretta Graef, Supervisor, CCC Selection.
- Arkansas:** State Department of Public Welfare, 309 West Tenth Street, Little Rock, Ark. John R. Thompson, Commissioner. Ed Bethune, Supervisor, CCC Selection.
- California:** California State Relief Administration, 180 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif. Walter Chambers, Administrator. Dayton E. Jones, Supervisor, CCC Selection.
- Colorado:** Colorado State Department of Public Welfare, State Capitol Annex, Denver, Colo. Earl M. Kouns, Director. Miss Genevieve K. Affolter, Supervisor, CCC Selection.
- Connecticut:** Office of the Commissioner of Welfare, State Office Building, 165 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Conn. Robert J. Smith, Commissioner. B. H. Van Buren, Supervisor, CCC Selection.
- Delaware:** Old Age Welfare Commission, 211 Delaware Trust Building, Ninth and Market Streets, Wilmington, Del. Walter W. Hynson, Executive Director. Wentworth Deverell, Supervisor, CCC Selection, Old Age Welfare Commission, Old Friends School Building, Fourth and West Streets, Wilmington, Del.
- District of Columbia:** Board of Public Welfare, 215 District Building, Washington, D. C. Robert E. Bondy, Director. Mrs. Dorothy Dunn, Supervisor, CCC Selection, Board of Public Welfare, 460 C Street NW., Washington, D. C.
- Florida:** Florida State Welfare Board, 49 West Duval Street, Jacksonville, Fla. C. C. Codrington, Commissioner. Jack Horne, Supervisor, CCC Selection.
- Georgia:** State Department of Public Welfare, State Office Building, Atlanta, Ga. Braswell Deen, Director. H. B. Merriam, Supervisor, CCC Selection.
- Idaho:** State Department of Public Welfare, Boise, Idaho. Emory Afton, Commissioner; B. Child, Director, Division of Public Assistance. Kenneth V. Thomas, Supervisor, CCC Selection, State Department of Public Welfare, P. O. Box 1189, Boise, Idaho.

¹ Executive head of designated State Agency recognized as "State Director of Selection." A staff member of the State Agency is named by the State Director to serve as "Supervisor of Selection" and to be in active charge of selection and its related activities.

² Address of Supervisor is same as that of State Director of Selection, unless otherwise noted.

- Illinois:* Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, 400 Merchandise Mart, 222 West North Bank Drive, Chicago, Ill. Leo M. Lyons, Executive Secretary. Carl H. Martini, Supervisor, CCC Selection.
- Indiana:* State Department of Public Welfare, 141 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Virgil Sheppard, State Director of CCC Selection. Miss Helen Lowell, Supervisor, CCC Selection.
- Iowa:* State Board of Social Welfare, Iowa Building, Des Moines, Iowa. King R. Palmer, Chairman. A. G. Miller, Supervisor, CCC Selection, State Department of Social Welfare, Iowa Building, Des Moines, Iowa.
- Kansas:* State Department of Social Welfare, 801 Harrison Street, Topeka, Kans. Frank E. Milligan, Chairman. Paul V. Benner, Supervisor, CCC Selection.
- Kentucky:* Kentucky Emergency Relief Administration, Ninth and Broadway, Louisville, Ky. George H. Goodman, Administrator. Frank P. Linkenberg, Supervisor, CCC Selection.
- Louisiana:* State Department of Public Welfare, Capitol Office Building, Baton Rouge, La. C. Ellis Henican, Commissioner. Donald C. Galehouse, Supervisor, CCC Selection, State Department of Public Welfare, State Capitol Building, Baton Rouge, La.
- Maine:* State Department of Health and Welfare, State House, Augusta, Maine. Joel Earnest, Commissioner. Charles S. Brown, Supervisor, CCC Selection.
- Maryland:* State Department of Public Welfare, 120 West Redwood Street, Baltimore, Md. J. Milton Patterson, Director. Miss Ethel Miller, Supervisor, CCC Selection.
- Massachusetts:* State Department of Public Welfare, State House, Boston, Mass. Arthur G. Rotch, Commissioner. Mrs. Lauretta C. Bresnahan, Supervisor, CCC Selection, State Department of Public Welfare, 838 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.
- Michigan:* Michigan Social Welfare Commission, 230 North Grand Avenue, Lansing, Mich. Mrs. George W. Rogers, Director. Hollis J. Rigterink, Supervisor, CCC Selection.
- Minnesota:* Division of Social Welfare (Department of Social Security), Globe Building, Fourth at Cedar, St. Paul, Minn. Walter W. Finke, Director. C. S. Rondestvedt, Supervisor, CCC Selection.
- Mississippi:* State Department of Public Welfare, P. O. Box 1669, Jackson, Miss. W. F. Bond, Commissioner. George N. Sadka, Supervisor, CCC Selection.
- Missouri:* State Social Security Commission, State Office Building, Jefferson City, Mo. George I. Haworth, Administrator. William H. Stone, Supervisor, CCC Selection.
- Montana:* Montana Department of Public Welfare, 515 North Ewing, Helena, Mont. I. M. Brandjord, Administrator. Dale H. Wixon, Supervisor, CCC Selection.
- Nebraska:* Department of Assistance and Child Welfare, 1008 State Capitol, Lincoln, Nebr. Neil C. Vandemoer, Director of Assistance. Miss Erma Wainner, Supervisor, CCC Selection.
- Nevada:* Nevada State Welfare Department, 440 Gazette Building, Reno, Nev. Gilbert C. Ross, Executive Officer. Marc Scherbacher, Supervisor, CCC Selection.
- New Hampshire:* State Department of Public Welfare, 32 South Main Street, Concord, N. H. Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, State Director of CCC Selection. Carroll L. Milliken, Supervisor, CCC Selection, State Department of Public Welfare, 11 School Street, Concord, N. H.

New Jersey: Department of Institutions and Agencies, State Office Building, 135 West Hanover Street, Trenton, N. J. William J. Ellis, Commissioner. Dr. Ellen C. Potter, Assistant to the State Director of CCC Selection. Mrs. Gertrude Van Riper, Supervisor, CCC Selection, Department of Institutions and Agencies, 231 State Industrial Building, 1060 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

New Mexico: New Mexico Department of Public Welfare, Laughlin Building, Santa Fe, N. Mex. Mrs. Jennie M. Kirby, Director. Miss Violet Hoffman, Supervisor, CCC Selection.

New York: State Department of Social Welfare, 112 State Street, Albany, N. Y. David C. Adie, Commissioner. Murray L. Cooper, Supervisor, CCC Selection.

North Carolina: State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, Raleigh, N. C. Mrs. W. T. Bost, Commissioner. T. L. Grier, Supervisor, CCC Selection, State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, 520 State Office Building, Raleigh, N. C.

North Dakota: State Public Welfare Board, State Capitol Building, Bismarck, N. Dak. E. A. Willson, Executive Director. John E. Williams, Supervisor, CCC Selection.

Ohio: State Department of Public Welfare, State Office Building, Columbus, Ohio. Charles L. Sherwood, Director. John W. Davis, Supervisor, CCC Selection, State Department of Public Welfare, 228 Clinton Building, 8 East Chestnut Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Oklahoma: Oklahoma Department of Public Welfare, Capitol Office Building, Oklahoma City, Okla. J. B. Harper, Director. J. L. Hill, Supervisor, CCC Selection.

Oregon: State Public Welfare Commission, 507 Spalding Building, Portland, Oreg. Elmer R. Goudy, Administrator. Clyde Getz, Supervisor, CCC Selection.

Pennsylvania: State Department of Public Assistance, Temporary Building No. 2, State Capitol, Harrisburg, Pa., Howard L. Russell, Secretary. J. Fred Kurtz, Supervisor, CCC Selection.

Rhode Island: State Department of Social Welfare, 40 Fountain Street, Providence, R. I. Vincent Sorrentino, State Director of CCC Selection. Mrs. M. Geneva Smedberg, Supervisor, CCC Selection.

South Carolina: State Department of Public Welfare, State Office Building, Columbia, S. C. Thomas H. Daniel, Director. H. Ellison Cone, Supervisor, CCC Selection.

South Dakota: State Department of Social Security, State Capitol, Pierre, S. Dak. C. H. McCay, Director. Stanton L. Clark, Supervisor, CCC Selection.

Tennessee: State Department of Public Welfare, Tennessee State Office Building, Nashville, Tenn. Paul Savage, Commissioner. A. K. Thompson, Supervisor, CCC Selection.

Texas: State Department of Public Welfare, American—Statesman Building, Austin, Tex. Adam R. Johnson, Director. C. J. Sweeney, Supervisor, CCC Selection.

Utah: Utah State Department of Public Welfare, 147 State Capitol, Salt Lake City, Utah. J. W. Gillman, Director. James G. Kerr, Supervisor, CCC Selection.

Vermont: State Department of Public Welfare, 51 Court Street, Montpelier, Vt. Timothy C. Dale, Commissioner. Solon T. Hill, Supervisor, CCC Selection.

Virginia: State Department of Public Welfare, Seventh Floor, Travelers Building, Richmond, Va. William H. Stauffer, Commissioner. Earle R. McKesson, Supervisor, CCC Selection.

Washington: State Department of Social Security, 418 Public Lands, Social Security Building, Olympia, Wash. Charles F. Ernst, Director. Joseph C. Scroggs, Supervisor, CCC Selection, State Department of Social Security, 409 Public Lands, Social Security Building, Olympia, Wash.

West Virginia: State Department of Public Assistance, 37 Capitol Building, Charleston, W. Va. A. W. Garnett, Director. Miss Wilma Holderby, Supervisor, CCC Selection, State Department of Public Assistance, 219 Kleeman Building, Summers Street, Charleston, W. Va.

Wisconsin: State Department of Public Welfare, 315 South Carroll Street, Madison, Wis. Frank C. Klode, Director. George M. Keith, Director, Division of Public Assistance (Director, CCC Selection). H. W. Ferrigo, Supervisor, CCC Selection.

Wyoming: State Department of Public Welfare, Cheyenne, Wyo. S. S. Hoover, Director. Edgar H. Schuneman, Supervisor, CCC Selection.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION STATE SELECTING AGENCIES FOR THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

[As of June 30, 1940]

Alabama: Veterans' Administration Facility, Montgomery, Ala. Mr. Robert P. Shields (Acting Manager).

Arizona: Veterans' Administration Facility, Tucson, Ariz. Dr. Samuel H. James, Manager.

Arkansas: Veterans' Administration Regional Office, Federal Building, Little Rock, Ark. Mr. James A. Winn, Manager.

California (northern): Veterans' Administration Facility, San Francisco, Calif. Dr. James G. Donnelly, Manager.

California (southern): Veterans' Administration Facility, Los Angeles, Calif. Col. R. A. Bringham, Manager.

Colorado: Veterans' Administration Regional Office, Old Custom House, Denver, Colo. Mr. A. D. Borden, Manager.

Connecticut: Veterans' Administration Facility, Newington, Conn. Maj. T. J. Bannigan, Manager.

Delaware: Veterans' Administration Regional Office, New Custom House, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. H. J. Crosson, Manager.

District of Columbia: Contact Division, Veterans' Administration, Arlington Bldg., Washington, D. C. Mr. Sam Rose, Chief, Manager.

Florida: Veterans' Administration Facility, Bay Pines, Fla. Mr. M. Bryson, Manager.

Georgia: Veterans' Administration Facility, Atlanta, Ga. Mr. J. M. Slaton, Manager.

Idaho: Veterans' Administration Facility, Boise, Idaho. Mr. C. H. Hudelson, Manager.

Illinois: Veterans' Administration Facility, Hines, Ill. Mr. Charles G. Beck, Manager.

Indiana: Veterans' Administration Facility, Indianapolis, Ind. Mr. John H. Ale, Manager.

Iowa: Veterans' Administration Facility, Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. William B. Nugent, Manager.

Kansas: Veterans' Administration Facility, Wichita, Kans. Mr. D. F. Peppers, Manager.

Kentucky: Veterans' Administration Facility, Lexington, Ky. Mr. Silas B. Dishman, Manager.

Louisiana: Veterans' Administration Regional Office, 333 St. Charles Street, New Orleans, La. Mr. B. C. Moore, Manager.

Maine: Veterans' Administration Facility, Togus, Maine. Mr. M. L. Stoddard, Manager.

Maryland: Veterans' Administration Regional Office, Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md. Mr. A. J. Dalton, Manager.

Massachusetts: Veterans' Administration Regional Office, Post Office Building, Boston, Mass. Col. Wm. J. Blake, Manager.

Michigan: Veterans' Administration Facility, Dearborn, Mich. Mr. Guy F. Palmer, Manager.

Minnesota: Veterans' Administration Facility, Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. C. D. Hibbard, Manager.

Mississippi: Veterans' Administration Regional Office, Federal Building, Jackson, Miss. Mr. Wm. S. Shipman, Manager.

Missouri (eastern): Veterans' Administration Facility, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Mr. Edw. J. Wieland, Manager.

Missouri (western): Veterans' Administration Regional Office, Federal Building, Kansas City, Mo. Mr. John A. Brody, Manager.

Montana: Veterans' Administration Facility, Fort Harrison, Mont. Dr. Herbert C. Watts, Manager.

Nebraska: Veterans' Administration Facility, Lincoln, Nebr. Mr. E. R. Benke, Manager.

Nevada: Veterans' Administration Facility, Reno, Nev. Dr. Frank W. Scott, Manager.

New Hampshire: Veterans' Administration Regional Office, Federal Building, Manchester, N. H. Mr. H. H. Rouse, Manager.

New Jersey: Veterans' Administration Facility, Lyons, N. J. Mr. M. E. Head, Manager.

New Mexico: Veterans' Administration Facility, Albuquerque, N. Mex. Mr. R. R. Gibson, Manager.

New York (western): Veterans' Administration Facility, Batavia, N. Y. Mr. C. F. Sargent, Manager.

New York (eastern): Veterans' Administration Facility, Bronx, N. Y. Col. Benjamin F. Hayden, Manager.

North Carolina: Veterans' Administration Facility, Fayetteville, N. C. Mr. James S. Pittman, Manager.

North Dakota: Veterans' Administration Facility, Fargo, N. Dak. Mr. C. T. Hoverson, Manager.

Ohio (northern): Veterans' Administration Facility, Brecksville, Ohio. Gen. Wm. L. Marlin, Manager.

Ohio (southern): Veterans' Administration Facility, Dayton, Ohio. Mr. C. W. Spofford, Manager.

Oklahoma: Veterans' Administration Facility, Muskogee, Okla. Mr. Frank S. Cleckler, Manager.

Oregon: Veterans' Administration Facility, Portland, Oreg. Dr. Paul I. Carter, Manager.

Pennsylvania (eastern): Veterans' Administration Regional Office, New Custom House, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. H. J. Crosson, Manager.

Pennsylvania (western): Veterans' Administration Facility, Pittsburgh, Pa. Dr. Robert C. Cook, Manager.

Rhode Island: Veterans' Administration Regional Office, Federal Building, Providence, R. I. Dr. Louis A. Normandin, Manager.

South Carolina: Veterans' Administration Facility, Columbia, S. C. Mr. S. C. Groeschel, Manager.

South Dakota: Veterans' Administration Regional Office, Federal Building, Sioux Falls, S. Dak. Mr. Charles B. Kaereher, Manager.

Tennessee: Veterans' Administration Facility, Murfreesboro, Tenn. Mr. Sam Jared, Jr. Manager.

Texas: Veterans' Administration Facility, Waco, Tex. Dr. Harry Rubin, Manager.

Utah: Veterans' Administration Facility, Salt Lake City, Utah. Mr. E. A. Littlefield, Manager.

Vermont: Veterans' Administration Facility, White River Junction, Vt. Mr. George B. Kolk, Manager.

Virginia: Veterans' Administration Facility, Roanoke, Va. Col. Edwin W. Jordan, Manager.

Washington: Veterans' Administration Regional Office, Federal Building, Seattle, Wash. Mr. O. G. Fairburn, Manager.

West Virginia: Veterans' Administration Facility, Huntington, W. Va. Mr. H. G. Hooks, Manager.

Wisconsin: Veterans' Administration Facility, Wood, Wis. Col. Chas. M. Pearsall, Manager.

Wyoming: Veterans' Administration Facility, Cheyenne, Wyo. Mr. Jas. L. Laughlin, Manager.

APPENDIX C

Official record of total enrollments by enrollee classifications: 1940 fiscal year, July 1, 1939-June 30, 1940

State	Juniors ¹	Veter-ans	Total	State	Juniors ¹	Veter-ans	Total
Alabama.....	5,590	162	5,752	Nevada.....	156	15	171
Arizona.....	1,316	43	1,359	New Hampshire.....	719	56	775
Arkansas.....	7,772	156	7,928	New Jersey.....	10,203	300	10,503
California.....	11,229	733	11,962	New Mexico.....	1,505	39	1,544
Colorado.....	3,088	160	3,248	New York.....	23,416	1,328	24,744
Connecticut.....	2,364	200	2,564	North Carolina.....	6,326	322	6,648
Delaware.....	463	28	491	North Dakota.....	2,640	54	2,694
District of Columbia.....	911	46	957	Ohio.....	16,202	686	16,888
Florida.....	4,145	89	4,234	Oklahoma.....	9,331	88	9,419
Georgia.....	6,972	170	7,142	Oregon.....	2,143	80	2,223
Idaho.....	1,282	42	1,324	Pennsylvania.....	20,938	1,065	22,003
Illinois.....	17,420	676	18,096	Rhode Island.....	1,400	44	1,444
Indiana.....	6,370	315	6,685	South Carolina.....	3,374	97	3,471
Iowa.....	2,961	170	3,131	South Dakota.....	1,734	56	1,790
Kansas.....	3,799	93	3,892	Tennessee.....	5,947	174	6,121
Kentucky.....	5,658	225	5,883	Texas.....	16,197	242	16,439
Louisiana.....	4,837	81	4,918	Utah.....	1,150	63	1,213
Maine.....	1,965	208	2,173	Vermont.....	501	29	530
Maryland.....	2,831	145	2,976	Virginia.....	5,210	170	5,380
Massachusetts.....	11,158	420	11,578	Washington.....	3,980	148	4,128
Michigan.....	9,998	538	10,536	West Virginia.....	4,325	146	4,471
Minnesota.....	7,338	280	7,618	Wisconsin.....	5,172	274	5,446
Mississippi.....	4,382	101	4,483	Wyoming.....	747	15	762
Missouri.....	11,177	227	11,404				
Montana.....	1,685	56	1,741	Total.....	282,668	10,910	293,578
Nebraska.....	2,641	55	2,696				

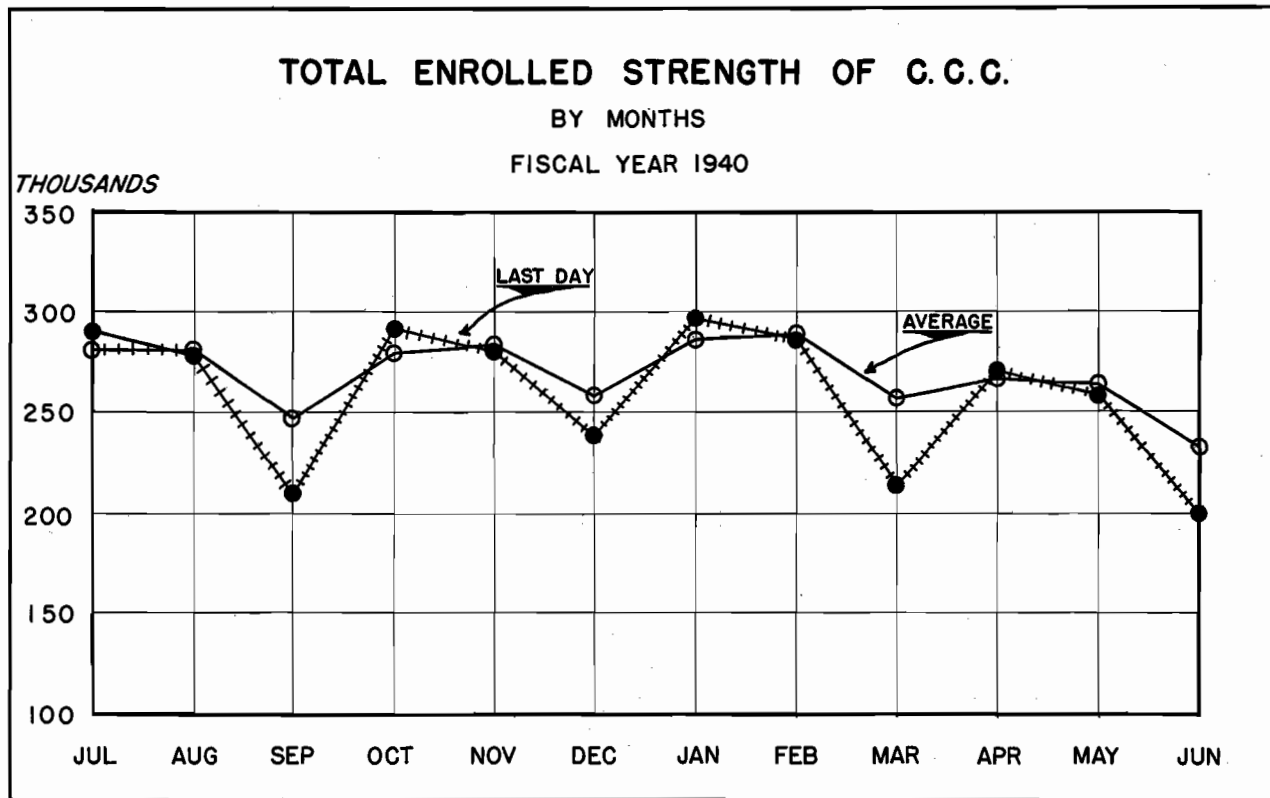
¹Includes juniors aged 17-23, and project assistants.

APPENDIX D

Average distribution of Civilian Conservation Corps camps, by States, by services, fiscal year ended June 30, 1940

State	Department of the Interior							Department of Agriculture								Aggregate		
	General Land Office	Bureau of Reclamation	National Parks and Monuments	State Parks	Tennessee Valley Authority (Park Service)	Division of Grazing	Biological Survey	Total, Department of the Interior	National Forest	State Forest	Private Forest	Tennessee Valley Authority (Forest Service)	Animal Industry	Plant Industry	Agricultural Research Center		Soil Conservation Service	Total, Department of Agriculture
Alabama				7				7	4		4	4				9	21	28
Arizona		2	4	3		5		14	11							3	14	28
Arkansas			1	4			1	6	12		4					12	28	34
California		4	13	8		2		29	36		7					8	51	80
Colorado		4	6	2		8		20	10							12	22	42
Connecticut										10							10	10
Delaware							1	1								2	2	3
District of Columbia			2					2						1			1	3
Florida				7			1	8	3		6						9	17
Georgia			4	4			1	9	5		6					9	20	29
Idaho		4		1		10		15	28	3	1					4	36	51
Illinois				21				21	4	1						24	29	50
Indiana			1	7				8	2	5						14	21	29
Iowa				5				5		3						21	24	29
Kansas				1				1								13	13	14
Kentucky			4	2	1			7	6	2	4					12	24	31
Louisiana				2				3	4	1	4					16	25	28
Maine			3				1	4		1	4						5	9
Maryland			3	2				5		6							9	17
Massachusetts				8				8		11	1				3	6	15	20
Michigan			2	6			1	9									12	20
Minnesota				5			2	7	23	12						2	37	46
Mississippi				5				7	15	10						9	34	41
Missouri			2	5				7	8		4					11	23	30
Montana			2	6			1	9	9	3						21	33	42
Nebraska		4	4	1		5	1	15	13	1			1			1	16	31
Nevada		3						3	1							11	12	15
New Hampshire		1	2			17	1	21	2							1	3	24
New Jersey				1				1	6	3	2						11	12
New Mexico			1	5			1	7		10						3	13	20
New York		4	3	2		10		20	8							10	18	38
North Carolina			2	16			1	19		27	5					6	38	57
North Carolina			6	3			2	11	8	2	5	1				15	31	42

North Dakota.....			1	2			3	6								1	1	7
Ohio.....				4				4	2	5						17	24	28
Oklahoma.....			1	7			1	9	1		2					21	24	33
Oregon.....	5	6	1	4		9	3	28	17	2	7					4	30	58
Pennsylvania.....			6	1				7	3	33						7	43	50
Rhode Island.....				2				2		1	1						2	4
South Carolina.....			1	4			2	7	5		6					10	21	28
South Dakota.....			1	2			2	6	7							4	11	17
Tennessee.....			6	3	2			11	4	4		11				6	25	36
Texas.....		1	1	15			1	18	6		5					27	38	56
Utah.....		2	2	1		14	1	20	8							5	13	33
Vermont.....				3				3	2	4							8	11
Virginia.....			16	5			1	22	10		10	2				10	32	54
Washington.....		3	4	3				10	15	1	6					6	28	38
West Virginia.....				4				4	5	4	3					6	18	22
Wisconsin.....				7				7	12	12						13	37	44
Wyoming.....	1	5	4			9		19	8				1				9	28
Total.....	6	44	109	201	3	89	33	485	323	177	99	18	1	2	3	392	1,015	1 500



APPENDIX E—Continued

Total enrolled strength of Civilian Conservation Corps, by States in which enrolled, by months, fiscal year 1940

State	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June
Alabama.....	7,703	7,576	6,543	7,753	7,752	7,427	7,964	8,153	7,612	7,432	7,451	6,950
Arizona.....	1,220	1,279	1,236	1,267	1,267	1,137	1,090	1,176	1,034	1,017	1,079	973
Arkansas.....	7,879	7,844	6,773	7,695	8,525	8,090	8,033	7,928	7,072	7,700	8,297	7,823
California.....	10,257	10,287	8,924	9,671	9,816	8,863	9,853	9,907	8,657	8,854	8,709	7,370
Colorado.....	2,849	2,771	2,434	2,869	2,760	2,477	3,047	3,006	2,629	2,723	2,571	2,227
Connecticut.....	2,989	3,036	2,719	2,790	2,706	2,145	2,202	2,139	1,901	1,885	1,786	1,545
Delaware.....	532	530	473	498	476	419	462	457	402	435	421	358
District of Columbia.....	808	809	729	885	803	797	880	871	780	767	782	688
Florida.....	4,577	4,385	3,686	4,208	4,527	4,238	4,349	4,363	3,952	4,035	4,069	3,729
Georgia.....	8,734	8,538	7,246	8,656	8,531	8,058	9,193	8,945	8,297	8,441	8,203	7,600
Idaho.....	1,164	1,127	879	1,135	1,173	1,117	1,181	1,233	1,067	982	1,003	840
Illinois.....	15,082	15,668	14,083	15,376	15,256	13,186	15,500	15,958	14,266	14,244	13,841	11,545
Indiana.....	6,549	6,667	5,802	6,195	6,354	5,688	6,314	6,445	5,576	5,743	5,547	4,886
Iowa.....	3,397	3,405	3,108	3,443	3,372	3,147	3,561	3,073	3,087	3,078	3,150	2,625
Kansas.....	3,673	3,543	3,236	3,960	4,003	3,747	4,202	4,223	3,766	3,784	3,678	3,282
Kentucky.....	6,674	6,726	5,896	6,114	6,510	6,034	6,399	6,536	5,774	6,004	6,165	5,704
Louisiana.....	6,272	6,117	5,234	6,154	6,176	5,775	6,260	6,110	5,522	5,845	5,806	5,398
Maine.....	1,936	1,991	1,799	2,012	2,002	1,856	2,130	2,138	1,888	1,804	1,731	1,516
Maryland.....	2,954	2,861	2,586	2,889	2,860	2,627	2,960	2,875	2,572	2,580	2,554	2,167
Massachusetts.....	8,842	9,242	8,183	9,384	9,216	8,297	8,508	8,469	7,439	8,136	7,837	6,801
Michigan.....	9,148	9,318	8,313	9,052	9,081	8,190	9,063	9,826	8,845	8,897	8,708	7,473
Minnesota.....	7,296	7,172	6,412	7,710	7,695	7,190	7,509	7,503	6,568	6,896	6,629	5,865
Mississippi.....	6,541	6,307	5,370	6,288	6,398	6,123	6,270	6,174	5,680	5,845	5,770	5,432
Missouri.....	11,615	11,319	9,865	11,059	11,435	10,677	11,465	11,150	9,944	10,837	10,495	9,718
Montana.....	1,527	1,498	1,345	1,728	1,752	1,648	1,818	1,808	1,511	1,263	1,208	1,020
Nebraska.....	3,160	3,048	2,746	3,257	3,228	3,006	3,264	3,238	2,860	2,864	2,788	2,513
Nevada.....	149	146	123	139	138	127	157	155	140	135	127	108
New Hampshire.....	650	642	574	713	709	647	759	762	661	622	610	527
New Jersey.....	8,318	8,633	7,424	8,252	8,269	7,435	7,849	8,540	7,323	7,656	7,915	6,505
New Mexico.....	1,818	1,844	1,616	1,772	1,852	1,745	1,873	1,834	1,650	1,743	1,735	1,644
New York.....	18,508	18,897	16,320	18,805	18,774	16,738	18,445	19,276	16,450	17,699	17,644	14,882
North Carolina.....	7,380	7,089	6,091	7,482	7,208	6,750	7,625	7,357	6,720	6,822	6,592	6,020
North Dakota.....	2,887	2,699	2,451	2,865	2,802	2,667	2,746	2,748	2,363	2,540	2,641	2,392
Ohio.....	13,295	13,983	12,183	13,679	13,972	11,950	13,600	14,197	11,553	12,922	13,306	11,018
Oklahoma.....	8,528	8,205	7,085	8,429	8,674	8,126	9,488	9,211	8,202	9,034	9,048	8,222
Oregon.....	2,207	2,138	1,902	2,150	2,140	2,014	2,377	2,372	2,084	1,968	1,888	1,596
Pennsylvania.....	18,101	18,610	16,995	18,416	18,256	14,813	18,459	19,098	17,462	17,811	17,610	14,942
Rhode Island.....	1,329	1,346	1,220	1,386	1,329	1,077	1,248	1,219	1,112	1,148	1,113	967
South Carolina.....	5,291	5,142	4,586	5,187	5,118	4,883	5,332	5,232	4,895	4,886	4,754	4,446
South Dakota.....	1,933	1,972	1,799	2,074	2,142	1,933	2,155	2,136	1,869	1,775	1,718	1,525
Tennessee.....	7,640	7,451	6,680	7,668	7,556	7,163	7,824	7,678	7,083	7,260	7,091	6,487
Texas.....	16,437	16,053	14,034	15,199	16,888	15,979	17,255	17,714	15,920	17,350	17,230	15,853
Utah.....	1,249	1,200	1,037	1,172	1,143	1,001	1,314	1,276	1,111	1,063	1,007	866
Vermont.....	522	484	428	484	464	429	524	504	458	466	438	374
Virginia.....	6,787	6,543	5,881	6,747	6,529	6,267	6,957	6,735	6,170	6,244	6,054	5,456
Washington.....	3,826	3,878	3,533	4,170	4,179	3,944	4,598	4,537	3,997	3,773	3,641	3,044
West Virginia.....	4,786	4,801	4,236	4,910	4,985	4,671	5,143	5,161	4,605	4,515	4,462	4,067
Wisconsin.....	5,929	5,896	5,373	6,132	6,142	5,797	6,316	6,308	5,688	5,582	5,428	4,815
Wyoming.....	588	581	487	574	556	485	651	654	570	555	525	424
Total.....	281,536	281,297	247,664	280,422	283,559	258,206	286,819	289,005	256,787	265,660	262,855	232,228

APPENDIX E—Continued

Losses among members of the Civilian Conservation Corps, by major causes, by months, fiscal year 1940

Month	Physical disability	To accept employment	Disciplinary reasons	Desertion	Expiration of term of enrollment	Other causes	Total discharges	Died	Aggregate losses
1939									
July.....	492	3,018	1,565	3,041	223	2,147	10,486	76	10,562
August.....	547	3,510	1,974	4,034	34	2,365	12,464	54	12,518
September.....	651	4,368	1,654	2,840	54,547	4,307	68,367	50	68,417
October.....	505	3,949	1,323	2,811	285	2,228	11,101	39	11,140
November.....	448	3,728	1,674	3,822	27	2,037	11,736	58	11,794
December.....	468	2,633	1,582	2,514	32,642	1,790	41,629	48	41,677
1940									
January.....	412	2,329	1,712	2,873	233	1,930	9,489	49	9,538
February.....	498	2,413	1,692	3,315	13	1,725	9,656	38	9,694
March.....	660	3,190	1,798	2,299	60,799	2,007	70,753	45	70,798
April.....	411	3,164	1,567	2,636	295	1,700	9,773	33	9,806
May.....	476	4,359	2,049	4,012	14	2,070	12,980	55	13,035
June.....	524	4,844	2,120	3,217	45,262	2,428	58,395	57	58,452

Civilian Conservation Corps, summary of total employment, by months, fiscal year 1940

Month	CCC enrollees	Indians	Territorial enrollees	Total enrollees	All other personnel	Aggregate
1939						
July.....	281,536	6,771	3,844	292,151	37,397	329,548
August.....	281,297	7,835	3,825	292,957	37,700	330,657
September.....	247,664	7,510	4,031	259,205	29,793	298,998
October.....	280,422	7,760	3,893	292,075	37,546	329,621
November.....	283,559	8,083	4,346	295,988	36,992	332,980
December.....	258,206	7,767	4,288	270,261	36,788	307,049
1940						
January.....	286,819	6,411	4,086	297,316	36,540	333,856
February.....	289,005	6,915	4,321	300,241	36,095	336,336
March.....	256,787	7,045	4,154	267,986	36,271	304,257
April.....	265,660	6,809	4,073	276,543	36,361	312,903
May.....	262,855	7,449	3,448	273,752	38,926	312,678
June.....	232,228	7,345	3,504	243,077	38,092	281,169

Commissioned officers and enlisted men on duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps during the fiscal year 1940

Month	Regular Army	Reserve Corps	U. S. Navy Reserve	U. S. Marine Corps Reserve	Enlisted men, Regular Army
1939					
July.....	109	3,875	119	28	-----
August.....	115	3,101	91	27	-----
September.....	113	1,623	52	15	-----
October.....	113	849	34	12	-----
November.....	104	407	16	7	-----
December.....	106	3	-----	-----	-----
1940					
January.....	102	-----	-----	-----	-----
February.....	98	-----	-----	-----	-----
March.....	98	-----	-----	-----	-----
April.....	98	-----	-----	-----	-----
May.....	101	-----	-----	-----	-----
June.....	100	-----	-----	-----	-----

APPENDIX F

Civilian Conservation Corps, morbidity and mortality, fiscal year 1940

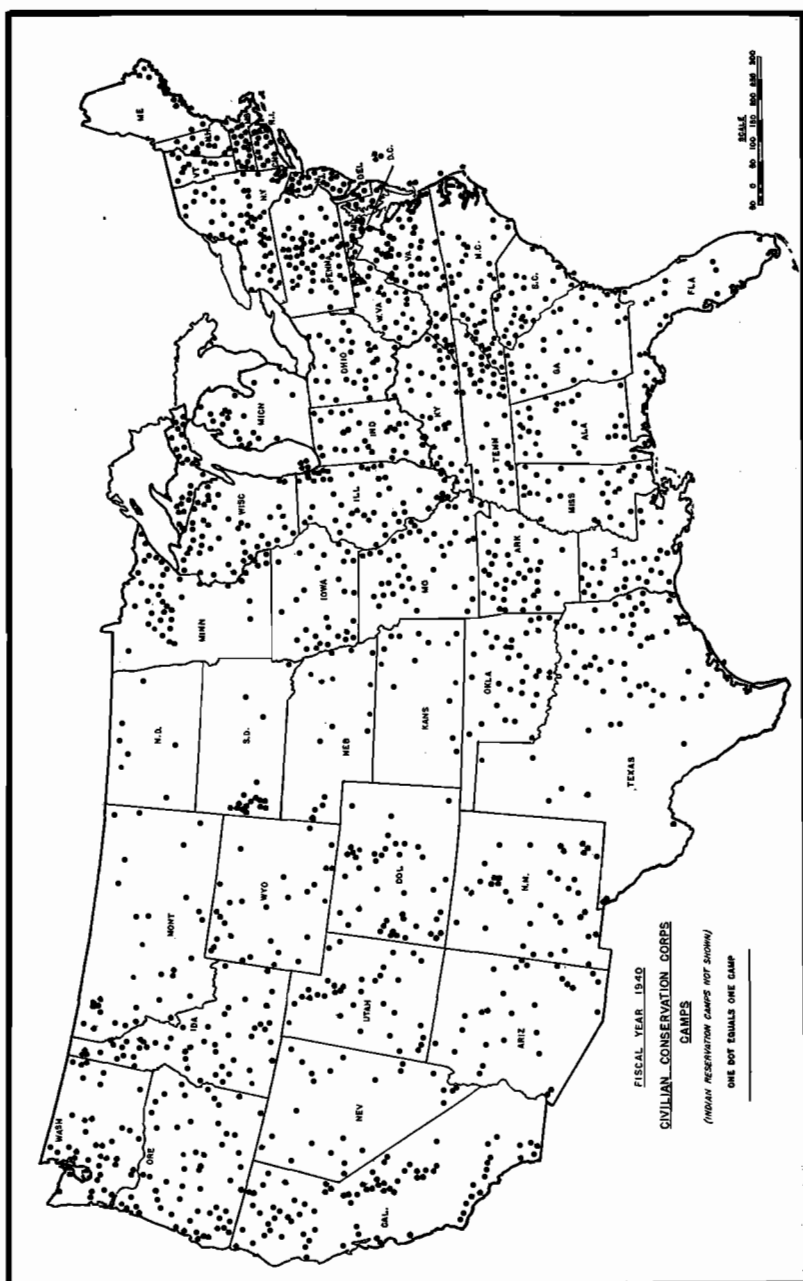
[Rates given are for 1,000 men per year ¹]

Average strength ²	Admissions						Deaths					
	Diseases		Injuries		Total		Diseases		Injuries		Total	
	Number	Rate	Num- ber	Rate	Number	Rate	Num- ber	Rate	Num- ber	Rate	Num- ber	Rate
268,837----	271, 110	1, 008. 45	25, 604	95. 24	296, 714	1, 103. 69	282	1. 05	297	1. 10	579	2. 15

¹ These rates are slightly higher than the true rate for Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees, as some nonenrolled personnel is included in the number of admissions, although not reflecting in the average strength which is used as a factor in determining rates.

² Average number of patients in hospitals was 3,304.

APPENDIX G



APPENDIX H

Civilian Conservation Corps allotments to dependents, fiscal year 1940

State	Amount	State	Amount
Alabama.....	\$1,858,403.79	Nevada.....	\$33,762.28
Arizona.....	279,858.49	New Hampshire.....	161,722.18
Arkansas.....	1,927,283.94	New Jersey.....	1,933,865.29
California.....	2,283,103.57	New Mexico.....	434,578.83
Colorado.....	664,486.97	New York.....	4,363,201.08
Connecticut.....	570,922.94	North Carolina.....	1,707,974.71
Delaware.....	112,177.28	North Dakota.....	653,580.25
District of Columbia.....	198,481.71	Ohio.....	3,195,599.44
Florida.....	1,030,308.74	Oklahoma.....	2,102,344.16
Georgia.....	2,065,005.15	Oregon.....	510,102.95
Idaho.....	267,048.24	Pennsylvania.....	4,328,439.27
Illinois.....	3,573,505.88	Rhode Island.....	280,148.44
Indiana.....	1,474,324.73	South Carolina.....	1,246,546.60
Iowa.....	802,072.49	South Dakota.....	473,092.18
Kansas.....	927,060.84	Tennessee.....	1,801,130.33
Kentucky.....	1,533,360.34	Texas.....	4,032,750.30
Louisiana.....	1,452,629.05	Utah.....	277,733.47
Maine.....	468,591.82	Vermont.....	114,496.47
Maryland.....	667,178.20	Virginia.....	1,569,968.32
Massachusetts.....	2,047,238.67	Washington.....	967,920.94
Michigan.....	2,192,061.01	West Virginia.....	1,158,253.73
Minnesota.....	1,734,747.20	Wisconsin.....	1,426,881.01
Mississippi.....	1,484,468.01	Wyoming.....	138,394.84
Missouri.....	2,663,599.08		
Montana.....	371,711.41		
Nebraska.....	741,043.31	Total.....	66,303,159.93

APPENDIX I

Safety record—All services

Average monthly strength	Technical		Army		Neither		Average monthly accident rate
	Deaths ¹	Accidents	Deaths ¹	Accidents	Deaths ¹	Accidents	Per 1,000 enrollees
268,837.....	68	7,660	47	7,751	191	2,276	5.48

¹ Does not check with appendix F due to time lag and difference in reporting techniques.

Safety record—Individual technical services

	Man-hours worked	Total accidents	Total man-days lost from work	Frequency per 1,000,000 man-hours	Severity per 1,000 man-hours
Bureau Animal Industry.....	731,608	17	197	23.24	0.27
Bureau Fish and Wildlife.....	8,627,704	119	22,547	13.79	2.61
Bureau Indian Affairs.....	16,396,440	909	20,182	55.46	1.23
Bureau Reclamation.....	11,102,520	204	33,522	18.37	3.02
Division of Grazing.....	21,544,880	362	44,430	16.80	2.06
Forest Service.....	150,574,272	2,719	262,836	18.06	1.75
General Land Office.....	688,968	30	477	43.54	0.69
National Park Service.....	73,972,728	1,839	99,638	24.86	1.35
Soil Conservation Service.....	90,278,392	1,050	100,180	11.63	1.11
Total.....	373,911,512	7,249	584,009	19.39	1.56

Comparative yearly (calendar) accident rate per 1,000 enrolled strength

Year:	Rate per 1,000 enrollees
1934.....	16.81
1935.....	13.03
1936.....	12.16
1937.....	8.09
1938.....	6.69
1939.....	5.48

Safety training activities

Number of enrollees trained in first aid.....	68,142
Number of enrollees trained in lifesaving.....	2,400
Number of enrollees trained in vehicle operation.....	61,280
Number of enrollees trained in forest firefighting.....	205,406
Number of enrollees engaged in and receiving instructions in safe powder and blasting operations.....	4,200

APPENDIX J

Total obligations Civilian Conservation Corps

JULY 1, 1939, TO JUNE 30, 1940

1. Allowance to members.....	\$105,233,438.89
2. Pay of Reserve officers, Coast Guard warrant officers, camp and staff officers, civilian surgeons, dentists, veterinarians, and clergymen.....	14,279,018.24
3. Pay of other civilian employees.....	41,836,881.81
4. Supplies and materials.....	19,087,175.65
5. Subsistence.....	37,961,339.43
6. Communication service.....	570,797.09
7. Travel of persons.....	11,409,597.02
8. Transportation of things.....	2,614,322.59
9. Utilities.....	1,309,972.67
10. Rents.....	565,890.99
11. Repairs and alterations.....	18,187,424.50
12. Equipment.....	6,874,598.72
13. Structures and parts.....	11,971,732.39
14. Miscellaneous.....	6,888,532.51

Total.....	278,790,722.50
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EXCLUSIVE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

1. Allowance to members.....	\$102,382,171.51
2. Pay of Reserve officers, Coast Guard officers, camp and staff officers, civilian surgeons, dentists, veterinarians, and clergymen.....	14,279,018.24
3. Pay of other civilian employees.....	40,913,907.20
4. Supplies and materials.....	18,548,418.44
5. Subsistence.....	36,991,086.41
6. Communication service.....	559,039.25
7. Travel of persons.....	11,318,185.56
8. Transportation of things.....	2,585,630.06
9. Utilities.....	1,292,227.59
10. Rents.....	461,298.73
11. Repairs and alterations.....	17,641,509.10
12. Equipment.....	6,498,114.52
13. Structures and parts.....	11,464,207.43
14. Miscellaneous.....	6,865,699.78

Total.....	271,800,513.82
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OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

1. Allowance to members.....	\$227,662.45
2. Pay of Reserve officers, Coast Guard warrant officers, camp and staff officers, civilian surgeons, dentists, veterinarians, and clergymen.....	17,097.47
3. Pay of other civilian employees.....	3,171.87
4. Supplies and materials.....	37,965.97
5. Subsistence.....	410.30
6. Communication service.....	360.00
7. Travel of persons.....	3,033.56
8. Transportation of things.....	12,738.19
9. Utilities.....	6,913.18
10. Rents.....	360.00
11. Repairs and alterations.....	3,033.56
12. Equipment.....	12,738.19
13. Structures and parts.....	6,913.18
14. Miscellaneous.....	6,913.18

Total.....	309,352.99
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APPENDIX J—Continued

CONSTRUCTION OF CCC CENTRAL REPAIR SHOPS

1. Allowance to members.....	
2. Pay of Reserve officers, Coast Guard warrant officers, camp and staff officers, civilian surgeons, dentists, veterinarians, and clergymen.....	
3. Pay of other civilian employees.....	
4. Supplies and materials.....	
5. Subsistence.....	
6. Communication service.....	
7. Travel of persons.....	
8. Transportation of things.....	
9. Utilities.....	
10. Rents.....	
11. Repairs and alterations.....	\$6,003. 65
12. Equipment.....	60,149. 31
13. Structures and parts.....	107,715. 68
14. Miscellaneous.....	
Total.....	173,868. 64

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF CCC CENTRAL REPAIR SHOPS

1. Allowance to members.....	
2. Pay of Reserve officers, Coast Guard warrant officers, camp and staff officers, civilian surgeons, dentists, and veterinarians, and clergymen.....	
3. Pay of other civilian employees.....	\$240,233. 39
4. Supplies and materials.....	29,538. 23
5. Subsistence.....	
6. Communication service.....	2,809. 52
7. Travel of persons.....	8,278. 61
8. Transportation of things.....	1,505. 45
9. Utilities.....	6,996. 53
10. Rents.....	3,580. 85
11. Repairs and alterations.....	370,316. 97
12. Equipment.....	7,327. 56
13. Structures and parts.....	209. 72
14. Miscellaneous.....	
Total.....	¹ 670,796. 83

¹ This total is included under 11, on report of "Total obligations, Civilian Conservation Corps."

WAR DEPARTMENT

1. Allowance to members.....	\$101,253,871. 93
2. Pay of Reserve officers, Coast Guard warrant officers, camp and staff officers, civilian surgeons, dentists, veterinarians, and clergymen.....	14,279,018. 24
3. Pay of other civilian employees.....	12,680,627. 71
4. Supplies and materials.....	13,285,271. 11
5. Subsistence.....	36,530,562. 66
6. Communication service.....	313,000. 29
7. Travel of persons.....	10,433,834. 21
8. Transportation of things.....	2,308,431. 51
9. Utilities.....	1,188,966. 54
10. Rents.....	197,229. 26
11. Repairs and alterations.....	7,400,511. 42
12. Equipment.....	2,634,635. 12
13. Structures and parts.....	5,886,775. 58
14. Miscellaneous.....	6,700,720. 60
Total.....	215,093,456. 18

APPENDIX J—Continued

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (EXCLUSIVE OF BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS)

1. Allowance to members.....	\$390, 932. 58
2. Pay of Reserve officers, Coast Guard warrant officers, camp and staff officers, civilian surgeons, dentists, veterinarians, and clergymen.....	
3. Pay of other civilian employees.....	8, 777, 934. 28
4. Supplies and materials.....	1, 914, 145. 22
5. Subsistence.....	195, 930. 75
6. Communication service.....	91, 119. 09
7. Travel of persons.....	309, 566. 38
8. Transportation of things.....	116, 683. 30
9. Utilities.....	27, 366. 05
10. Rents.....	84, 407. 65
11. Repairs and alterations.....	2, 939, 533. 64
12. Equipment.....	1, 101, 415. 57
13. Structures and parts.....	2, 219, 072. 17
14. Miscellaneous.....	85, 096. 95
Total.....	18, 253, 203. 63

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1. Allowance to members.....	\$737, 367. 00
2. Pay of Reserve officers, Coast Guard warrant officers, camp and staff officers, civilian surgeons, dentists, veterinarians, and clergymen.....	
3. Pay of other civilian employees.....	19, 204, 961. 00
4. Supplies and materials.....	3, 326, 144. 00
5. Subsistence.....	264, 593. 00
6. Communication service.....	151, 748. 00
7. Travel of persons.....	536, 819. 00
8. Transportation of things.....	159, 879. 00
9. Utilities.....	75, 895. 00
10. Rents.....	178, 941. 00
11. Repairs and alterations.....	6, 621, 630. 00
12. Equipment.....	2, 664, 658. 00
13. Structures and parts.....	3, 250, 644. 00
14. Miscellaneous.....	72, 685. 00
Total.....	37, 245, 964. 00

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (CENSUS) ¹

1. Allowance to members.....	
2. Pay of Reserve officers, Coast Guard warrant officers, camp and staff officers, civilian surgeons, dentists, veterinarians, and clergymen.....	
3. Pay of other civilian employees.....	\$7, 426. 00
4. Supplies and materials.....	32. 21
5. Subsistence.....	
6. Communication service.....	
7. Travel of persons.....	
8. Transportation of things.....	
9. Utilities.....	
10. Rents.....	360. 82
11. Repairs and alterations.....	
12. Equipment.....	13. 25
13. Structures and parts.....	
14. Miscellaneous.....	284. 05
Total.....	8, 116. 33

¹ Transferred to Social Security Board, October 1939.

APPENDIX J—Continued

TREASURY DEPARTMENT (PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE)

1. Allowance to members.....	
2. Pay of Reserve officers, Coast Guard warrant officers, camp and staff officers, civilian surgeons, dentists, and veterinarians, and clergymen.....	
3. Pay of other civilian employees.....	
4. Supplies and materials.....	\$5, 011. 83
5. Subsistence.....	
6. Communication service.....	
7. Travel of persons.....	
8. Transportation of things.....	225. 95
9. Utilities.....	
10. Rents.....	
11. Repairs and alterations.....	
12. Equipment.....	24, 505. 08
13. Structures and parts.....	
14. Miscellaneous.....	
Total.....	29, 742. 86

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD

1. Allowance to members.....	
2. Pay of Reserve officers, Coast Guard warrant officers, camp and staff officers, civilian surgeons, dentists and veterinarians, and clergymen.....	
3. Pay of other civilian employees.....	\$15, 295. 76
4. Supplies and materials.....	716. 60
5. Subsistence.....	
6. Communication service.....	
7. Travel of persons.....	
8. Transportation of persons.....	
9. Utilities.....	
10. Rents.....	
11. Repairs and alterations.....	
12. Equipment.....	
13. Structures and parts.....	
14. Miscellaneous.....	
Total.....	16, 012. 36

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS¹

1. Allowance to members.....	\$2, 851, 267. 38
2. Pay of Reserve officers, Coast Guard warrant officers, camp and staff officers, civilian surgeons, dentists, veterinarians and clergymen.....	
3. Pay of other civilian employees.....	922, 974. 61
4. Supplies and materials.....	538, 757. 21
5. Subsistence.....	970, 253. 02
6. Communication service.....	11, 757. 84
7. Travel of persons.....	91, 411. 46
8. Transportation of things.....	28, 692. 53
9. Utilities.....	17, 745. 08
10. Rents.....	104, 592. 26
11. Repairs and alterations.....	545, 915. 40
12. Equipment.....	376, 484. 20
13. Structures and parts.....	507, 524. 96
14. Miscellaneous.....	22, 832. 73
Total.....	6, 990, 208. 68

¹ These figures are not included in the total for the Department of the Interior.

APPENDIX K

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS—COOPERATING AGENCIES

- I. Office of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps.¹
- II. United States War Department (camp operations, etc., as distinct from camp work projects).
- III. United States Department of the Interior (technical direction of work projects):
 1. National Park Service:
 - a. National parks and monuments.
 - b. State parks.
 2. Office of Indian Affairs (camp operations and work projects).
 3. General Land Office.
 4. Hawaii, Territory of, and insular possession of Virgin Islands (camp operations and work projects).
 5. Bureau of Biological Survey.
 6. Bureau of Reclamation.
 7. Grazing Service.
- IV. United States Department of Agriculture (technical direction of work projects):
 1. Forest Service.
 2. Bureau of Plant Industry.
 3. Bureau of Animal Industry.
 4. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.²
 5. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering (now Division of Soil Conservation Service).
 6. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.³
 7. Soil Conservation Service.
 8. National Agricultural Research Center.
- V. United States Veterans' Administration ¹ (selection of men).
- VI. Tennessee Valley Authority.⁴
- VII. Federal Security Agency.¹
 1. Office of Education.³
 2. Social Security Board (tabulations).¹
 3. Public Health Service.¹

¹ Operates no camps and engages in no field work projects.

² Operates no camps, services advisory to other cooperating agencies.

³ Operates no camps. Services are in conjunction with "U. S. Department of War, camp operations, etc., as distinct from camp work projects." II above.

⁴ Operates no camps directly but has camps which are operated by others.

NOTE.—The Forest Service, in addition to performing work in its own direct interest, also supervises work projects for the—

1. Tennessee Valley Authority.
2. Alaska: Work supervision and camp supervision.
3. Puerto Rico: Work supervision and camp supervision.
4. Bureau of Plant Industry.

The National Park Service, in addition to supervising work projects for national parks and monuments, supervises work projects for the Territory of Hawaii and State parks. Camps are also supervised in the Virgin Islands as well as some work in Alaska. Park camps are supervised in Hawaii. The State Park Division of the National Park Service supervises some projects for the Tennessee Valley Authority and some recreational demonstration projects.

APPENDIX L

Civilian Conservation Corps—Total work completed during the fiscal year 1940, by services and totals for services

No.	Type of job	Unit	All services		General Land Office		Office of Indian Affairs		Bureau of Reclamation		National Parks and Monuments	
			New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance
	Structural improvements (100 series)											
	Bridges:											
101	Foot and horse	No.	353.0	42.0			3.0		1.0		3.0	14.0
104	Vehicle	No.	1,071.0	723.0	15.0		63.0	22.0	52.0		2.0	123.0
	Buildings other than CCC camp:											
105	Barns	No.	75.0	70.0					12.0		1.0	3.0
106	Bathhouses	No.	56.0	11.0			6.0				2.0	
107	Cabins, overnight	No.	325.0	27.0			7.0		14.0			
108	Combination buildings	No.	76.0	78.0				2.0				
110	Dwellings	No.	337.0	589.0				51.0	18.0		56.0	131.0
111	Equipment and supply storage houses	No.					9.0					
112	Garages	No.	237.0	202.0		1.0	8.0	5.0	1.0		30.0	24.0
113	Latrines and toilets	No.	173.0	86.0			3.0	3.0	11.0		15.0	1.0
114	Lodges and museums	No.	1,136.0	519.0			8.0		2.0		83.0	55.0
115	Lookout houses	No.	24.0	7.0			1.0				4.0	7.0
116	Lookout towers	No.	42.0	86.0			3.0	4.0			1.0	3.0
119	Shelters	No.	172.0	201.0			5.0	14.0			3.0	11.0
120	Other buildings	No.	191.0	78.0							24.0	
121	Cribbing, including filling	Cu. yd.	822.0	1,041.0	4.0		14.0	22.0	22.0		62.0	343.0
122	Impounding and large diversion dams	No.	56,535.0	2,594.0			75.0		4,021.0		2,100.0	
131	Fences	Rods.	782.0	468.0			236.0	267.0		1.0	2.0	1.0
132	Guard rails	Rods.	4,584,457.8	1,307,669.3			317,832.9	680,713.0	29,495.0		13,620.3	15,222.3
133	Levees, dykes, jetties, and groins	Cu. yd.	22,579.5	1,366.0	64.0		2,186.5		343.0		1,418.3	570.0
134	Power lines	Miles	2,574,565.0	95,388.0			22,834.0	2,890.0	12,288.0		19,511.0	
137	Incinerators	No.	106.7	57.3					2.0		28.0	38.3
139	Sewage and waste-disposal systems	No.	73.0	3.0					1.0		7.0	2.0
140	Telephone lines	Miles	788.0	217.0					3.0		65.0	118.0
	Water supply systems:		5,948.8	26,216.1	22.7	24.2	295.8	5,035.2	56.3	6.0	177.1	1,023.6
141	Fountains, drinking	No.		2.0							14.0	
142	Open ditches	Lin. ft.	237,147.0	86,086.0			64,332.0	43,070.0	2,470.0			
143	Pipe or tile lines	Lin. ft.	875,112.0	65,871.0	600.0		27,922.0	4,115.0	12,839.0		221,354.0	32,646.0
145	Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gal.	14,659.9	1,154.0			907.0	1,080.0			566.7	
146	Wells, inc. pumps and pumphouses	No.	451.0	884.0			195.0	764.0	2.0		6.0	
147	Miscellaneous	No.	435.0	325.0			31.0	36.0	3.0		4.0	3.0
	Other structural improvements:											
148	Camp stoves or fireplaces	No.	3,578.0	659.0			20.0		2.0		358.0	
149	Cattle guards	No.	801.0	42.0			86.0	5.0			2.0	
150	Corrals	No.	162.0	33.0			45.0					1.0
152	Seats	No.	1,336.0	15.0			125.0					
153	Signs, markers, and monuments	No.	61,058.0	3,934.0			1,635.0		373.0		5,820.0	2,572.0
154	Stone walls	Rods.	4,234.8	1,558.0			316.4		983.5		510.5	1,550.0
155	Table and bench combinations	No.	7,636.0	2,377.0			71.0		6.0		530.0	13.0
156	Tool boxes	No.	490.0	36.0			12.0				53.0	
157	Miscellaneous	No.	13,280.0	1,426.0			3.0		26.0		284.0	16.0
158	Radio stations	No.	14.0	30.0	2.0			7.0			5.0	21.0
159	Springs	No.	1,243.0	341.0			300.0	193.0			10.0	1.0
160	Waterholes	No.	705.0	398.0			8.0					
161	Small reservoirs	No.	907.0	204.0			116.0	24.0			3.0	16.0
162	Landing docks and piers	No.	358.0	6.0							303.0	3.0
	Transportation improvements (200 series)											
201	Airplane landing fields	No.	7.0	7.0			1.0					1.0
202	Truck trails or minor roads	Miles	8,036.8	60,475.5	50.3	123.6	646.0	11,157.8	398.4	63.0	99.5	210.5
	Trails:											
206	Foot	Miles	556.8	4,496.0	.1		8.3	85.0	6.2		33.5	393.8
207	Horse or stock	Miles	799.1	8,056.4	4.2	4.0	104.2	734.5			74.4	2,085.8
	Erosion control (300 series)											
301	Stream and lake bank protection	Sq. yd.	1,136,863.0	12,694.0			66,538.0				11,300.0	15.0
	Treatment of gullies:											
303	Bank sloping	Sq. yd.	22,233,127.0	976,114.0			60,101.0	15.6			147,742.0	944,230.0
304	Check dams, permanent	No.	12,403.0	2,890.0			1,776.0	496.0			127.0	
305	Check dams, temporary	No.	552,236.0	3,321.0			5,069.0	509.0			3,747.0	
306	Seeding and sodding	Sq. yd.	45,088,714.0	2,542,418.0			97,122.0	1,200.0			33,784.0	283,109.0
307	Tree planting, gully	Sq. yd.	31,264,098.0	10,317,578.0			136,007.0				185,450.0	
308	Ditches, diversion	Lin. ft.	4,749,778.0	150,622.0			35,980.0	1,790.0			1,445.0	3,000.0
309	Terracing	Miles	4,065.9	462.4			373.9	99.8	.6		.6	
	Terrace outletting:											
310	Channel construction	Lin. ft.	6,561,814.0	311,987.0			166,873.0					
311	Outlet structures	No.	32,967.0	1,294.0			666.0	59.0				
313	Planting, seed, or sod	Sq. yd.	18,975,073.0	4,967,627.0			75,310.0	70.0				
314	Sheet erosion planting	Acres	34,589.6	4,082.4			1,240.7					
	Limestone (for liming soil):											
315	Quarrying	Tons	260,717.6									
316	Crushing	Tons	190,835.9									
317	Hauling	Tons	57,529.2									
319	Contour furrows and ridges	Miles	30,121.8	118.5			347.6	10.0				
320	Preparation for strip cropping	Acres	31,591.9	294.5								
321	Road erosion demonstration	Miles	3,356.3	22.3								
322	Wind erosion area treated	Acres	3,164.5	12.2								
323	Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Lin. ft.	1,445,229.0	72,008.0			9,156.0					
324	Water spreaders (terrace type)	Lin. ft.	678,207.0	1,800.0			36,107.0					
	Flood control, irrigation, and drainage (400 series)											
401	Clearing and cleaning:											
402	Channels and levees	Sq. yd.	7,436,710.0	49,997,848.0			473,080.0	76,188.0	1,196,521.0	1,474,009.0	3,375.0	
403	Reservoir, pond, and lake sites	Acres	12,618.7	24.0			7,471.0		2,197.0		76.0	
	Lining of waterways	Sq. yd.	436,913.0	20,172.0			5,334.0		378,968.0			
	Excav., chan., canals and ditches:											
404	Earth	Cu. yd.	3,942,733.0	8,669,864.0			270,261.0	6,281.0	1,379,390.0	70,256.0	60,000.0	
405	Rock	Cu. yd.	212,403.0	14,009.0			1,683.0		172,225.0		4,500.0	
406	Pipe and tile lines and conduits	Lin. ft.	413,875.0	233,740.0			32,038.0					

APPENDIX L—Continued

Civilian Conservation Corps—Total work completed during the fiscal year 1940, by services and totals for services—Continued

No.	Type of job	Unit	State Parks	Grazing Service		Forest Service		National Agricultural Research Center		Bureau of Biological Survey	
			New work	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance
Structural improvements (100 series)											
101	Bridges:	No.	63.0	6.0		185.0	24.6			1.0	
104	Foot and horse	No.	36.0	52.0	15.0	756.0	457.0	2.0		26.0	4.0
	Vehicle	No.									
	Buildings, other than C. C. C. camp:										
105	Barns	No.	7.0		1.0	51.0	66.0			4.0	
106	Bathhouses	No.	24.0			23.0	11.0			1.0	
107	Cabins, overnight	No.	213.0			86.0	27.0			5.0	
108	Combination buildings	No.	40.0		2.0	27.0	74.0			9.0	
110	Dwellings	No.	31.0	2.0	3.0	202.0	399.0			19.0	4.0
111	Equip. and sup. storage houses	No.	21.0	3.0		138.0	170.0	10.0		11.0	
112	Garages	No.	28.0			105.0	80.0			10.0	1.0
113	Latrines and toilets	No.	149.0	3.0		856.0	464.0			35.0	
114	Lodges and museums	No.	18.0			1.0					
115	Lookout houses	No.				38.0	79.0				
116	Lookout towers	No.	8.0			145.0	176.0			11.0	
119	Shelters	No.	64.0			101.0	78.0			2.0	
120	Other buildings	No.	105.0	2.0	1.0	456.0	639.0			51.0	2.0
121	Cribbing, including filling	Cu. yd.	12,327.0	308.0	1,327.0	30,432.0	286.0				
122	Impounding and large diversion dams	No.	10.0	207.0	73.0	60.0	62.0			13.0	
131	Fences	Rods	42,346.4	388,936.5	16,992.0	416,498.0	505,795.0	7,457.0		94,154.0	2,392.0
132	Guard rails	Rods	12,944.7			4,787.0	796.0	69.0		382.0	
133	Levees, dikes, jetties, and groins	Cu. yd.	90,915.0			91,577.0	350.0			2,091,485.0	444.0
134	Power lines	Miles	46.2			19.3	19.0	0.1		11.1	
137	Incinerators	No.	45.0	2.0		19.0	1.0			1.0	
139	Sewage and waste-disposal systems	No.	311.0			388.0	99.0	7.0		11.0	
140	Telephone lines	Miles	180.2	123.9	199.5	4,761.5	19,727.8			75.0	131.5
	Water supply systems:										
141	Fountains, drinking	No.	182.0			79.0	2.0				
142	Open ditches	Lin. ft.		85,585.0	4,300.0	5,885.0	29,916.0			21,570.0	
143	Pipe or tile lines	Lin. ft.	381,938.0	55,442.0	3,180.0	118,589.0	25,930.0	11,856.0		8,212.0	
145	Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gal.	11,370.0	657.4	44.0	575.4	16.0			20.0	
146	Wells, inc. pumps and p'houses	No.	49.0	40.0	63.0	122.0	56.0			21.0	
147	Miscellaneous	No.	32.0	3.0	4.0	319.0	278.0			16.0	
	Other structural improvements:										
148	Camp stoves or fireplaces	No.	1,729.0			1,445.0	654.0			24.0	
149	Cattle guards	No.	16.0	130.0	12.0	215.0	20.0			25.0	1.0
150	Corrals	No.	3.0	47.0	12.0	57.0	16.0	7.0		3.0	
152	Seats	No.	355.0			849.0	15.0	2.0		5.0	
153	Signs, markers, and monuments	No.	5,507.0	413.0		46,533.0	1,362.0	7.0		388.0	
154	Stone walls	Rods	1,782.4	4.0		583.0	8.0	12.0		24.0	
155	Table and bench combination	No.	3,548.0			3,410.0	2,364.0	3.0		56.0	
156	Tool boxes	No.	60.0			164.0	8.0			30.0	2.0
157	Miscellaneous	No.	6,164.0	30.0	1.0	6,384.0	1,316.0			107.0	
158	Radio stations	No.				6.0	2.0			1.0	
159	Springs	No.	7.0	221.0	71.0	187.0	44.0			1.0	
160	Waterholes	No.		106.0	3.0	591.0	395.0				
161	Small reservoirs	No.	10.0	73.0	25.0	66.0	9.0			14.0	
162	Landing docks and piers	No.	20.0			35.0	3.0				
Transportation improvements (200 series)											
201	Airplane landing fields	No.				6.0	6.0				
202	Truck trails or minor roads	Miles	296.8	1,776.7	3,062.9	3,741.8	40,851.8	4.0	50.0	284.7	2,088.0
	Trails:										
206	Foot	Miles	102.9	1.0		385.0	4,017.2			15.9	
207	Horse or stock	Miles	74.9	152.0	15.6	367.4	5,216.5				
Erosion control (300 series)											
301	Stream and lake bank protection	Sq. yd.	255,183.0			2,906.0				123,975.0	500.0
	Treatment of gullies:										
303	Bank sloping	Sq. yd.	254,824.0	1,280.0		13,658,385.0	2,320.0	5,210.0		37,082.0	
304	Check dams, permanent	No.	758.0	601.0		2,201.0	268.0	2.0		99.0	
305	Check dams, temporary	No.	2,125.0	321.0		137,545.0	132.0				
306	Seeding and sodding	Sq. yd.	394,196.0			9,828,861.0	418.0			36,178.0	
307	Tree planting, gully	Sq. yd.	218,240.0	3,100.0		13,679,834.0	100.0				
308	Ditches, diversion	Lin. ft.	20,308.0	20,649.0	10,560.0	77,966.0	19,810.6			2,670.0	
309	Terracing	Miles	1.0			218.9	172.5				
	Terrace outletting:										
310	Channel construction	Lin. ft.	80.0	300.0		222,589.0	1,700.0				
311	Outlet structures	No.				7,200.0	8.0				
313	Planting, seed, or sod	Sq. yd.				394,874.0					
314	Sheet erosion planting	Acres				7,468.1	2.0			26.0	
	Limestone (for lining soil):										
315	Quarrying	Tons				327.0					
316	Crushing	Tons								1,513.0	
317	Hauling	Tons									
319	Contour furrows and ridges	Miles		155.2		155.5		2.6			
320	Preparation for strip cropping	Acres				60.5	6.0				
321	Road erosion demonstration	Miles				44.3	8.0	2.2			
322	Wind erosion area treated	Acres	14.0			94.4					
323	Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Lin. ft.	5,606.0	53,738.0		35,390.0					
324	Water spreaders (terrace type)	Lin. ft.									
Flood control, irrigation, and drainage (400 series)											
401	Clearing and cleaning:										
402	Channels and levees	Sq. yd.	32,907.0	25,000.0		1,969,366.0				637,403.0	
403	Reservoir, pond, and lake sites	Acres	550.2			504.1	5.5	6.0		1,507.8	18.5
	Lining of waterways:										
404	Excav., chan., canals, and ditches:										
405	Earth	Cu. yd.	1,079,760.0			41,132.0	1,840.0			856,550.0	
406	Rock	Cu. yd.	1,510.0							252.0	
	Pipe and tile lines and conduits:									266.0	
407	Riprap or paving:	Lin. ft.				100,144.0	1,756.0	19,108.0			
408	Rock or concrete	Sq. yd.	42,191.0	11,421.0	1,298.0	17,064.0	2,080.0	195.0		106,539.0	2,937.0
409	Brush or willows	Sq. yd.	1,000.0			5,640.0				7,527.0	
411	Water control structures other than dams	No.	1,044.0	6.0		210.0	8.0	8.0		108.0	50.0
412	Concrete core walls other than dams	Cu. yd.				180.0					
414	Leveling of spoil banks	Cu. yd.				2,200.0		200.0		1,091.0	
Forest culture (500 series)											
501	Field planting or seeding (trees)	Acres	1,957.5	409.0		235,536.6	20,379.8			737.5	97.2
502	Forest stand improvement	Acres	60.3	530.0		268,799.2		1.0		160.0	
503	Nurseries	M-dys	50,980.0	352.0		421,742.0	32,079.0	1,971.0		2,620.0	
	Tree seed collection:										
504	Conifers (cones)	Bu.	2,288.0			111,419.0				7.0	
505											

APPENDIX L—Continued

Civilian Conservation Corps—Total work completed during the fiscal year 1940, by services and totals for services

No.	Type of job	Unit	Bureau of plant Industry		Soil Conservation Service		Bureau of Animal Industry		Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine		
			New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	
Structural improvements (100 series)											
101	Bridges:	No.									
104	Foot and horse	No.	1.0		90.0	4.0					
	Vehicle	No.	1.0		66.0	102.0					
105	Buildings, other than CCC camp:	No.									
106	Barns	No.									
107	Bathhouses	No.									
108	Cabins, overnight	No.									
108	Combination buildings	No.									
110	Dwellings	No.									
111	Equip. and sup. storage houses	No.		1.0							
112	Garages	No.			15.0	2.0					
113	Latrines and toilets	No.	1.0			1.0					
114	Lodges and museums	No.									
115	Lookout houses	No.									
116	Lookout towers	No.									
119	Shelters	No.									
120	Other buildings	No.	5.0		101.0	34.0					
121	Cribbing, including filling	Cu. yd.			7,272.0	981.0					
122	Impounding and large diversion dams	No.	1.0		250.0	60.0	2.0	2.0			
131	Fences	Rods	555.0		3,262,068.7	63,395.0	11,494.0	23,160.0			
132	Guard rails	Rods	377.0		8.0						
133	Levees, dykes, jetties, and groins	Cu. yd.			245,955.0	91,704.0					
134	Power lines	Miles									
137	Incinerators	No.									
139	Sewage and waste-disposal systems	No.	1.0								
140	Telephone lines	Miles			256.3	68.3					
	Water supply systems:										
141	Fountains, drinking	No.									
142	Open ditches	Lin. ft.			57,305.0	8,800.0					
143	Pipe or tile lines	Lin. ft.	105.0		35,205.0		1,050.0				
145	Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gal.			563.4				14.0		
146	Wells, inc. pumps and p'houses	No.			16.0				1.0		
147	Miscellaneous	No.			27.0	3.0			1.0		
	Other structural improvements:										
148	Camp stoves or fireplaces	No.									
149	Cattle guards	No.			103.0	8.0					
150	Corrals	No.									
152	Seats	No.									
153	Signs, markers, and monuments	No.			382.0						
154	Stone walls	Rods	19.0								
155	Table and bench combinations	No.	12.0								
156	Tool boxes	No.			171.0	26.0					
157	Miscellaneous	No.	2.0		280.0	93.0					
158	Radio stations	No.									
159	Springs	No.			503.0	24.0	14.0	8.0			
160	Waterholes	No.									
161	Small reservoirs	No.			625.0	130.0					
162	Landing docks and piers	No.									
Transportation improvements (200 series)											
201	Airplane landing fields	No.									
202	Truck trails or minor roads	Miles	.7		703.5	830.9	.4	37.0	34.0		
	Trails:										
206	Foot	Miles	1.4		2.5						
207	Horse or stock	Miles			22.0						
Erosion control (300 series)											
301	Stream and lake bank protection	Sq. yd.			676,961.0	12,179.0					
	Treatment of gullies:										
303	Bank sloping	Sq. yd.	3,730.0		8,064,773.0	29,549.0					
304	Cheek dams, permanent	No.			6,839.0	2,135.0					
305	Cheek dams, temporary	No.			403,429.0	2,680.0					
306	Seeding and sodding	Sq. yd.	9,420.0		34,689,153.0	2,257,691.0					
307	Tree planting, gully	Sq. yd.			17,041,467.0	10,317,478.0					
308	Ditches, diversion	Lin. ft.			4,590,760.0	115,462.0					
309	Terracing	Miles			3,466.9	187.1	4.0	3.0			
	Terrace outletting:										
310	Channel construction	Lin. ft.			6,231,972.0	310,287.0					
311	Outlet structures	No.			25,131.0	1,227.0					
313	Planting, seed, or sod	Sq. yd.			18,504,899.0	4,967,557.0					
314	Sheet erosion planting	Acres			25,854.8	4,080.4					
	Limestone (for liming soil):										
315	Quarrying	Tons			260,390.6						
316	Crushing	Tons			189,322.9						
317	Hauling	Tons			57,529.2						
319	Contour furrows and ridges	Miles			29,460.9	108.5					
320	Preparation for strip cropping	Acres			31,531.4	288.5					
321	Road erosion demonstration	Miles			189.8	14.3					
322	Wind erosion area treated	Acres			2,756.1	12.2					
323	Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Lin. ft.			1,341,339.0	72,008.0					
324	Water spreaders (terrace type)	Lin. ft.			642,100.0	1,800.0					
Flood control, irrigation, and drainage (400 series)											
401	Clearing and cleaning:										
402	Channels and levees	Sq. yd.			3,066,325.0	48,447,651.0	32,733.0				
402	Reservoir, pond, and lake sites	Acres			312.6						
403	Lining of waterways	Sq. yd.	1,500.0		46,806.0	20,172.0					
404	Excav., chan., canals, and ditches:										
405	Earth	Cu. yd.	7,125.0		231,975.0	8,590,987.0	16,540.0	500.0			
406	Rock	Cu. yd.			32,233.0	14,009.0					
406	Pipe and tile lines and conduits	Lin. ft.	5,957.0		143,653.0	231,984.0					
407	Riprap or paving:										
407	Rock or concrete	Sq. yd.			64,324.0	4,487.0					
408	Brush or willows	Sq. yd.			115,327.0	347.0					
411	Water control structures other than dams	No.	2.0		2,572.0	971.0					
412	Concrete core walls other than dams	Cu. yd.			315.0						
414	Leveling of spoil banks	Cu. yd.			13,607.0	2,452,102.0					
Forest culture (500 series)											
501	Field planting or seeding (trees)	Acres	27.0		39,814.9	9,357.9					
502	Forest stand improvement	Acres			11,970.2						
503	Nurseries	M-dys.	2374.0	2,273.0	308,887.0	397.0					
	Tree seed collection:										
504	Conifers (cones)	Bu.			30,574.0						
505	Hardwoods	Pounds	418.0		344,837.0						
506	Coll. of tree seedlings	No.			1,662,110.0						
Forest protection (600 series)											
601	Fighting forest fires	M-dys.			60,578.0						
602	Fire breaks	Miles			247.3	3.7					
	Fire hazard reduction:										
603	Roadside and trailside	Miles			46.0	17.4					
605	Other	Acres	181.0		836.9						
606	Fire suppression	M-dys.			18,595.0	26.0	107.0				
607	Fire prevention	M-dys.			425.0						
608	Tree and plant disease control	Acres			10,328.5						
609	Tree insect pest control	Acres			541.0						
Landscape and recreation (700 series)											
701	Beach improvement	Acres									
703	General clean-up	Acres	9.0		61,324.1	756.2	480.0	55.0			
705	Landscapeing, undifferentiated	Acres	16.0	5.0				2.0			
706	Moving and planting trees and shrubs	No.			4,241,546.0	55,505.0					
710	Parking areas and parking overlooks	Sq. yd.									
711	Public campground development										

APPENDIX M

Total work completed by States and outlying possessions (all services), and totals thereof, fiscal year 1940

No.	Type of job	Unit	Alabama		Arizona		Arkansas		California		Colorado	
			New work	Main- tenance	New work	Main- tenance	New work	Main- tenance	New work	Main- tenance	New work	Main- tenance
	Structural improvements (100 series)											
	Bridges:											
101	Foot and horse	No.			2.0			2.0	8.0	1.0	11.0	
104	Vehicle	No.	29.0	4.0	14.0	22.0	89.0	4.0	28.0	36.0	30.0	10.0
	Buildings, other than CCC camp:											
105	Barns	No.	2.0		4.0	4.0	4.0	2.0	6.0	3.0	1.0	3.0
106	Bathhouses	No.	1.0						1.0			
107	Cabins, overnight	No.	2.0		6.0	2.0	2.0		1.0		1.0	9.0
108	Combination buildings	No.	2.0		2.0		2.0		11.0	8.0	12.0	42.0
110	Dwellings	No.	3.0	13.0	16.0	40.0	7.0	4.0	44.0	92.0	12.0	1.0
111	Equip. and sup. storage houses	No.		1.0	10.0	23.0	3.0	4.0	21.0	17.0	2.0	3.0
112	Garages	No.			1.0	2.0	8.0		14.0	3.0	5.0	19.0
113	Latrines and toilets	No.	6.0		25.0	73.0	11.0	2.0	71.0	88.0	76.0	
114	Lodges and museums	No.			1.0	4.0				2.0		
115	Lookout houses	No.		4.0	3.0	2.0		12.0		4.0		
116	Lookout towers	No.	1.0	17.0			9.0	4.0		6.0		
119	Shelters	No.	1.0		15.0				9.0		1.0	
120	Other buildings	No.	8.0	4.0	22.0	17.0		11.0		125.0	3.0	2.0
121	Cribbing, including filling	Cu. yd.			850.0		5,335.0	981.0	2,980.0		3,676.0	
122	Impounding and large diversion dams	No.	1.0		108.0	105.0	4.0	1.0	7.0		74.0	20.0
131	Fences	Rods	72,844.5	6,400.0	227,940.1	287,061.0	216,096.0	3,943.0	37,381.0	20,476.0	110,856.5	4,836.0
132	Guard rails	Rods	275.0		1,720.5	5.0	75.0		549.7		2,364.0	
133	Levees, dykes, jetties, and groins	Cu. yd.			20,737.0	90.0	8,498.0		244,946.0		13,976.0	
134	Power lines	Miles	1.7		1.6	3.0			12.1	3.0	.5	15.7
137	Incinerators	No.				2.0			1.0	2.0	4.0	
139	Sewage and waste-disposal systems	No.	8.0		69.0	19.0	16.0		69.0	41.0	125.0	67.0
140	Telephone lines	Miles	266.2	335.0	184.3	805.1	475.8	1,253.6	316.2	2,543.2	57.5	213.0
	Water supply systems:											
141	Fountains, drinking	No.	7.0		3.0	2.0	1.0		7.0		1.0	
142	Open ditches	Lin. ft.			140.0				8,800.0		21,600.0	
143	Pipe or tile lines	Lin. ft.	7,086.0		61,440.0	8,050.0	14,080.0		159,241.0	25,064.0	32,977.0	8,700.0
145	Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gal.	22.0		1,024.4	1,080.0			400.0	58.0	49.9	
146	Wells, inc. pumps and p'houses	No.	3.0		43.0	320.0	5.0		9.0	18.0	20.0	1.0
147	Miscellaneous	No.		3.0	36.0	42.0	19.0	15.0	57.0	132.0	9.0	4.0
	Other structural improvements:											
148	Camp stoves or fireplaces	No.	59.0		69.0	16.0	18.0		373.0		366.0	
149	Cattle guards	No.	5.0		108.0	2.0	7.0		28.0		30.0	6.0
150	Corrals	No.			34.0	3.0			8.0		3.0	
152	Seats	No.			12.0		115.0		6.0		8.0	
153	Signs, markers, and monuments	No.	236.0		700.0	122.0	492.0	15.0	4,819.0	1,741.0	2,381.0	162.0
154	Stone walls	Rods			330.0		48.0		491.3		879.0	
155	Tables and bench combinations	No.	68.0		83.0	100.0	11.0		446.0		16.0	11.0
156	Tool boxes	No.	2.0				40.0		22.0		25.0	2.0
157	Miscellaneous	No.	537.0		102.0	8.0	1,228.0	356.0	940.0	33.0		
158	Radio stations	No.				4.0			1.0	13.0		
159	Springs	No.			62.0	91.0	7.0		101.0	16.0	73.0	18.0
160	Waterholes	No.									8.0	
161	Small reservoirs	No.	3.0		28.0	16.0	20.0	21.0	11.0	17.0	116.0	8.0
162	Landing docks and piers	No.					1.0					
	Transportation improvements (200 series)											
201	Airplane landing fields	No.			1.0				1.0	2.0		
202	Truck trails or minor roads	Miles	142.7	497.1	334.9	5,059.1	276.3	2,272.0	390.4	7,948.0	233.4	765.4
	Trails:											
206	Foot	Miles	5.3		4.3	9.5	.3	25.6	35.4	279.5	10.1	7.0
207	Horse or stock	Miles			102.5	245.1			58.8	910.7	24.4	142.0
	Erosion control (300 series)											
301	Stream and lake bank protection	Sq. yd.			5,140.0				49,290.0	2,964.0	10,945.0	
	Treatment of gullies:											
303	Bank sloping	Sq. yd.	76,646.0		12,700.0		593,204.0	6,262.0	53,062.0		35,917.0	
304	Check dams, permanent	No.	1.0		1,523.0	266.0	42.0	1.0	310.0	91.0	1,388.0	
305	Check dams, temporary	No.	120,342.0		3,065.0		4,701.0	197.0	756.0	1.0	6,299.0	8.0
306	Seeding and sodding	Sq. yd.	394,897.0		17,055.0		1,633,073.0	147,578.0	506,830.0	6,710.0	1,380,320.0	
307	Tree planting, gully	Sq. yd.	306,431.0		136,635.0		21,070.0		421,984.0	100.0	317,282.0	
308	Ditches, diversion	Lin. ft.	5,540.0		17,950.0	1,768.0	15,784.0	116.0	113,353.0	18,970.0	245,894.0	
309	Terracing	Miles	.7	1.5	14.1		70.1	1.0	53.5	4.0	154.4	10.0
	Terrace outletting:											
310	Channel construction	Lin. ft.	393,378.0	1,120.0	3,000.0		98,874.0	3,975.0	19,505.0	6,503.0	150.0	
311	Outlet structures	No.	13,106.0	138.0			451.0	9.0	179.0			
313	Planting, seed, or sod	Sq. yd.	2,506,866.0	2,260,856.0			573,910.0	20,675.0	32,172.0	9,501.0		
314	Sheet erosion planting	Acres	4,977.4	364.5	522.0		76.0	2.0	753.0			
	Limestone (for liming soil):											
315	Quarrying	Tons					498.0					
316	Crushing	Tons					2,692.0					
317	Hauling	Tons					3,988.0					
319	Contour furrows and ridges	Miles	10.5		719.0		214.0		49.7		4,326.0	10.0
320	Preparation for strip cropping	Acres	59.4				747.0		60.5	6.0	200.0	
321	Road erosion demonstration	Miles	11.0	.7			35.8	8.1			40.7	
322	Wind erosion area treated	Acres							996.4			
323	Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Lin. ft.			78,500.0	1,400.0			3,389.0		187,825.0	
324	Water spreaders (terrace type)	Lin. ft.			19,842.0		10,155.0		2,797.0	600.0	228,334.0	
	Flood control, irrigation, and drainage (400 series)											
401	Clearing and cleaning:											
402	Channels and levees	Sq. yd.			1,014.0	881,443.0	111,463.0		1,630,700.0	3,100.0	487,191.0	64,745.0
403	Reservoir, pond, and lake sites	Acres			7,476.0		102.8		1,207.7		3	
	Lining of waterways	Sq. yd.			20,089.0		14,853.0	600.0	54,890.0		21,481.0	
	Excav., chan., canals, and ditches:											
404	Earth	Cu. yd.	1,509.0		130,816.0	41,678.0	4,174.0	210.0	155,155.0	2,409.0	82,031.0	
405	Rock	Cu. yd.			1,675.0						1,176.0	
406	Pipe and tile lines and conduits											

APPENDIX M—Continued

Total work completed by States and outlying possessions (all services), and totals thereof, fiscal year 1940—Continued

No. No.	Type of job Type of job	Unit	Connecticut		Delaware		District of Columbia		Florida		Georgia	
			New work	Mainte- nance	New work	Mainte- nance	New work	Mainte- nance	New work	Mainte- nance	New work	Mainte- nance
	Structural improvements (100 series)											
	Bridges:											
101	Foot and horse	No.									12.0	3.0
104	Vehicle	No.	1.0	2.0		2.0	1.0		135.0	20.0	63.0	1.0
	Buildings, other than CCC camp:											
	Barns	No.										
105	Bathhouses	No.		7.0					8.0	1.0		
106	Cabins, overnight	No.	3.0						7.0		7.0	1.0
107	Combination buildings	No.							5.0		4.0	
108	Dwellings	No.	1.0	1.0	1.0				33.0	5.0	9.0	6.0
110	Equip. and smp. storage houses	No.		2.0					2.0	2.0	5.0	
111	Garages	No.	2.0				1.0		2.0	1.0		
112	Latrines and toilets	No.	2.0	43.0					7.0		10.0	
113	Lodges and museums	No.							1.0			
114	Lookout houses	No.								6.0		
115	Lookout towers	No.							4.0	10.0	3.0	7.0
116	Shelters	No.							3.0		9.0	
119	Other buildings	No.	7.0				4.0		10.0	6.0	18.0	20.0
121	Cribbing, including filling	Cu. yd.										
122	Impounding and large diversion dams	No.					1.0		2,025.7			
131	Fences	Rods	557.0			272.0			1.0			
132	Guard rails	Rods	18.0				357.0		19,730.0	15,640.0	66,666.0	510.0
133	Levees, dykes, jetties, and groins	Cu. yd.			50,489.0				286.0			
134	Power lines	Miles							39,723.0		19,511.0	
137	Incinerators	No.							2.3		2.5	
139	Sewage and waste-disposal systems	No.	1.0								1.0	
140	Telephone lines	Miles		29.0					7.0		8.0	
	Water supply systems:								184.4	92.5	414.0	416.2
141	Fountains, drinking	No.										
142	Open ditches	Lin. ft.							12.0		8.0	
143	Pipe or tile lines	Lin. ft.	420.0						17,450.0		4,726.0	
145	Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gal.							9.5			
146	Wells, inc. pumps and p'houses	No.	3.0						15.0		5.0	
147	Miscellaneous	No.	1.0						8.0	1.0	5.0	
	Other structural improvements:											
148	Camp stoves or fireplaces	No.									31.0	
149	Cattle guards	No.							6.0		3.0	
150	Corrals	No.										
152	Seats	No.							1.0			
153	Signs, markers, and monuments	No.	931.0		15.0				534.0		326.0	
154	Stone walls	Rods							211.5			
155	Table and bench combinations	No.	30.0	50.0					40.0		52.0	
156	Tool boxes	No.							14.0		12.0	
157	Miscellaneous	No.	1.0			2.0	2.0		343.0		155.0	
158	Radio stations	No.										
159	Springs	No.										
160	Waterholes	No.	208.0	67.0							1.0	
161	Small reservoirs	No.										
162	Landing docks and piers	No.							2.0			
	Transportation improvements (200 series)											
201	Airplane landing fields	No.										
202	Truck trails or minor roads	Miles	6.0	119.2		.3	1.7	2.5	236.5	201.0	284.7	455.4
	Trails:											
206	Foot	Miles	1.1	17.4			1.4		4.6		5.9	69.0
207	Horse or stock	Miles										
	Erosion control (300 series)											
301	Stream and lake bank protection	Sq. yd.							32,700.0		3,276.0	
	Treatment of gullies:											
303	Bank sloping	Sq. yd.					3,730.0				55,112.0	
304	Check dams, permanent	No.									108.0	
305	Check dams, temporary	No.									68,553.0	76.0
306	Seeding and sodding	Sq. yd.					9,420.0				307,817.0	
307	Tree planting, gully	Sq. yd.									9,767.0	
308	Ditches, diversion	Lin. ft.									50,623.0	
309	Terracing	Miles									10.7	
	Terrace outletting:											
310	Channel construction	Lin. ft.									136,709.0	9,500.0
311	Outlet structures	No.									6,743.0	106.0
313	Planting, seed, or sod	Sq. yd.									93,744.0	9,855.0
314	Sheet erosion planting	Acres									4,924.9	913.2
	Limestone (for liming soil):											
315	Quarrying	Tons										
316	Crushing	Tons										
317	Hauling	Tons										
319	Contour furrows and ridges	Miles										
320	Preparation for strip cropping	Acres										
321	Road erosion demonstration	Miles										
322	Wind erosion area treated	Acres										.7
323	Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Lin. ft.							14.0			
324	Water spreaders (terrace type)	Lin. ft.										
	Flood control, irrigation, and drainage (400 series)											
401	Clearing and cleaning:											
	Channels and levees	Sq. yd.				1,594,459.0	875.0				82,176.0	
402	Reservoir, pond, and lake sites	Acres			15.0				55.0			
403	Lining of waterways	Sq. yd.										
	Excav., chan., canals, and ditches:											
404	Earth	Cu. yd.				436,194.0	14,153.0		157,454.0		6,394.0	
405	Rock	Cu. yd.							1,465.0			
406	Pipe and tile lines and conduits	Lin. ft.					6,347.0		750.0			
	Riprap or paving:											
407	Rock or concrete	Sq. yd.					1,675.0		2,217.0		640.0	
408	Brush or willows	Sq. yd.										
411	Water control structures other than dams	No.			3.0		3.0		2.0		2.0	
412	Concrete core walls other than dams	Cu. yd.										
414	Leveling of spoil banks	Cu. yd.				94,993.0						
	Forest culture (500 series)											
501	Field planting or seeding (trees)	Acres	632.0	15.0	25.0				698.0		4,505.6	263.0
502	Forest stand improvement	Acres	4,186.2						4,118.0		1,856.2	
503	Nurseries	M-dys.	2,844.0				471.0		7,445.0		23,382.0	
	Tree seed collection:											
504	Conifers (cones)	Bu.							157.0		20,941.0	
505	Hardwoods	Pounds	70.0								1,081.0	
506	Coll. of tree seedlings	No.										
	Forest protection (600 series)											
601	Fighting forest fires	M-dys.	1,449.0						6,216.0		8,613.0	
602	Fire breaks	Miles	435.4						252.4	106.0	79.3	
	Fire hazard reduction:											
603	Roadside and trailside	Miles	239.2								39.5	
605	Other	Acres	3,145.7				181.0		4,963.5		66.0	
606	Fire suppression	M-dys.	6,313.0		912.0		2,538.0		9,088.0		10,436.0	
607	Fire prevention	M-dys.	232.0						6,164.0		3.0	
608	Tree and plant disease control	Acres	20,642.0									
609	Tree insect pest control	Acres	54,733.2	1,403.0							10.0	150.0
	Landscape and recreation (700 series)											
701	Beach improvement	Acres	.8						18.0			
703	General clean-up	Acres	142.0		5.0	1.2	9.0		153.0	8.0	487.0	20.0
705	Landscapeing, undifferentiated	Acres	4.0		1.0		15.5		65.5		249.0	100.0
706	Moving and planting trees and shrubs	No.	548.0				15,455.0	85,000.0	8,575.0		604,477.0	16,100.0
710	Parking areas and parking overlooks	Sq. yd.	1,801.0						62,166.0		27,917.0	
711	Public campground development	Acres							4.1	46.0	6.0	28.0
712	Public picnic ground development	Acres	8.0					31.0	3.5		10.0	
713	Razing undesired structures and obliteration	M-dys.	98.0		322.0				6,080.0		10,569.0	
714	Seed collection (other than tree)	Pounds									1,850.0	
715	Seeding or sodding	Acres				2.0	6.0		9.7		132.7	
716	Soil prep'n (t. soiling, fertlg., fitg., etc.)	Acres					34.0		10.4		3,683.2	
717	Vista or other selective cntg. for effect	Acres	31.0						.3		4.5	
718	Walks; concrete, gravel, cinder, etc.	Lin. ft.					5,027.0		1,586.0		24,236.0	
	Range (800 series)											
801	Elimination of livestock and predators	No.										
802	Range revegetation	Acres							195.0		4.0	
803	Stock driveways	Miles										
804	Pasture sodding	Acres									1,445.1	8.0
805	Pasture and range terracing	Acres										
	Wildlife (900 series)											
901	Fish rearing ponds	No.	1.0		2.0							
902	Food and cover plant, and seeding	Acres							1.0		99.1	
903	Lake and pond development	M-dys.			220.0		3,752.0		1,676.0		6,021.0	
904	Stocking fish	No.									82,100.0	
905	Stream development (wildlife)	Miles										
906	Other wildlife activities	M-dys.							2,872.0		673.0	
907	Wildlife feeding	M-dys.			226.0						130.0	
908	Wildlife shelters	No.							300.0		24.0	
	Other activities (1000 series)											
1001	Ednc., guide, cont. sta. work	M-dys.	219.0				16.0		1,787.0		6,962.0	
1003	Emergency work	M-dys.	1,737.0				1,811.0		254.0		614.0	
1004	Erad. of pois., weed, or ex. plants	Acres					1.0		36.0		14.0	
1005	Experimental plots	No.									9.0	
1006	Fighting coal fires	M-dys.										
1007	Insect pest control	Acres							10,912.0			
1009	Maps and models	M-dys.					651.0				2,241.0	
1010	Marking boundaries	Miles	4.0						66.0		3.0	
1011	Mosquito control	Acres							80.0			
1012	Prep. and transp. of materials											

APPENDIX M—Continued

Total work completed by States and outlying possessions (all services), and totals thereof, fiscal year 1940—Continued

No.	Type of job	Unit	Idaho		Illinois		Indiana		Iowa		Kansas	
			New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance
Structural improvements (100 series)												
101	Bridges:	No.										
104	Foot and horse vehicle	No.	8.0		5.0		15.0		3.0			
105	Buildings, other than CCC camp:	No.	33.0	31.0	13.0	17.0		16.0	3.0	16.0	1.0	
106	Barns	No.		4.0			1.0					
107	Bathhouses	No.					3.0		2.0			
108	Cabins, overnight	No.	4.0		18.0		2.0		6.0			
109	Combination buildings	No.		16.0	1.0		1.0					
110	Dwellings	No.		24.0		5.0	1.0	3.0	1.0			
111	Equip. and sup. storage houses	No.	11.0	8.0	2.0	1.0			4.0			
112	Garages	No.	6.0	9.0	2.0	6.0	2.0		6.0			
113	Latrines and toilets	No.	19.0	3.0	20.0	9.0	6.0	3.0	2.0			
114	Lodges and museums	No.					1.0					
115	Lookout houses	No.	3.0	2.0		4.0						
116	Lookout towers	No.	4.0		4.0	6.0	1.0	5.0				
119	Shelters	No.	2.0		1.0		5.0		1.0			
120	Other buildings	No.	42.0	15.0		3.0	14.0	14.0	4.0		1.0	2.0
121	Cribbing, including filling	Cu. yd.	3,170.0		1,540.0				8,605.0		658.0	
122	Impounding and large diversion dams	No.	19.0	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.0		1.0		25.0	4.0
131	Fences	Rods	48,082.0	73,613.0	114,716.0	6,969.0	39,762.0	9,670.0	140,343.0	14,560.0	44,902.2	115.0
132	Guard rails	Rods	61.0		808.0		530.3		998.0			
133	Levees, dykes, jetties, and groins	Cu. yd.	15.0		3,268.0	78,124.0	170.0	62.0		2,890.0	25,448.0	
134	Power lines	Miles	.8	14.0	2.3		1.0		1.4			
137	Incinerators	No.	1.0									
139	Sewage and waste-disposal systems	No.	5.0	1.0	3.0		10.0		5.0		1.0	
140	Telephone lines	Miles	252.4	1,756.0		152.0	5.9	186.8				
Water supply systems:												
141	Fountains, drinking	No.	2.0		5.0		3.0		2.0			
142	Open ditches	Lin. ft.	6,170.0	1,420.0								
143	Pipe or tile lines	Lin. ft.	3,185.0		41,545.0		19,793.0		7,690.0		975.0	
145	Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gal.	12.0		2.0				906.0			
146	Wells, inc. pumps and p/houses	No.	3.0	22.0	5.0		1.0		2.0	1.0	1.0	
147	Miscellaneous	No.	10.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0				
Other structural improvements:												
148	Camp stoves or fireplaces	No.	7.0		318.0		4.0		68.0			
149	Cattle guards	No.	73.0	1.0								
150	Corrals	No.	16.0	2.0								
152	Seats	No.	6.0		7.0		6.0		17.0			
153	Signs, markers, and monuments	No.	5,634.0	73.0	699.0	2.0	549.0	2.0	1.0		37.0	
154	Stone walls	Rods	119.5				3.6		6.0			
155	Table and bench combinations	No.	333.0	95.0	522.0		198.0		174.0		50.0	
156	Tool boxes	No.	10.0	5.0	25.0		141.0			8.0		
157	Miscellaneous	No.	55.0	3.0	145.0	4.0	84.0	40.0	25.0	13.0	32.0	1.0
158	Radio stations	No.										
159	Springs	No.	112.0	24.0			19.0		2.0		8.0	
160	Waterholes	No.	5.0	1.0								
161	Small reservoirs	No.	16.0	1.0	25.0	9.0	54.0	4.0	16.0		58.0	9.0
162	Landing docks and piers	No.			1.0		1.0		2.0			
Transportation improvements (200 series)												
201	Airplane landing fields	No.		1.0								
202	Truck trails or minor roads	Miles	582.8	3,839.4	12.0	247.0	17.6	86.8	15.3	14.3	4.0	33.0
Trails:												
206	Foot	Miles	18.6	332.2	9.2	2.0	7.0		4.6			
207	Horse or stock	Miles	57.8	1,473.0	7.0		8.8					
Erosion control (300 series)												
301	Stream and lake bank protection	Sq. yd.	22,789.0		60,661.0	1,199.0	9,043.0		9,459.0		11,110.0	
Treatment of gullies:												
303	Bank sloping	Sq. yd.	89,144.0		676,863.0	1,435.0	300,435.0		925,268.0	120.0	9,272.0	
304	Check dams, permanent	No.	75.0	1.0	327.0	100.0	127.0	2.0	210.0	63.0	273.0	17.0
305	Check dams, temporary	No.	144.6		10,196.0	290.0	1,423.0		1,298.0	195.0	202.0	98.0
306	Seeding and sodding	Sq. yd.	29,725.0		1,012,314.0	8,074.0	257,764.0		1,092,066.0	91,194.0	42,117.0	11,280.0
307	Tree planting, gully	Sq. yd.	25,458.0	2,100.0	1,975,718.0	4,841.0	429,302.0		2,849,697.0	3,013,107.0	405,425.0	662,738.0
308	Ditches, diversion	Lin. ft.	7,410.0	20,840.0	58,474.0	2,653.0	93,216.0		89,863.0	5,614.0	394,924.0	1,565.0
309	Terracing	Miles	.6		136.5	14.5	51.2	4.2	158.5	11.2	89.7	5.6
Terrace outletting:												
310	Channel construction	Lin. ft.			113,174.0	12,600.0	39,894.0		64,287.0	2,035.0	214,795.0	2,480.0
311	Outlet structures	No.	1.0		212.0	8.0	14.0		2.0		431.0	27.0
313	Planting, seed, or sod	Sq. yd.			323,831.0	17,092.0	78,440.0	2,365.0	103,425.0	4,557.0	584,500.0	37,996.0
314	Sheet erosion planting	Acres	1,007.5				20.9				78.1	12.5
Limestone (for liming soil):												
315	Quarrying	Tons			30,716.0		4,818.0		15,374.0		17,866.0	
316	Crushing	Tons			25,852.0		4,120.0		16,582.0		9,280.0	
317	Hauling	Tons			2,201.6		105.0		3,496.0		420.0	
319	Contour furrows and ridges	Miles	10.6	14.3	35.2	.1	165.8	2.0	223.3	.6	241.2	1.0
320	Preparation for strip cropping	Acres			709.3		859.4		5,866.6		34.0	
321	Road erosion demonstration	Miles	1.3	.6			4.8					
322	Wind erosion area treated	Acres	300.0									
323	Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Lin. ft.										
324	Water spreaders (terrace type)	Lin. ft.									5,345.0	
Flood control, irrigation, and drainage (400 series)												
Clearing and cleaning:												
401	Channels and levees	Sq. yd.	13,000.0		23,100.0	6,424,954.0	2,640.0	8,190,177.0	3,820.0	2,988,896.0		
402	Reservoir, pond, and lake sites	Acres	36.2		34.0				.2		118.6	
403	Liming of waterways	Sq. yd.	91,054.0								8,077.0	
Excav., chan., canals, and ditches:												
404	Earth	Cu. yd.	52,683.0		543,265.0	570,653.0		822,979.0	7,292.0	927,464.0	20,803.0	
405	Rock	Cu. yd.	3,266.0			5,186.0					30,344.0	
406	Pipe and tile lines and conduits	Lin. ft.	23,783.0		15,293.0	32,436.0	7,886.0	79,757.0	4,696.0	58,182.0	75.0	
Riprap or paving:												
407	Rock or concrete	Sq. yd.	132,698.0		16,830.0	159.0	213.0	1,990.0	5,513.0	498.0	1,660.0	
408	Brush or willows	Sq. yd.	8,933.0	10.0		130.0			47.0	207.0		
411	Water control structures other than dams	No.	394.0		55.0	132.0	16.0	314.0	7.0	56.0	2.0	
412	Concrete core walls other than dams	Cu. yd.									308.0	
414	Leveling of spoil banks	Cu. yd.	23,400.0			341,802.0		528,997.0		464,230.0		
Forest culture (500 series)												
501	Field planting or seeding (trees)	Acres	5,467.8	22.2	4,639.8	131.6	2,771.8	198.4	1,451.6	526.6	488.3	1,430.9
502	Forest stand improvement	Acres	2									

APPENDIX M—Continued

Total work completed by States and outlying possessions (all services), and totals thereof, fiscal year 1940—Continued

No.	Type of job	Unit	Kentucky		Louisiana		Maine		Maryland		Massachusetts	
			New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance
	<i>Structural improvements (100 series)</i>											
	Bridges:											
101	Foot and horse	No.								1.0		
104	Vehicle	No.	7.0	13.0	41.0	36.0	2.0		7.0	22.0	8.0	
	Buildings, other than CCC camp:											
105	Barns	No.										
106	Bathhouses	No.			1.0				1.0		1.0	
107	Cabins, overnight	No.			2.0		3.0		16.0			
108	Combination buildings	No.	1.0									
110	Dwellings	No.	6.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	9.0	1.0			
111	Equip. and sup. storage houses	No.	4.0	1.0			2.0		10.0	1.0	8.0	
112	Garages	No.	1.0			1.0			1.0		2.0	
113	Latrines and toilets	No.	7.0				10.0		16.0		8.0	
114	Lodges and museums	No.										
115	Lookout houses	No.		1.0		5.0						
116	Lookout towers	No.	5.0	6.0		5.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	3.0	
119	Shelters	No.					6.0		3.0		3.0	
120	Other buildings	No.	9.0	21.0	7.0		4.0		4.0		20.0	
121	Cribbing, including filling	Cu. yd.										
122	Impounding and large diversion dams	No.	1.0			2.0				1.0	2.0	
131	Fences	Rods	78,169.0	665.0	179,998.0	133,227.0	7,024.0		24,907.1		202.0	
132	Guard rails	Rods	370.0				37.0		381.2		367.0	
133	Levees, dikes, jetties, and groins	Cu. yd.			23,155.0						25.0	
134	Power lines	Miles			.5		.4		5.3		3.9	
137	Incinerators	No.							2.0		1.0	
139	Sewage and waste-disposal systems	No.	1.0						12.0		6.0	
140	Telephone lines	Miles	131.3	519.8	76.2	295.0	5.5		7.2	65.0	4.7	
	Water supply systems:											
141	Fountains, drinking	No.					6.0		10.0		3.0	
142	Open ditches	Lin. ft.							15,725.0			
143	Pipe or tile lines	Lin. ft.	6,012.0				8,870.0		22,698.0		16,497.0	
145	Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gal.	17.4						60.0		10,001.0	
146	Wells, inc. pumps and p'houses	No.	1.0				1.0		3.0		2.0	
147	Miscellaneous	No.	14.0		1.0	1.0			3.0	1.0	2.0	
	Other structural improvements:											
148	Camp stoves or fireplaces	No.	75.0				3.0		49.0		121.0	
149	Cattle guards	No.			6.0				1.0			
150	Corrals	No.							7.0			
152	Seats	No.							2.0			
153	Signs, markers, and monuments	No.	205.0		57.0		1,177.0		289.0		181.0	
154	Stone walls	Rods							12.0		3.0	
155	Table and bench combinations	No.	80.0				22.0		50.0		20.0	
156	Tool boxes	No.					21.0					
157	Miscellaneous	No.	15.0	30.0	37.0	1.0	49.0		20.0	1.0	3.0	
158	Radio stations	No.	2.0									
159	Springs	No.	2.0									
160	Water holes	No.									39.0	
161	Small reservoirs	No.	8.0	5.0	6.0	7.0					2.0	
162	Landing docks and piers	No.					2.0					
	<i>Transportation improvements (200 series)</i>											
201	Airplane landing fields	No.										
202	Truck trails or minor roads	Miles	25.1	395.6	154.0	545.2	21.5	32.5	19.9	182.9	19.8	72.0
	Trails:											
206	Foot	Miles		32.0			1.9	16.0	5.8	1.0	.4	
207	Horse or stock	Miles	21.8				4.5			13.1		
	<i>Erosion control (300 series)</i>											
301	Stream and lake bank protection	Sq. yd.	11,750.0							185.0		
	Treatment of gullies:											
303	Bank sloping	Sq. yd.	489,870.0		56,051.0				144,862.0	125.0	365.0	
304	Check dams, permanent	No.	113.0						16.0			
305	Check dams, temporary	No.	3,484.0	5.0	246.0				146.0			
306	Seeding and sodding	Sq. yd.	579,197.0		19,325.0	1,700.0			7,902.0			
307	Tree planting, gully	Sq. yd.	651,014.0						11,000.0			
308	Ditches, diversion	Lin. ft.	101,754.0		36,093.0				80,657.0	500.0	135.0	
309	Terracing	Miles	29.8	.8	9.4	6.0			47.9	6.5		
	Terrace outletting:											
310	Channel construction	Lin. ft.	99,634.0	5,776.0	216,282.0	20,403.0			52,369.0	7,480.0	80.0	
311	Outlet structures	No.	81.0	23.0	3.0				77.0	4.0		
313	Planting, seed, or sod	Sq. yd.	79,405.0	12,699.0	377,420.0	37,004.0			31,716.0	1,788.0		
314	Sheet erosion planting	Acres			11.0				.5			
	Limestone for liming soil:											
315	Quarrying	Tons	28,760.0						2,338.0			
316	Crushing	Tons							2,125.0			
317	Hauling	Tons							373.5			
319	Contour furrows and ridges	Miles	45.4		119.5				276.7			
320	Preparation for strip cropping	Acres	1,772.3						1,322.4			
321	Road erosion demonstration	Miles	2.7		1.0	.9			2.3	.1		
322	Wind erosion area treated	Acres										
323	Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Lin. ft.										
324	Water spreaders (terrace type)	Lin. ft.										
	<i>Flood control, irrigation, and drainage (400 series)</i>											
401	Clearing and cleaning:											
402	Channels and levees	Sq. yd.		4,356,613.0	287,306.0	4,250,639.0			230,752.0	1,926,334.0		
403	Reservoir, pond, and lake sites	Acres	14.0		98.0				22.1		.4	
	Lining of waterways	Sq. yd.	200.0		1,960.0	3,082.0				513.0		
	Excav., chan., canals, and ditches:											
404	Earth	Cu. yd.		769,223.0	68,871.0	1,442,240.0			34,085.0	658,207.0	430.0	
405	Rock	Cu. yd.		3,760.0					4,500.0			
406	Pipe and tile lines and conduits	Lin. ft.	1,720.0	283.0					29,374.0	680.0	17.0	
	Riprap or paving:											
407	Rock or concrete	Sq. yd.	288.0						9,628.0	110.0		
408	Brush or willows	Sq. yd.										
411	Water control structures other than dams	No.	5.0	6.0					12.0	12.0		
412	Concrete core walls other than dams	Cu. yd.										
414	Leveling of spoil banks	Cu. yd.		60,555.0		158,231.0			2,400.0	159,827.0		
	<i>Forest culture (500 series)</i>											
501	Field planting or seeding (trees)	Acres	1,280.7	83.5	8,990.5	26.0			892.9	16.0	896.0	
502	Forest stand improvement	Acres	317.8		11,812.0		1,662.7		5,946.1		1,575.3	
503	Nurseries	M-dys	13,568.0		20,354.0		911.0		3,386.0		136.0	
	Tree seed collection:											
504	Conifers (cones)	Bu.	160.0		16,183.0				230.0			
505	Hardwoods	Pounds	10,229.0		11,703.0				9,072.0		20.0	
506	Coll. of tree seedlings	No.	20,800.0		575,300.0							
	<i>Forest protection (600 series)</i>											
601	Fighting forest fires	M-dys	16,222.0		8,026.0		2,432.0		2,798.0		5,942.0	
602	Fire breaks	Miles			186.6	784.0	4.5		47.9	133.0	12.5	
603	Fire hazard reduction	(Roadside and trailside)	32.7				166.0		35.1		101.5	
605		(Other)	321.0		207.0		1,475.6		4,838.0		11,170.3	
606	Fire suppression	M-dys	10,069.0	1,059.0	17,312.0		6,760.0		5,015.0		17,299.0	
607	Fire prevention	M-dys	390.0		2,643.0						3,424.0	
608	Tree and plant disease control	Acres					15,724.0		3,772.0		5,869.0	
609	Tree insect pest control	Acres	1,821.0		9.0		17,510.0		131.0		58,217.5	
	<i>Landscape and recreation (700 series)</i>											
701	Beach improvement	Acres			.2				.2		.4	
703	General clean-up	Acres	72.5	4.0	4,464.5	323.4	13.0		226.8		10.0	
705	Landscapeing, undifferentiated	Acres	33.5		20.5	7.0	2.0		122.7		3.4	
706	Moving and planting trees and shrubs	No.	357,547.0				2,051.0		256,227.0		3,552.0	
710	Parking areas and parking overlooks	Sq. yd.	3,308.0		7,720.0		5,860.0		5,942.0		12,646.0	
711	Public campground development	Acres				6.0	152.0	3.0	12.7		35.0	
712	Public picnic ground development	Acres		36.0	4.0				20.0		3.0	
713	Razing undesired structures and obliteration	M-dys	12,099.0		2,584.0		923.0		3,407.0		6,000.0	
714	Seed collection (other than tree)	Pounds	64.0		916.0				120.0			
715	Seeding or sodding	Acres	7.0	38.1	36.4	2.5	.3		34.2	1.2	25.1	
716	Soil prep'n (f. soiling, fertilg., fitg., etc.)	Acres	113.5		1,396.4				391.4			
717	Vista or other selective cutg. for effect	Acres			3.0		24.0		38.1		436.0	
718	Walks; concrete, gravel, cinder, etc.	Lin. ft.	2,155.0						1,781.0			
	<i>Range (800 series)</i>											
801	Elimination of livestock and predators	No.										
802	Range revegetation	Acres			820.0				15.0			
803	Stock driveways	Miles										
804	Pasture sodding	Acres	43.0		2,370.8	50.0						
805	Pasture and range terracing	Acres							96.3	2.1		
	<i>Wildlife (900 series)</i>											
901	Fish rearing ponds	No.		7.0								
902	Food and cover plant, and seeding	Acres	15.9		9.0		2.0		33.0		68.5	
903	Lake and pond development	M-dys	77.0								621.0	
904	Stocking fish	No.	33,500.0		46,250.0				6,000.0			
905	Stream development (wildlife)	Miles							2.0			
906	Other wildlife activities	M-dys										

APPENDIX M—Continued

Total work completed by States and outlying possessions (all services), and totals thereof, fiscal year 1940—Continued.

No.	Type of job	Unit	Michigan		Minnesota		Mississippi		Missouri		Montana	
			New work	Mainte- nance	New work	Mainte- nance	New work	Mainte- nance	New work	Mainte- nance	New work	Mainte- nance
	<i>Structural improvements (100 series)</i>											
	Bridges:											
101	Foot and horse	No.	4.0	1.0	4.0				8.0		32.0	
104	Vehicle	No.	12.0	31.0	10.0	7.0	32.0	49.0	7.0	3.0	12.0	9.0
	Buildings, other than CCC camp:											
105	Barns	No.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0			4.0	1.0		3.0
106	Bathhouses	No.	2.0				1.0		2.0		2.0	
107	Cabins, overnight	No.					20.0		8.0	2.0	15.0	1.0
108	Combination buildings	No.	4.0		3.0	3.0	2.0		2.0			5.0
110	Dwellings	No.	6.0	14.0	5.0	22.0	8.0	4.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	61.0
111	Equip. and sup. storage houses	No.	8.0	9.0	4.0	15.0	18.0		5.0	10.0	18.0	7.0
112	Garages	No.	5.0	6.0	8.0	7.0	8.0		4.0	3.0	3.0	4.0
113	Latrines and toilets	No.	28.0	1.0	20.0	2.0	3.0		55.0	1.0	43.0	
114	Lodges and museums	No.					5.0		4.0			
115	Lookout houses	No.		2.0	1.0	3.0	5.0		2.0	4.0	8.0	1.0
116	Lookout towers	No.	8.0	12.0	5.0	3.0	10.0	31.0	10.0	9.0	16.0	10.0
119	Shelters	No.	3.0	2.0	2.0				4.0			
120	Other buildings	No.	22.0	21.0	12.0	21.0	24.0	2.0	31.0	9.0	20.0	4.0
121	Cribbing, including filling	Cu. yd.		1.0					450.0		2.0	
122	Impounding and large diversion dams	No.		1.0	11.0	6.0	11.0		3.0	1.0	81.0	72.0
131	Fences	Rods	2,314.0	72.0	76,562.0	2,991.0	107,640.0	26,137.0	93,115.5	21,195.0	55,470.0	137,427.0
132	Guard rails	Rods	1,153.0	8.0	219.0		128.0	90.0	217.0		10.0	
133	Levees, dikes, jetties, and groins	Cu. yd.	346,545.0		147,459.0				298,618.0	8,795.0	5,008.0	
134	Power lines	Miles			3.5		.1		6.4		7.6	
137	Incinerators	No.	1.0									
139	Sewage and waste-disposal systems	No.	17.0		4.0	1.0	14.0		6.0	2.0	32.0	
140	Telephone lines	Miles	141.1	615.5	153.9	1,100.7	206.2	823.0	103.3	782.0	347.7	1,404.5
	Water supply systems:											
141	Fountains, drinking	No.	7.0				4.0		18.0			
142	Open ditches	Lin. ft.										29,416.0
143	Pipe or tile lines	Lin. ft.	17,635.0		2,238.0		9,855.0		13,255.0		12,353.0	
145	Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gal.	5.0		3.5				30.0			14.0
146	Wells, inc. pumps and p'houses	No.	8.0			11.0	7.0		3.0		14.0	33.0
147	Miscellaneous	No.	34.0	4.0	10.0	2.0	12.0		5.0	5.0	3.0	4.0
	Other structural improvements:											
148	Camp stoves or fireplaces	No.	92.0				18.0		17.0		64.0	
149	Cattle guards	No.			2.0		4.0				29.0	
150	Corrals	No.					4.0		1.0		20.0	11.0
152	Seats	No.	44.0				30.0				11.0	
153	Signs, markers, and monuments	No.	6,178.0	237.0	175.0	12.0	30.0	18.0	376.0		7,863.0	
154	Stone walls	Rods			23.4				31.5		12.0	
155	Table and bench combinations	No.	245.0	10.0	15.0		35.0		111.0		133.0	
156	Tool boxes	No.			3.0						14.0	
157	Miscellaneous	No.	2,735.0	599.0	152.0	7.0	370.0	58.0	58.0	7.0	263.0	1.0
158	Radio stations	No.									1.0	8.0
159	Springs	No.			2.0				1.0		149.0	55.0
160	Waterholes	No.									1.0	
161	Small reservoirs	No.					15.0		15.0	1.0	16.0	
162	Landing docks and piers	No.	305.0									
	<i>Transportation improvements (200 series)</i>											
201	Airplane landing fields	No.	1.0	1.0								
202	Truck trails or minor roads	Miles	249.4	2,026.5	234.1	1,766.4	145.4	2,869.3	71.2	1,579.0	280.2	1,588.1
	Trails:											
206	Foot	Miles	3.7	6.0	15.2	190.0	.5		13.5		7.4	13.0
207	Horse or stock	Miles			9.0				18.6		82.3	736.0
	<i>Erosion control (300 series)</i>											
301	Stream and lake bank protection	Sq. yd.	2,480.0		49,265.0	1,005.0	198.0		725.0	1,290.0	9,420.0	15.0
	Treatment of gullies:											
303	Bank sloping	Sq. yd.	35,666.0		279,509.0		601,587.0	944,230.0	99,215.0			
304	Check dams, permanent	No.			58.0	23.0	7.0		557.0		159.0	
305	Check dams, temporary	No.			998.0	17.0	40,000.0	22.0	2,564.0		466.0	
306	Seeding and sodding	Sq. yd.	60.0		120,459.0	1,522.0	4,278,957.0	1,780,269.0	111,488.0		3,628.0	
307	Tree planting, gully	Sq. yd.			113,764.0	22,808.0	571,081.0		1,999,820.0	1,213,135.0		
308	Ditches, diversion	Lin. ft.			63,488.0	2,350.0	1,188,150.0	150.0	105,984.0	8,124.0		
309	Terracing	Miles	.1		35.2	5.3	40.5	94.0	124.2	18.9	4.0	3.0
	Terrace outletting:											
310	Channel construction	Lin. ft.			15,666.0	562.0	980,452.0	1,615.0	159,123.0	10,995.0		
311	Outlet structures	No.			3.0		454.0		351.0	122.0		
313	Planting, seed, or sod	Sq. yd.			22,504.0	142.0	937,110.0	6,476.0	309,296.0	3,372.0		
314	Sheet erosion planting	Acres			27.3		4,395.7	573.0	67.5	12.0		
	Limestone for liming soil:											
315	Quarrying	Tons			9,786.0				46,240.5			
316	Crushing	Tons			7,705.0				39,599.5			
317	Hauling	Tons	864.0		7,792.0				4,172.0			
319	Contour furrows and ridges	Miles					347.8		67.4	4.0		
320	Preparation for strip cropping	Acres			606.0		305.0		52.0			
321	Ro d erosion demonstration	Miles			.6		19.4		5.5	.2		
322	Wind erosion area treated	Acres									8.0	
3.3	Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Lin. ft.							120.0			
324	Water spreaders (terrace type)	Lin. ft.							2,090.00		110,800.0	
	<i>Flood control, irrigation, and drainage (400 series)</i>											
401	Clearing and cleaning:											
402	Channels and levees	Sq. yd.	1,045.0	1,606,627.0	810,130.0		37,486.0	285,072.0		10,890,854.0	820,075.0	206,409.0
4.3	Reservoir, pond, and lake sites	Acres	1,055.0		304.0		28.5		31.0		22.0	
	Lining of waterways	Sq. yd.						15,777.0	1,010.0	200.0	56,052.0	
404	Excav., chan., canals, and ditches:											
405	Earth	Cu. yd.	6,900.0	810.0	155,444.0		11,791.0	3,018.0	14,114.0	1,958,131.0	153,766.0	1,560.0
406	Rock	Cu. yd.									21,527.0	
407	Pipe and tile lines and conduits	Lin. ft.	1,930.0	30.0	835.0		2,843.0		585.0	2,513.0	17,481.0	
408	Riprap or paving:											
407	Rock or concrete	Sq. yd.	1,265.0		2,707.0				6,985.0		41,816.0	
408	Brush or willows	Sq. yd.	2,070.0								14,052.0	
411	Water control structures other than dams	No.	2.0		16.0		3.0		63.0	39.0	818.0	2.0
412	Concrete core walls other than dams	Cu. yd.									82.0	
414	Leveling of spoil banks	Cu. yd.			13,107.0			1,000.0		169,414.0	114,951.0	
	<i>Forest culture (500 series)</i>											
501	Field planting or seeding (trees)	Acres	44,855.8	4,973.0	16,191.0	8,010.8	15,012.3	126.0	4,359.5	137.0	2,254.4	5.2
502	Forest stand improvement	Acres	43,262.1		22,348.5		10,591.5		16,832.5		2,381.0	
503	Nurseries	M-dys.	56,298.0	212.0	43,833.0	165.0	34,167.0		2,582.0	3,954.0	8,238.0	757.0
	Tree seed collection:											
504	Conifers (cones)	Bu.	1,282.0		3,404.0		19,711.0		187.0		3,810.0	
505	Hardwoods	Pounds	4,908.0		214.0		747.0		59,979.0			
506	Coll. of tree seedlings	No.			19,000.0		3,000.0		18,500.0			
	<i>Forest protection (600 series)</i>											
601	Fighting forest fires	M-dys.	6,283.0		8,607.0		17,780.0		14,430.0		34,427.0	
602	Fire breaks	Miles	9.3	793.0	29.0	34.0	105.3	378.5	7.0		4.5	153.0
	Fire hazard reduction:											
603	Roadside and trailside	Miles	81.8		442.4	9.5	1.0		39.5		85.9	
605	Other	Acres	3,257.5		7,975.6		2,005.0		62.0		5,055.1	
606	Fire suppression	M-dys.	15,663.0		20,714.0	1,044.0	19,127.0		29,072.0		28,269.0	
607	Fire prevention	M-dys.	489.0		2,536.0		1,082.0		476.0		383.0	
608	Tree and plant disease control	Acres	23,354.5	17.0	3,528.0		629.0				1,258.4	
609	Tree insect pest control	Acres	3,614.0		605.0		606.0					
	<i>Landscape and recreation (700 series)</i>											
701	Beach improvement	Acres	12.7		1.9		10.0		2.8			
703	General clean-up	Acres	89.3	77.6	669.4	95.5	119.0	10.0	560.7		1,475.4	57.0
705	Landscape, undifferentiated	Acres	125.3	25.5	734.2	17.4	53.5	52.0	765.1	21.0	86.1	32.0
706	Moving and planting trees and shrubs	No.	193,743.0		24,994.0		3,250.0		151,473.0	4,000.0	29,475.0	
710	Parking areas and parking overlooks	Sq. yd.	39,131.0	15,359.0	10,333.0		11,026.0		9,316.0		100.0	
711	Public campground development	Acres	626.4	813.0	118.3	173.0	61.0	181.0	14.0	24.0	250.5	105.9
712	Public picnic ground development	Acres	48.0		24.0	2.5			110.0		29.5	
713	Razing undesired structures and obliteration	M-dys.	4,353.0		9,378.0		3,049.0		12,047.0		3,009.0	
714	Seed collection (other than tree)	Pounds	987.0		2,949.0		12,662.0		79,314.0		5,855.0	
715	Seeding or sodding	Acres	29.7		41.2	.2	21.1	695.0	402.9	48.9	54.5	
716	Soil prep'n (t. soiling, fertilg., fltg., etc.)	Acres	11.7		1,080.0		3,129.6		211.0		73.0	
717	Vista or other selective cutg. for effect	Acres	101.0		8.2		179.0		321.5			
718	Walks; concrete, gravel, cinder, etc.	Lin. ft.</										

APPENDIX M—Continued

Total work completed by States and outlying possessions (all services), and totals thereof, fiscal year 1940—Continued

No.	Type of job	Unit	Nebraska		Nevada		New Hampshire		New Jersey		New Mexico	
			New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance
Structural improvements (100 series)												
Bridges:												
101	Foot and horse.	No.			1.0		1.0	2.0	9.0		1.0	
104	Vehicle	No.			6.0	4.0	2.0	1.0	11.0		37.0	14.0
Buildings, other than CCC camp:												
105	Barns	No.		3.0	1.0						3.0	2.0
106	Bathhouses	No.			1.0						1.0	
107	Cabins, overnight	No.			4.0				6.0		15.0	
108	Combination buildings	No.							1.0		3.0	2.0
110	Dwellings	No.	3.0						1.0		7.0	6.0
111	Equip. and sup. storage houses	No.	5.0		3.0		1.0	2.0	3.0		4.0	3.0
112	Garages	No.	7.0					1.0	2.0		7.0	1.0
113	Latrines and toilets	No.	4.0		3.0		1.0	1.0			11.0	
114	Lodges and museums	No.	4.0		8.0		2.0	14.0	12.0		13.0	65.0
115	Lookout houses	No.									1.0	
116	Lookout towers	No.		1.0								2.0
119	Shelters	No.					4.0	1.0				1.0
120	Other buildings	No.			2.0				2.0		6.0	
121	Cribbing, including filling	Cu. yd.	9.0	23.0	5.0	1.0			15.0		64.0	59.0
122	Impounding and large diversion dams	No.	16.0		11.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	82.0		308.0	1,327.0
131	Fences	Rods	91,752.0	1,390.0	80,063.7	31,210.0	140.0		8,826.0	300.0	349,784.2	274,145.0
132	Guard rails	Rods			20.0		33.0		330.0		160.0	
133	Levees, dykes, jetties, and groins	Cu. yd.	995.0	2,800.0	129,714.0				23,552.0		263,665.0	1,201.0
134	Power lines	Miles	1.3		6.0				3.3	1.5	.4	4.0
137	Incinerators	No.									2.0	
139	Sewage and waste-disposal systems	No.	1.0		1.0		5.0		11.0		40.0	49.0
140	Telephone lines	Miles		40.5	60.2	158.0	47.7	18.5	.4		142.0	838.5
Water supply systems:												
141	Fountains, drinking	No.							2.0		16.0	
142	Open ditches	Lin. ft.	35,050.0		96,452.0	4,000.0					810.0	4,800.0
143	Pipe or tile lines	Lin. ft.			43,764.0						31,210.0	
145	Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gal.	37.0		191.0		1.0	75.0	10,949.0		932.0	1.0
146	Wells, inc. pumps and p/houses	No.	8.0	51.0	21.0	14.0			46.0		11.0	67.0
147	Miscellaneous	No.	2.0	9.0	17.0		4.0	2.0	1.0		19.0	9.0
Other structural improvements:												
148	Camp stoves or fireplaces	No.			10.0				15.0		31.0	29.0
149	Cattle guards	No.	37.0		39.0	1.0					141.0	8.0
150	Corrals	No.			10.0	1.0					8.0	2.0
152	Seats	No.	62.0						18.0			
153	Signs, markers, and monuments	No.	16.0		135.0		81.0		125.0		489.0	
154	Stone walls	Rods			63.0				158.5		545.0	
155	Table and bench combinations	No.	15.0		41.0		54.0		137.0		25.0	41.0
156	Tool boxes	No.									27.0	
157	Miscellaneous	No.	23.0	2.0	70.0		15.0		3,160.0		122.0	
158	Radio stations	No.			5.0							
159	Springs	No.	10.0	12.0	72.0	25.0			4.0		48.0	6.0
160	Waterholes	No.			7.0		4.0	4.0	17.0			
161	Small reservoirs	No.	2.0		50.0	20.0			1.0		92.0	9.0
162	Landing docks and piers	No.			1.0	2.0						
Transportation improvements (200 series)												
201	Airplane landing fields	No.										
202	Truck trails or minor roads	Miles	28.8	204.0	558.3	814.7	1.8	84.3	11.9	214.2	408.9	4,886.5
Trails:												
206	Foot	Miles					28.5	18.1	7.1	4.7	3.0	9.6
207	Horse or stock	Miles			18.6		6.0		.9	4.3	101.2	43.0
Erosion control (300 series)												
301	Stream and lake bank protection	Sq. yd.	10,419.0						1,800.0		56,007.0	
Treatment of gullies:												
303	Bank sloping	Sq. yd.	1,088,322.0		2,364.0				25,899.0		1,005.0	
304	Check dams, permanent	No.	38.0	25.0	270.0	1,378.0			19.0	3.0	3,245.0	64.0
305	Check dams, temporary	No.	1,429.0	577.0	264.0				39.0	95.0	108,846.0	170.0
306	Seeding and sodding	Sq. yd.	2,185,921.0	159,925.0	5,100.0				31,989.0	332.0	16,724,839.0	
307	Tree planting, gully	Sq. yd.	2,672,198.0	4,423,266.0	21,775.0	20,000.0			9,540.0		251,714.0	
308	Ditches, diversion	Lin. ft.	137,187.0	2,465.0	13,021.0				82,519.0	1,670.0	55,969.0	10,953.0
309	Terracing	Miles	91.1	20.7					40.5	9.8	136.7	1.0
Terrace outletting:												
310	Channel construction	Lin. ft.	90,903.0	6,867.0					50,461.0	14,145.0	6,200.0	
311	Outlet structures	No.	3.0	10.0	1.0				61.0	4.0	110.0	
313	Planting, seed, or sod	Sq. yd.	273,086.0	28,630.0					126,451.0	25,508.0	655,657.0	
314	Sheet erosion planting	Acres	366.5	44.0							243.0	
Limestone (for liming soil):												
315	Quarrying	Tons									1,704.0	
316	Crushing	Tons										
317	Hauling	Tons										
319	Contour furrows and ridges	Miles	1,116.1	1.0	12.8				5.0	1.5	4,028.2	5.0
320	Preparation for strip cropping	Acres	64.0						1,734.9	5.0		
321	Road erosion demonstration	Miles							.1		.1	
322	Wind erosion area treated	Acres									4.0	
323	Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Lin. ft.	1,050.0		38,774.0						989,914.0	70,608.0
324	Water spreaders (terrace type)	Lin. ft.	39,075.0		7,920.0						126,697.0	
Flood control, irrigation, and drainage (400 series)												
Clearing and cleaning:												
401	Channels and levees	Sq. yd.	70,000.0		145,789.0				10,761.0		75,867.0	
402	Reservoir, pond, and lake sites	Acres			38.0				14.0		6.0	
403	Lining of waterways	Sq. yd.	30,513.0		6,103.0						79,201.0	
Excav., chan., canals, and ditches:												
404	Earth	Cu. yd.	98,484.0	610.0	40,619.0	22.0			3,105.0		301,193.0	
405	Rock	Cu. yd.			8.0						4,579.0	
406	Pipe and tile lines and conduits	Lin. ft.			12,860.0				17,178.0	2,870.0	20,529.0	
Riprap or paving:												
407	Rock or concrete	Sq. yd.	44,597.0		26,237.0				49.0		15,103.0	3,265.0
408	Brush or willows	Sq. yd.	3,124.0								10,343.0	
411	Water control structures other than dams	No.	145.0		442.0	9.0			9.0		2,574.0	6.0
412	Concrete core walls other than dams	Cu. yd.										
414	Leveling of spoil banks	Cu. yd.			43,000.0						188,808.0	
Forest culture (500 series)												
501	Field planting or seeding (trees)	Acres	1,425.5	3,221.1	32.0		52.5		1,935.5	833.0	232.0	
502	Forest stand improvement	Acres	1,022.3						4,050.9		266.0	
503	Nurseries	M-dys	2,337.0	10,038.0	2,252.0				5,168.0	365.0	2,750.0	
Tree seed collection:												
504	Conifers (cones)	Bu.	321.0						90.0			
505	Hardwoods	Pounds	30,572.0						296.0			
506	Coll. of tree seedlings	No.	208,800.0						2,010.0			
Forest protection (600 series)												
601	Fighting forest fires	M-dys	20.0		7,372.0		3,344.0		593.0		3,406.0	
602	Fire breaks	Miles		103.0			1.6	3.0	42.4	224.6		

APPENDIX M—Continued

Total work completed by States and outlying possessions (all services), and totals thereof, fiscal year 1940—Continued

No.	Type of job	Unit	New York		North Carolina		North Dakota		Ohio		Oklahoma	
			New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance
Structural improvements (100 series)												
Bridges:												
101	Foot and horse	No.	89.0				1.0		3.0	3.0		
104	Vehicle	No.	17.0	9.0	24.0	64.0	8.0		1.0	21.0	13.0	
Buildings, other than CCC camp:												
105	Barns	No.	1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0		1.0	
106	Bathhouses	No.	10.0	1.0	1.0				1.0		1.0	
107	Cabins, overnight	No.	11.0		3.0	2.0					47.0	
108	Combination buildings	No.					3.0		1.0			
110	Dwellings	No.	11.0	4.0	6.0	17.0	4.0			1.0	8.0	
111	Equip. and sup. storage houses	No.	6.0	3.0	6.0	2.0	3.0				4.0	
112	Garages	No.	5.0		6.0	2.0	5.0				4.0	1.0
113	Latrines and toilets	No.	45.0	113.0	50.0	12.0	6.0		27.0	4.0	31.0	
114	Lodges and museums	No.							1.0			
115	Lookout houses	No.	1.0	1.0		8.0					2.0	
116	Lookout towers	No.	1.0	1.0	6.0	11.0	1.0	1.0			1.0	
119	Shelters	No.	13.0		3.0		1.0		1.0			
120	Other buildings	No.	20.0	1.0	19.0	28.0	3.0		7.0	1.0	20.0	5.0
121	Cribbing, including filling	Cu. yd.	247.0		190.0							
122	Impounding and large diversion dams	No.	3.0	4.0			3.0	22.0	2.0		93.0	27.0
131	Fences	Rods.	54,907.0	8,302.0	164,681.4	721.0	58,703.0	600.0	74,986.0	9,486.0	182,674.8	7,217.0
132	Guard rails	Rods.	292.5	640.0	14.0		661.0		260.0		1,437.3	
133	Levees, dykes, jetties, and groins	Cu. yd.	36,310.0		285,436.0	350.0	14,963.0		120.0		622.0	2.0
134	Power lines	Miles	4.7								3.4	
137	Incinerators	No.			2.0		1.0				29.0	
139	Sewage and waste-disposal systems	No.	24.0	4.0	8.0		4.0		2.0		81.0	
140	Telephone lines	Miles	27.4	10.9	153.1	737.6	30.5	298.0	14.8	21.5	91.3	100.0
Water supply systems:												
141	Fountains, drinking	No.	4.0						6.0		27.0	
142	Open ditches	Lin. ft.	3,000.0								2,000.0	
143	Pipe or tile lines	Lin. ft.	42,360.0	18,100.0	11,069.0		5,007.0				23,945.0	
145	Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gal.	1.0		1.1		1.0		6.3		94.9	
146	Wells, inc. pumps and p'houses	No.	8.0		3.0		19.0	120.0	9.0		36.0	
147	Miscellaneous	No.	7.0	3.0	17.0	16.0	1.0		1.0		1.0	
Other structural improvements:												
148	Camp stoves or fireplaces	No.	330.0	452.0	5.0		16.0		215.0		156.0	
149	Cattle guards	No.									34.0	
150	Corrals	No.			1.0						42.0	
152	Seats	No.	65.0				5.0		78.0		1,966.0	
153	Signs, markers, and monuments	No.	998.0	100.0	392.0				875.0	51.0	51.0	
154	Stone walls	Rods.	283.5		55.0				31.0		236.0	
155	Table and bench combinations	No.	468.0	1,843.0	35.0		41.0		307.0			
156	Tool boxes	No.			1.0				22.0			
157	Miscellaneous	No.	195.0	2.0	43.0	16.0	13.0		11.0	45.0	92.0	100.0
158	Radio stations	No.										
159	Springs	No.	6.0		2.0		68.0	9.0	34.0	1.0	34.0	
160	Waterholes	No.	104.0	324.0								
161	Small reservoirs	No.	5.0	1.0			18.0		15.0	1.0	113.0	37.0
162	Landing docks and piers	No.									3.0	
Transportation improvements (200 series)												
201	Airplane landing fields	No.										
202	Truck trails or minor roads	Miles	64.2	163.4	106.1	967.9	77.4	247.0	13.3	14.1	112.2	416.3
Trails:												
206	Foot	Miles	49.0	141.1	31.1	331.5	2.5		10.7		5.6	8.0
207	Horse or stock	Miles	19.8	36.1	23.1	484.0			1.9			
Erosion control (300 series)												
301	Stream and lake bank protection	Sq. yd.	156,867.0	152.0	11,883.0		12,701.0		44,684.0	300.0	22,110.0	
Treatment of gullies:												
303	Bank sloping	Sq. yd.	14,064.0		917,589.0				221,182.0		543,544.0	415.0
304	Check dams, permanent	No.	17.0	7.0	149.0		1.0		105.0	9.0	1,679.0	511.0
305	Check dams, temporary	No.	10.0		17,699.0	720.0	8.0		8,332.0	5.0	8,157.0	180.0
306	Seeding and sodding	Sq. yd.	39,171.0		897,927.0	20.0			230,420.0		813,350.0	20,529.0
307	Tree planting, gully	Sq. yd.	39,084.0		1,098,129.0				13,164.0	5,610.0	262,806.0	
308	Ditches, diversion	Lin. ft.	329,681.0	16,605.0	107,875.0	2,075.0			152,216.0	1,300.0	424,613.0	8,120.0
309	Terracing	Miles	.4	.1	16.0	5.0			36.1	2.0	953.5	23.4
Terrace outletting:												
310	Channel construction	Lin. ft.	15,377.0	486.0	1,773,312.0	47,996.0			17,869.0		825,509.0	75,426.0
311	Outlet structures	No.	259.0	117.0	728.0	119.0			36.0	4.0	660.0	176.0
313	Planting, seed, or sod	Sq. yd.	8,220.0	282.0	3,709,584.0	956,527.0			39,359.0		2,075,805.0	459,938.0
314	Sheet erosion planting	Acres			4,899.4	1,340.5			.5		2,122.7	152.0
Limestone (for lining soil):												
315	Quarrying	Tons	3.0						3,594.8		2,935.0	
316	Crushing	Tons							2,492.0		1,482.0	
317	Hauling	Tons							2,979.6		344.0	
319	Contour furrows and ridges	Miles	111.8		12.7				34.2		3,032.8	38.0
320	Preparation for strip cropping	Acres	3,237.9		1.0		560.0		3,820.9		877.0	
321	Road erosion demonstration	Miles	.7	.1	27.9				10.0	1.5	2.7	1.0
322	Wind erosion area treated	Acres	91.4									
323	Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Lin. ft.										
324	Water spreaders (terrace type)	Lin. ft.	3,000.0				8,100.0				51,985.0	
Flood control, irrigation, and drainage (400 series)												
Clearing and cleaning:												
401	Channels and levees	Sq. yd.	1,000.0		1,009,257.0		1,100.0		11,100.0	5,914,826.0	51,197.0	
402	Reservoir, pond, and lake sites	Acres	46.1								122.9	18.5
403	Lining of waterways	Sq. yd.									1,529.0	
Excav., chan., canals, and ditches:												
404	Earth	Cu. yd.	84,830.0	250.0	136,870.0		9,230.0	35.0	22.0	1,002,358.0	4,790.0	
405	Rock	Cu. yd.								5,063.0	1,491.0	
406	Pipe and tile lines and conduits	Lin. ft.	16,994.0		1,946.0					55,163.0	2,680.0	
Riprap or paving:												
407	Rock or concrete	Sq. yd.	3,659.0		40.0		15,621.0		553.0	1,510.0	11,733.0	250.0
408	Brush or willows	Sq. yd.	31,975.0		4,840.0				9,477.0			
411	Water control structures other than dams	No.	6.0		2.0	4.0	12.0		1.0		228.0	13.0
412	Concrete core walls other than dams	Cu. yd.							</			

APPENDIX M—Continued

Total work completed by States and outlying possessions (all services), and totals thereof, fiscal year 1940—Continued

No.	Type of job	Unit	Oregon		Pennsylvania		Rhode Island		South Carolina		South Dakota	
			New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance
Structural improvements (100 series)												
Bridges:												
101	Foot and horse	No.	9.0	2.0	15.0	11.0			1.0		5.0	
104	Vehicle	No.	71.0	18.0	22.0	58.0			33.0	14.0	17.0	
Buildings, other than CCC camp:												
105	Barns	No.	3.0	4.0		2.0			4.0	10.0		2.0
106	Bathhouses	No.			4.0				5.0		4.0	1.0
107	Cabins, overnight	No.			15.0	13.0			19.0		33.0	
108	Combination buildings	No.	6.0	5.0	1.0				3.0		1.0	4.0
110	Dwellings	No.	27.0	53.0	10.0	10.0			6.0	21.0	2.0	20.0
111	Equip., and sup. storage houses	No.	20.0	44.0	3.0				3.0	5.0	5.0	3.0
112	Garages	No.	11.0	4.0	2.0				4.0		5.0	2.0
113	Latrines and toilets	No.	63.0	28.0	49.0	7.0	1.0		7.0		13.0	10.0
114	Lodges and museums	No.			2.0				1.0			
115	Lookout houses	No.	3.0	1.0	2.0					4.0		5.0
116	Lookout towers	No.	8.0		2.0	1.0	3.0	1.0	5.0	8.0	6.0	6.0
119	Shelters	No.	6.0	14.0	52.0	51.0			3.0		1.0	
120	Other buildings	No.	30.0	168.0	24.0	91.0	1.0		27.0	18.0	16.0	10.0
121	Cribbing, including filling	Cu. yd.	75.0		475.0							150.0
122	Impounding and large diversion dams	No.	7.0	3.0	3.0	5.0					78.0	91.0
131	Fences	Rods	103,562.0	11,842.0	42,688.4		1,497.0		28,201.0	30,240.0	88,500.0	33,594.0
132	Guard rails	Rods	610.0		837.0	148.0	159.0				112.0	
133	Levees, dikes, jetties, and groins	Cu. yd.	42,526.0	594.0	273.0				200,816.0		77,971.0	180.0
134	Power lines	Miles	1.7	12.6	.4				5.2		6.0	
137	Incinerators	No.	2.0		5.0		3.0		1.0			1.0
139	Sewage and waste-disposal systems	No.	21.0	7.0	6.0		2.0		11.0		7.0	1.0
140	Telephone lines	Miles	366.0	2,891.1	39.1	270.7		5.0	138.7	354.0	81.6	859.5
Water supply systems:												
141	Fountains, drinking	No.	16.0		24.0				1.0			
142	Open ditches	Lin. ft.	9,970.0	2,000.0	700.0				21,570.0		5,750.0	16,800.0
143	Pipe or tile lines	Lin. ft.	14,344.0	3,202.0	29,495.0		5,230.0		1,994.0		10,095.0	
145	Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gal.	24.0	1.0					12.2			
146	Wells, inc. pumps and p'houses	No.	10.0	13.0	17.0	5.0	1.0		6.0	6.0	47.0	139.0
147	Miscellaneous	No.	25.0	10.0	1.0				24.0		5.0	27.0
Other structural improvements:												
148	Camp stoves or fireplaces	No.	184.0	12.0	213.0	84.0	12.0		10.0		22.0	
149	Cattle guards	No.	77.0	12.0							6.0	
150	Corrals	No.	13.0	7.0								
152	Seats	No.	64.0		426.0	15.0			20.0			
153	Signs, markers, and monuments	No.	6,984.0	175.0	2,276.0	128.0					477.0	5.0
154	Stone walls	Rods	332.5		467.0				24.0		94.0	8.0
155	Table and bench combinations	No.	333.0	104.0	562.0	61.0	12.0		54.0		33.0	
156	Tool boxes	No.	31.0	2.0	2.0							
157	Miscellaneous	No.	220.0	2.0	115.0	13.0			39.0		48.0	3.0
158	Radio stations	No.										
159	Springs	No.	151.0	12.0	16.0						65.0	13.0
160	Waterholes	No.	88.0	2.0	10.0		205.0				1.0	
161	Small reservoirs	No.	13.0	4.0	2.0		3.0				74.0	9.0
162	Landing docks and piers	No.	2.0		5.0	1.0	1.0		2.0		1.0	
Transportation improvements (200 series)												
201	Airplane landing fields	No.	1.0									
202	Truck trails or minor roads	Miles	472.6	5,371.4	71.4	2,390.0	7.2	.1	174.4	351.0	90.9	726.8
Trails:												
206	Foot	Miles	14.0	465.0	93.6	1,165.6			8.2			
207	Horse or stock	Miles	49.7	957.4	11.1	95.0			2.2			10.0
Erosion control (300 series)												
301	Stream and lake bank protection	Sq. yd.	25,375.0		500.0				1,220.0		7,477.0	
Treatment of gullies:												
303	Bank sloping	Sq. yd.	5,474.0		201,514.0				41,095.0		31,396.0	
304	Check dams, permanent	No.	60.0		72.0	16.0			147.0	64.0	35.0	1.0
305	Check dams, temporary	No.	187.0	52.0	204.0				54,022.0	19.0	21.0	
306	Seeding and sodding	Sq. yd.			354,285.0	10,794.0			1,139,510.0	3,127.0	54.0	
307	Tree planting, gully	Sq. yd.							256,245.0	7,650.0	91,220.0	888,997.0
308	Ditches, diversion	Lin. ft.	8,155.0		260,725.0	30,842.0			47,246.0		12,142.0	42.0
309	Terracing	Miles			52.8	3.2			71.0		7.4	1.0
Terrace outletting:												
310	Channel construction	Lin. ft.	1,500.0		84,230.0	2,200.0			477,651.0	48,953.0		
311	Outlet structures	No.			24.0				5,833.0	147.0	1.0	2.0
313	Planting, seed, or sod	Sq. yd.			51,061.0	4,187.0			2,424,774.0	361,226.0	165.0	
314	Sheet erosion planting	Acres							2,453.3	387.5		
Limestone (for liming soil):												
315	Quarrying	Tons			13,848.3							
316	Crushing	Tons	1,513.0		13,782.2							
317	Hauling	Tons			19.0				78.0			
319	Contour furrows and ridges	Miles	3.0		140.5	17.0					102.3	14.0
320	Preparation for strip cropping	Acres			5,753.4						236.0	
321	Road erosion demonstration	Miles							6.5	4.8		
322	Wind erosion area treated	Acres	1,109.0	12.2							161.0	
323	Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Lin. ft.	80.0						5,826.0			
324	Water spreaders (terrace type)	Lin. ft.	1,400.0								26,529.0	1,200.0
Flood control, irrigation, and drainage (400 series)												
Clearing and cleaning:												
401	Channels and levees	Sq. yd.	305,513.0		200.0							395,611.0
402	Reservoir, pond, and lake sites	Acres	456.0						75.0			
403	Lining of waterways	Sq. yd.	5,306.0		355.0						980.0	
Excav., chan., canals, and ditches:												
404	Earth	Cu. yd.	829,660.0		5,410.0				20,620.0		119,765.0	13,118.0
405	Rock	Cu. yd.	105,055.0									
406	Pipe and tile lines and conduits	Lin. ft.	18,016.0		54,340.0	100.0			110.0		7,882.0	
Riprap or paving:												
407	Rock or concrete	Sq. yd.	88,817.0	6,400.0	1,951.0						9,169.0	
408	Brush or willows	Sq. yd.	1,935.0		1,007.0						2,000.0	
411	Water control structures other than dams	No.	290.0	2.0	2.0	1.0			6.0		423.0	1.0
412	Concrete core walls other than dams	Cu. yd.			7.0							
414	Leveling of spoil banks	Cu. yd.	22,950.0								13,851.0	
Forest culture (500 series)												
501	Field planting or seeding (trees)	Acres	33,899.1	22.0	8,208.5	362.5	242.0		9,244.1	384.2	8,941.1	968.8
502	Forest stand improvement	Acres	2,744.5		20,512.9		391.0		840.9		9,832.4	
503	Nurseries	M-dys	23,457.0		27,324.0		2,460.0		55,269.0		7,761.0	
Tree seed collection:												
504	Conifers (cones)	Bu.	198.0		45.0				13,153.0		11,726.0	
505	Hardwoods	Pounds	3,690.0		25,309.0				2,904.0		3,346.0	
506	Coll. of tree seedlings	No.			53,000.0						28,750.0	
Forest protection (600 series)												
601	Fighting forest fires	M-dys	132,422.0		7,434.0		582.0		13,105.0		10,786.0	
602	Fire breaks	Miles	81.2	13.3	15.0	26.0			8.9		306.0	2.0
Fire hazard reduction:												
603	Roadside and trailside	Miles	395.0		309.1		121.2		1.0		123.5	
605	Other	Acres	3,498.8		1,805.2		4,235.5		45.0		896.0	
606	Fire suppression	M-dys	45,306.0		20,905.0	12.0	6,805.0		14,658.0		15,356.0	
607	Fire prevention	M-dys	330.0		142.0				709.0		1,424.0	
608	Tree and plant disease control	Acres	802.0		54,906.0		2,285.0		85.0			
609	Tree insect pest control	Acres	95,489.5		293.0				115.0		106,609.0	
Landscape and recreation (700 series)												
701	Beach improvement	Acres			7.2	4.0			7.5			
703	General clean-up	Acres	945.8	167.9	554.0	3.5			247.0		242.0	
705	Landscape, undifferentiated	Acres	84.4	60.5	206.1		13.7		8.5	22.0	61.3	10.0
706	Moving and planting trees and shrubs	No.	31,613.0		22,348.0		68,350.0		16,012.0		12,855.0</	

APPENDIX M—Continued

Total work completed by States and outlying possessions (all services), and totals thereof, fiscal year 1940—Continued

No.	Type of job	Unit	Tennessee		Texas		Utah		Vermont		Virginia	
			New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance
	<i>Structural improvements (100 series)</i>											
	Bridges:											
101	Foot and horse	No.			11.0		1.0				3.0	14.0
104	Vehicle	No.	11.0	58.0	74.0	4.0	26.0	8.0	8.0		25.0	15.0
	Buildings, other than CCC Camp:											
105	Barns	No.	1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0	7.0			5.0	1.0
106	Bathhouses	No.			3.0	2.0			1.0		3.0	
107	Cabins, overnight	No.	7.0	1.0	17.0						9.0	
108	Combination buildings	No.	2.0		4.0			1.0	1.0		2.0	
110	Dwellings	No.	1.0	5.0	10.0	4.0	1.0	17.0	3.0		12.0	
111	Equip. and sup. storage houses	No.	3.0				4.0	5.0			8.0	1.0
112	Garages	No.		2.0	10.0		2.0	6.0	1.0		6.0	
113	Lathings and toilets	No.	10.0	1.0	28.0		15.0	13.0	6.0		20.0	1.0
114	Lodges and museums	No.			1.0		1.0				3.0	
115	Lookout houses	No.		3.0			1.0					1.0
116	Lookout towers	No.	6.0	5.0	7.0	12.0			5.0	3.0	6.0	9.0
119	Shelters	No.	4.0		1.0				1.0		9.0	
120	Other buildings	No.	19.0	8.0	9.0	3.0	21.0	33.0	2.0		34.0	117.0
121	Cribbing, including filling	Cu. yd.			200.0		1,013.0					
122	Impounding and large-diversion dams	Rods			52.0	20.0	53.0	24.0			1.0	
131	Fences	Rods	65,503.0		905,522.0	45,363.0	108,599.6	52,576.0	1,009.0		135,880.0	836.0
132	Guard rails	Rods	1,019.0		1,303.0		155.0		70.0		971.8	475.0
133	Levees, dykes, jetties, and groins	Cu. yd.	23,031.0				179,295.0				18,407.0	
134	Power lines	Miles	1.3		1.2		4.1		5.6	1.4	.6	
137	Incinerators	No.	3.0		3.0				1.0		6.0	
139	Sewage and waste-disposal systems	No.	8.0		11.0	3.0	4.0	14.0	3.0		16.0	2.0
140	Telephone lines	Miles	267.6	589.7	332.8	345.2	26.5	143.0	62.2		245.6	528.5
	Water supply systems:											
141	Fountains, drinking	No.	17.0		15.0				6.0		11.0	
142	Open ditches	Lin. ft.			1,300.0		4,125.0	27,650.0				
143	Pipe or tile lines	Lin. ft.	14,395.0		34,770.0		42,747.0	1,180.0	4,436.0		30,723.0	400.0
145	Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gal.	42.0		77.7		459.5		22.8		71.0	
146	Wells, inc. pumps and p'houses	No.	2.0		10.0	3.0	9.0	38.0			4.0	
147	Miscellaneous	No.	4.0	2.0	17.0		25.0	10.0	1.0		6.0	
	Other structural improvements:											
148	Camp stoves or fireplaces	No.	19.0		80.0		26.0		20.0		53.0	
149	Cattle guards	No.	6.0		48.0	4.0	40.6	8.0				
150	Corrals	No.					23.0	7.0			1.0	
152	Seats	No.	9.0		100.0						72.0	
153	Signs, markers, and monuments	No.	45.0		761.0	4.0	975.0	35.0	62.0		3,049.0	1,036.0
154	Stone walls	Rods	39.0		444.0				114.0		12.0	1,550.0
155	Table and bench combinations	No.	81.0		279.0		272.0		1.0		197.0	3.0
156	Tool boxes	No.	10.0								60.0	
157	Miscellaneous	No.	57.0		138.0		197.0	21.0	12.0	5.0	465.0	10.0
158	Radio stations	No.					1.0					
159	Springs	No.	6.0		28.0	17.0	44.0	22.0			3.0	1.0
160	Waterholes	No.					5.0				3.0	
161	Small reservoirs	No.	12.0		34.0	12.0	44.0	13.0			1.0	
162	Landing docks and piers	No.			3.0						1.0	1.0
	<i>Transportation improvements (200 series)</i>											
201	Airplane landing fields	No.										
202	Truck trails or minor roads	Miles	77.1	704.3	502.7	630.6	544.5	1,678.3	8.8	97.5	129.5	1,455.6
	Trails:											
206	Foot	Miles		221.0	3.1		2.9	.5	18.0	43.0	19.3	411.7
207	Horse or stock	Miles	10.0	240.0	2.1		22.9	88.1			11.5	261.6
	<i>Erosion control (300 series)</i>											
301	Stream and lake bank protection	Sq. yd.	13,190.0		77,220.0		260,318.0	700.0				
	Treatment of gullies:											
303	Bank sloping	Sq. yd.	9,779,631.0	7,160.0	691,984.0	867.0	9,906.0				3,421,610.0	
304	Check dams, permanent	No.	72.0		443.0	9.0	119.0				94.0	
305	Check dams, temporary	No.	72,793.0	18.0	2,107.0	9.0	2,945.0				5,854.0	11.0
306	Seeding and sodding	Sq. yd.	5,271,970.0	418.0	1,975,048.0	224,157.0	22,050.0				3,424,479.0	68,169.0
307	Tree planting, gully	Sq. yd.	14,529,158.0	9,640.0	5,066.0	2,000.0	180,256.0				1,137,591.0	
308	Ditches, diversion	Lin. ft.	43,346.0		52,979.0	1,923.0	6,400.0				25,409.0	640.0
309	Terracing	Miles	.6		1,413.6	30.6	84.2	176.3				
	Terrace outletting:											
310	Channel construction	Lin. ft.	286,367.0	5,670.0	122,907.0		129.0				158,678.0	19,120.0
311	Outlet structures	No.	2,363.0	14.0	518.0	85.0	129.0				55.0	24.0
313	Planting, seed, or sod	Sq. yd.	381,898.0	22,716.0	2,600,891.0	552,350.0	5,968.0				503,978.0	131,886.0
314	Sheet erosion planting	Acres	5,779.0		195.0	55.0	6.8				969.4	182.2
	Limestone, for liming soil:											
315	Quarrying	Tons	5,213.0								427.0	
316	Crushing	Tons										
317	Hauling	Tons										
319	Contour furrows and ridges	Miles	31.4		13,432.3		626.8				127.1	
320	Preparation for strip cropping	Acres			912.2	283.5					21.5	
321	Road erosion demonstration	Miles	.7		48.1	4.1					3.2	
322	Wind erosion area treated	Acres					8.7					
323	Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Lin. ft.			3,300.0		136,451.0					
324	Water spreaders (terrace type)	Lin. ft.			1,000.0		4,048.0					
	<i>Flood control, irrigation, and drainage (400 series)</i>											
401	Clearing and cleaning:											
402	Channels and levees	Sq. yd.	8,486.0		142,400.0		316,517.0		244.0		2,500.0	
403	Reservoir, pond, and lake sites	Acres	132.0		75.0		184.1				4.5	
	Lining of waterways	Sq. yd.	210.0		286.0		11,368.0				420.0	
404	Excav., chan., canals, and ditches:											
405	Earth	Cu. yd.	72,430.0		93,391.0	30.0	285,113.0				5,208.0	
406	Rock	Cu. yd.					37,033.0					
	Pipe and tile lines and conduits	Lin. ft.	1,014.0		4,972.0		24,565.0	300.0			5,172.0	
	Riprap or paving:											
407	Rock or concrete	Sq. yd.	2,031.0		11,584.0		4,579.0				5,098.0	
408	Brush or willows	Sq. yd.					16,690.0					
411	Water control structures other than dams	No.	4.0	1.0	100.0		255.0	45.0	1.0		10.0	
412	Concrete core walls other than dams	Cu. yd.			186.0		180.0					
414	Leveling of spoil banks	Cu. yd.			8,000.0							
	<i>Forest culture (500 series)</i>											
501	Field planting or seeding (trees)	Acres	5,286.8		6,822.3		785.0		25.0	465.0	1,491.5	52.0
502	Forest stand improvement	Acres	889.8		12,144.0		200.0		373.6		1,240.5	
503	Nurseries	M-dys	29,309.0	1,178.0	6,309.0	172.0	1,453.0	56.0	367.0		20,999.0	
	Tree seed collection:											
504	Conifers (cones)	Bu.	2,262.0		8,166.0				100.0		1,329.0	
505	Hardwoods	Pounds	31,900.0		100.0						4,000.0	
506	Col. of tree seedlings	No.	520.0		2,000.0		25,782.0					
	<i>Forest protection (600 series)</i>											
601	Fighting forest fires	M-dys	27,148.0		36,394.0		5,553.0		804.0		28,989.0	
602	Fire breaks	Miles	6.2		136.2	47.0	6.0	7.0			5.4	28.2
	Fire hazard reduction:											
603	Roadside and trailside	Miles	3.6		21.0		11.3		134.3		83.4	
605	Other	Acres	954.5		1,265.0				720.8		1,575.4	
606	Fire suppression	M-dys	28,296.0		23,392.0		2,619.0		10,180.0	47.0	32,369.0	
607	Fire prevention	M-dys	119.0		2,200.0		205.0		2.0		826.0	
608	Tree- and plant-disease control	Acres	30,418.0				30.0		2,185.0		1,169.0	
609	Tree-insect-pest control	Acres	237.0		4,319.0		17,789.0		22,178.1	201.0	40.0	
	<i>Landscape and recreation (700 series)</i>											
701	Beach improvement	Acres	5.0		17.0		15.0		3.2		64.7	
703	General clean-up	Acres	33.0		15,355.7	7.0	195.7	719.0			573.3	7.0
705	Landscapeing, undifferentiated	Acres	10.5	1.0	252.7		254.0		2.0		560.7	225.5
706	Moving and planting trees and shrubs	No.	1,056,201.0	2,500.0	92,868.0		3,292.0	1,345.0	4,100.0		196,610.0	19,478.0
710	Parking areas and parking overlooks	Sq. yd.	5,680.0		71,249.0		10,875.0		6,403.0		29,021.0	
711	Public campground development	Acres	10.5	74.0	2.0	65.0	124.7	279.0		58.0	76.0	194.0
712	Public picnic ground development	Acres	9.6		69.0		5.2	4.0	41.0		17.4	92.2
713	Razing undesired structures and obliteration	M-dys	11,101.0		32,611.0		5,659.0		5,689.0		16,343.0	
714	Seed collection (other than tree)	Pounds			122,928.0		44,889.0				15.0	
715	Seedling or sodding	Acres	59.0	77.3	105.9		4,152.0		5.0		270.1	2,112.9
716	Soil prep'n (t. soiling, fertiliz., etc.)	Acres	217.9		510.2		22.1		.1		862.8	
717	Vista or other selective cutg. for effect	Acres	95.0		40.0						308.7	
718	Walks: concrete, gravel, cinder, etc.	Lin. ft.	400.0		3,761.0		3,808.0		3,970.			

APPENDIX M—Continued

Total work completed by States and outlying possessions (all services), and totals thereof, fiscal year 1940—Continued

No.	Type of job	Unit	Washington		West Virginia		Wisconsin		Wyoming		Continental United States	
			New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance
	Structural improvements (100 series)											
	Bridges:											
101	Foot and horse	No.	30.0		4.0		5.0		9.0		310.0	40.0
104	Vehicle	No.	24.0	44.0	4.0	20.0	12.0	10.0	37.0	9.0	1,061.0	722.0
	Buildings, other than CCC camp:											
105	Barns	No.	13.0	5.0	2.0				3.0	10.0	74.0	70.0
106	Bathhouses	No.					1.0				54.0	11.0
107	Cabins, overnight	No.			5.0	1.0			1.0	3.0	314.0	27.0
108	Combination buildings	No.		11.0	2.0		2.0		2.0	8.0	75.0	77.0
110	Dwellings	No.	30.0	35.0	1.0	1.0		12.0	7.0	14.0	329.0	583.0
111	Equip. and sup. storage houses	No.	8.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	2.0	7.0	4.0	4.0	227.0	199.0
112	Garages	No.	5.0	3.0	1.0		4.0	9.0	3.0	5.0	166.0	85.0
113	Latrines and toilets	No.	51.0	39.0	9.0	1.0	17.0	2.0	49.0	5.0	1,007.0	513.0
114	Lodges and museums	No.	1.0				1.0				24.0	7.0
115	Lookout houses	No.	8.0	2.0			2.0	8.0	1.0		42.0	86.0
116	Lookout towers	No.	4.0	1.0	2.0		7.0	8.0	3.0		170.0	201.0
119	Shelters	No.	3.0		5.0		5.0				183.0	75.0
120	Other buildings	No.	36.0	43.0	9.0	7.0	15.0	70.0	15.0	27.0	798.0	1,030.0
121	Cribbing, including filling	Cu. yd.	2,242.0						2,235.0	85.0	36,358.0	2,544.0
122	Impounding and large diversion dams	No.	2.0		1.0		1.0		29.0	19.0	780.0	466.0
131	Fences	Rods.	21,304.0	4,608.0	60,578.0	80.0	132,362.0	898.0	44,335.9	24,652.0	4,571,367.9	1,303,839.0
132	Guard rails	Rods.	605.4		1,733.8		674.0		165.0		22,545.5	1,366.0
133	Leaves, dykes, jetties, and groins	Cu. yd.	26,093.0	300.0	375.0		2,810.0				2,574,565.4	95,388.0
134	Power lines	Miles.	.9	2.1	.2		.2		2.7		105.4	57.3
137	Incinerators	No.					1.0		3.0		73.0	3.0
139	Sewage and waste-disposal systems	No.	26.0	2.0	6.0		7.0		54.0	4.0	778.0	217.0
140	Telephone lines	Miles.	122.1	2,305.9	50.9	487.6	96.7	1,067.8	158.0	750.0	5,889.0	26,209.4
	Water supply systems:											
141	Fountains, drinking	No.	8.0		8.0		15.0				275.0	2.0
142	Open ditches	Lin. ft.					200.0				233,962.0	86,086.0
143	Pipe or tile lines	Lin. ft.	8,810.0		11,615.0		7,085.0		9,648.0		873,712.0	64,771.0
145	Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gal.	25.0		55.0		5.3		.4		14,648.9	1,154.0
146	Wells, inc. pumps and p'phouses	No.			4.0		49.0	16.0	3.0	6.0	440.0	884.0
147	Miscellaneous	No.	8.0	6.0			3.0	3.0	8.0	7.0	427.0	322.0
	Other structural improvements:											
148	Camp stoves or fireplaces	No.	47.0	58.0	43.0		166.0	8.0	130.0		3,563.0	659.0
149	Cattle guards	No.	8.0		3.0				59.0		800.0	42.0
150	Corrals	No.	7.0		1.0				5.0		162.0	33.0
152	Seats	No.	26.0		50.0		12.0		3.0		1,317.0	15.0
153	Signs, markers, and monuments	No.	5,536.0		802.0		295.0	16.0	464.0		60,688.0	3,934.0
154	Stone walls	Rods.	74.2		60.8		34.5		19.0		4,193.8	1,558.0
155	Table and bench combinations	No.	317.0	64.0	221.0	6.0	37.0		269.0		7,624.0	2,377.0
156	Tool boxes	No.	17.0	10.0							490.0	36.0
157	Miscellaneous	No.	504.0	31.0	98.0		35.0	9.0	72.0	2.0	13,120.0	1,424.0
158	Radio stations	No.	1.0	3.0							11.0	28.0
159	Springs	No.	90.0	13.0	9.0				14.0	6.0	1,243.0	341.0
160	Waterholes	No.									705.0	398.0
161	Small reservoirs	No.	3.0		9.0				4.0		904.0	204.0
162	Landing docks and piers	No.	1.0				3.0				337.0	4.0
	Transportation improvements (200 series)											
201	Airplane landing fields	No.					1.0				5.0	4.0
202	Truck trails or minor roads	Miles.	229.8	3,289.8	35.2	573.6	295.3	1,416.8	201.6	759.6	7,982.8	59,995.8
	Trails:											
206	Foot	Miles.	13.4	197.8	22.9	186.3	13.9		1.0	18.0	504.0	4,223.1
207	Horse or stock	Miles.	42.5	2,038.0	43.7	18.0			16.5	154.0	779.2	7,949.4
	Erosion control (300 series)											
301	Stream and lake bank protection	Sq. yd.	41,570.0				105,268.0	4,884.0			1,136,863.0	12,694.0
	Treatment of gullies:											
303	Bank sloping	Sq. yd.	491,012.0	15,500.0	141,195.0		64,463.0		900.0		22,232,627.0	976,114.0
304	Check dams, permanent	No.	550.0	56.0	1.0	7.0	49.0	26.0	108.0		12,403.0	2,899.0
305	Check dams, temporary	No.	758.0		50.0		2,025.0	90.0			550,167.0	3,321.0
306	Seeding and sodding	Sq. yd.	219,780.0		456,447.0	2,000.0	95,588.0	992.0			45,088,714.0	2,542,418.0
307	Tree planting, gully	Sq. yd.	21,780.0	18,150.0			368,924.0	14,436.0			31,264,098.0	10,317,578.0
308	Ditches, diversion	Lin. ft.	109,778.0	100.0	159,896.0	10,900.0	49,393.0	337.0			4,747,842.0	150,622.0
309	Terracing	Miles.	20.1		20.3	1.5	11.0	1.3			3,986.4	462.4
	Terrace outletting:											
310	Channel construction	Lin. ft.	3,117.0		35,589.0	50.0	3,281.0	30.0			6,560,323.0	311,987.0
311	Outlet structures	No.	3.0		73.0	155.0	2.0				32,997.0	1,294.0
313	Planting, seed, or sod	Sq. yd.			51,439.0		2,025.0				18,964,933.0	4,967,627.0
314	Sheet erosion planting	Acres	213.0		479.2	44.0					34,589.6	4,082.4
	Limestone (for lining soil):											
315	Quarrying	Tons.			20,110.0		56,486.0				260,717.6	
316	Crushing	Tons.			13,698.5		49,912.7				190,835.9	
317	Hauling	Tons.			1,897.0		28,799.5				57,529.2	
319	Contour furrows and ridges	Miles.	1.5		438.2	10.0	7.0		6.0		30,121.8	118.5
320	Preparation for strip cropping	Acres			1,228.7		550.5				31,591.9	294.5
321	Road erosion demonstration	Miles.	1.2	.2	9.0		.3				236.3	22.3
322	Wind erosion area treated	Acres	31.0								3,164.5	12.2
323	Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Lin. ft.									1,445,229.0	72,008.0
324	Water spreaders (terrace type)	Lin. ft.	29,090.0								678,207.0	1,800.0
	Flood control, irrigation, and drainage (400 series)											
401	Clearing and cleaning:											
402	Channels and levees	Sq. yd.	287,646.0	6,000.0			1,955.0		12,360.0	2,084.0	7,046,665.0	49,997,848.0
403	Reservoir, pond, and											

APPENDIX M—Continued

Total work completed by States and outlying possessions (all services), and totals thereof, fiscal year 1940—Continued

No.	Type of job	Unit	Alaska		Hawaii		Puerto Rico		Virgin Islands		Outlying possessions	
			New work	Mainte- nance	New work	Mainte- nance	New work	Mainte- nance	New work	Mainte- nance	New work	Mainte- nance
	Structural improvements (100 series)											
	Bridges:											
101	Foot and horse	No.	42.0	2.0	1.0						43.0	2.0
104	Vehicle	No.	6.0				4.0	1.0			10.0	1.0
	Buildings other than CCC camp:											
105	Barns	No.					1.0				1.0	
106	Bathhouses	No.	2.0								2.0	
107	Cabins, overnight	No.	1.0				10.0				11.0	
108	Combination buildings	No.	1.0	1.0							1.0	1.0
110	Dwellings	No.	2.0	2.0	6.0			4.0			8.0	6.0
111	Equip. and sup. storage houses	No.	5.0	3.0	4.0		1.0				10.0	3.0
112	Garages	No.	5.0	1.0			2.0				7.0	1.0
113	Latrines and toilets	No.	125.0	6.0	2.0		2.0				129.0	6.0
114	Lodges and museums	No.										
115	Lookout houses	No.										
116	Lookout towers	No.					2.0				2.0	
119	Shelters	No.	6.0	3.0	2.0						8.0	3.0
120	Other buildings	No.	7.0	8.0	2.0		15.0	3.0			24.0	11.0
121	Cribbing, including filling	Cu. yd.	20,177.0	50.0							20,177.0	50.0
122	Impounding and large diversion dams	No.	2.0								2.0	
131	Fences	Rods	88.0		4,081.9	3,830.3	8,490.0		430.0		13,089.9	3,830.3
132	Guard rails	Rods	34.0								34.0	
133	Levees, dykes, jetties, and groins	Cu. yd.									1.3	
134	Power lines	Miles	.3				1.0					
137	Incinerators	No.										
139	Sewage and waste-disposal systems	No.	4.0		6.0						10.0	
140	Telephone lines	Miles	50.1	4.6	5.9	2.1			3.8		59.8	6.7
	Water supply systems:											
141	Fountains, drinking	No.										
142	Open ditches	Lin. ft.	3,185.0								3,185.0	
143	Pipe or tile lines	Lin. ft.	1,400.0	1,100.0							1,400.0	1,100.0
145	Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gal.							11.0		11.0	
146	Wells, inc. pumps and p'houses	No.	11.0								11.0	
147	Miscellaneous	No.	4.0	2.0	1.0		3.0	1.0			8.0	3.0
	Other structural improvements:											
148	Camp stoves or fireplaces	No.	15.0								15.0	
149	Cattle guards	No.			1.0						1.0	
150	Corrals	No.										
152	Seats	No.	19.0								19.0	
153	Signs, markers, and monuments	No.	22.0		26.0		322.0				370.0	
154	Stone walls	Rods	10.0				31.0				41.0	
155	Table and bench combinations	No.	12.0								12.0	
156	Tool boxes	No.										
157	Miscellaneous	No.	30.0	2.0			130.0				160.0	2.0
158	Radio stations	No.	3.0	2.0							3.0	2.0
159	Springs	No.										
160	Waterholes	No.										
161	Small reservoirs	No.	3.0								3.0	
162	Landing docks and piers	No.	21.0	2.0							21.0	2.0
	Transportation improvements (200 series)											
201	Airplane landing fields	No.	2.0	1.0				1.0		1.0	2.0	3.0
202	Truck trails or minor roads	Miles	20.5	38.7	12.8	55.0	6.9	386.0	13.8		54.0	479.7
	Trails:											
206	Foot	Miles	28.4	151.8	1.0		7.4	121.1	16.0		52.8	272.9
207	Horse or stock	Miles	.7		13.7	91.4	5.5	15.6			19.9	107.0
	Erosion control (300 series)											
301	Stream and lake bank protection	Sq. yd.										
	Treatment of gullies:											
303	Bank sloping	Sq. yd.	500.0								500.0	
304	Check dams, permanent	No.										
305	Check dams, temporary	No.	1.0		2,068.0						2,069.0	
306	Seeding and sodding	Sq. yd.										
307	Tree planting, gully	Sq. yd.										
308	Ditches, diversion	Lin. ft.	1,936.0								1,936.0	
309	Terracing	Miles					79.5				79.5	
	Terrace outletting:											
310	Channel construction	Lin. ft.					1,491.0				1,491.0	
311	Outlet structures	No.										
313	Planting, seed, or sod	Sq. yd.					10,140.0				10,140.0	
314	Sheet erosion planting	Acres										
	Limestone (for liming soil):											
315	Quarrying	Tons										
316	Crushing	Tons										
317	Hauling	Tons										
319	Contour furrows and ridges	Miles										
320	Preparation for strip cropping	Acres										
321	Road erosion demonstration	Miles										
322	Wind erosion area treated	Acres										
323	Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Lin. ft.										
324	Water spreaders (terrace type)	Lin. ft.										
	Flood control, irrigation, and drainage (400 series)											
401	Clearing and cleaning:											
402	Channels and levees	Sq. yd.	389,230.0				815.0				390,045.0	
403	Reservoir, pond, and lake sites	Acres	1.5	5.5							1.5	5.5
	Lining of waterways	Sq. yd.	1,445.0								1,445.0	
	Excav., chan., canals, and ditches:											
404	Earth	Cu. yd.	180.0				315.0				495.0	
405	Rock	Cu. yd.										
406	Pipe and tile lines and conduits	Lin. ft.	389.0	126.0	2,500.0		6,147.0				9,036.0	126.0
	Riprap or paving:											
407	Rock or concrete	Sq. yd.	774.0		1,538.0						2,312.0	
408	Brush or willows	Sq. yd.										
411	Water-control structures other than dams	No.		1.0								1.0
412	Concrete core walls other than dams	Cu. yd.										
414	Leveling of spoil banks	Cu. yd.										
	Forest culture (500 series)											
501	Field planting or seeding (trees)	Acres		1.0	3,986.7	4,723.2	3,992.0	2,204.0	7.0		7,985.7	6,928.2
502	Forest stand improvement	Acres					7,691.5				7,691.5	
503	Nurseries	M-dys.			6,771.0		16,467.0	7,340.0	10,550.0		33,788.0	7,340.0
	Tree seed collections:											
504	Conifers (cones)	Bu.										
505	Hardwoods	Pounds			41,200.0		2,351.0				43,551.0	
506	Coll. of tree seedlings	No.										