

Annual Report of the

**DIRECTOR OF THE CIVILIAN
CONSERVATION CORPS**

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30

1938



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Civilian Conservation Corps Organization

ROBERT FECHNER, *Director*

CLARA B. HOLBROOK, *Secretary to the Director*

JAMES J. McENTEE, *Assistant Director*

CHARLES H. TAYLOR, *Assistant Director*

GUY D. MCKINNEY, *Assistant to the Director*

RAYMOND B. DICKEY, *Counsel*

JOHN M. GIBBS, *Administrative Assistant*

GRANVILLE E. DICKEY, *Chief Statistician*

S. M. LAUDERDALE, *Safety Engineer*

W. VINCENT MCGUIRE, *Chief Clerk*

Members of Advisory Council to the Director

GEORGE P. TYNER

*Brigadier General, Assistant Chief of Staff
War Department*

CONRAD L. WIRTH

Department of the Interior

FRED MORRELL

Department of Agriculture

W. FRANK PERSONS

*Director, United States Employment Service
Department of Labor*

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Letter of Transmittal

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF
THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

Washington, D. C., June 30, 1938.

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, 1938.

Very respectfully,

ROBERT FECHNER, *Director.*

The PRESIDENT.

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¹ One camp under the technical supervision of the Department of the Interior and one camp under the technical supervision of the Department of Agriculture.

Annual Report of the Director

Fiscal Year 1938

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INDUSTRIAL organizations, both large and small, are accustomed to report to the holders of their securities annually and to summarize yearly operations largely in terms of dollars. While there are many points of difference between the activities and objectives of any private industrial organization and those of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the use of money is common to both. In this 1938 Report of the Civilian Conservation Corps operations special effort is made to explain the expenditure of dollars, how they were expended, why they were expended, and what the United States received for the money that was spent. (Approximately \$308,599,000 total.)

The Director, Civilian Conservation Corps, and his associates in this organization are keenly aware that the money with which the Corps is financed, has come, or will come from tax dollars paid by every citizen. In nontechnical language this summary will attempt to present facts which will enable the citizen to understand how his money was spent on Civilian Conservation Corps activities.

Personal Service {Wages}, \$175,433,910.84

Of this sum, about \$102,400,000 was paid to enrollees and of the \$102,400,000 the enrollees allotted home to their dependent families (or deposited) about \$72,260,000. These wages to enrollees permitted over 450,000 men, largely young men, to be enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps during some part of the fiscal year. This sum furnished employment to an average total of about 273,000 enrollees during the period. Enrolled men are paid a basic cash allowance of \$30 per month. Not to exceed 10 percent of the enrollees may receive \$36 per month as assistant leaders and not to exceed an additional 6 percent may receive \$45 per month as leaders. All men with dependents were obliged to allot not less than \$22 to those dependents: men without dependents were required to deposit a minimum of \$22 per month, payable to them upon discharge from the Corps.

It has been the practice for most boys to allot \$25,¹ and sometimes more, to their dependents, and studies have indicated that on an average each Civilian Conservation Corps enrollee is helping to care for slightly more than four dependents. Thus, the \$102,400,000 in wages to enrollees assisted directly in the support of an average of approximately 1,365,000 persons during the year.

¹ Beginning during the fiscal year 1939 all enrollees allot or deposit \$22 per month.

A brief calculation shows that most of the boys at the camps have between \$5 and \$8 per month to spend for themselves. Some boys save a portion of this, but a majority of it is spent for personal needs, such as soap, razor blades, correspondence courses, magazines, candy, motion pictures, and many other items which the enrollees desire to purchase.

Enrollees From Every State

The enrollees to whom the wages are paid are selected from every State in the United States, District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and from more than 70 Indian reservations. By law, the maximum enrollment is 300,000 men, plus an additional maximum of 10,000 Indians and 5,000 Territorials. During the months of July, October, January, and April the Corps is brought to its authorized strength through enrollments, to fill vacancies which occur during the quarter preceding.

Also, by law, a great majority of the enrollees is between the ages of 17 and 23, with not to exceed 10 percent of the 300,000 maximum strength figure to be composed of war veterans. It is further provided by law that to be eligible for enrollment a man must be unemployed and in need of employment. Due to these several provisions of the law, the wages paid to enrollees employ men who, through age and force of circumstances, have had other avenues of employment closed to them. This is particularly true of the young men in the Corps.

Vicious Circle in Employment

In testimony before a Senate Committee ² it was said "we are faced with a vicious circle in regard to employing young workers: The employer will not hire them because they are inexperienced and undesirable and the youths cannot gain experience and desirable characteristics without jobs. The records indicate that the Civilian Conservation Corps has been and should continue to be a powerful force in breaking this vicious circle."

This applies with particular aptitude because the young men in the Civilian Conservation Corps are, for the most part, from families whose economic resources, never great, have reached the point of exhaustion during the past few years.

It should be noted that the cash allowances to the enrollees represent only a major fraction of the value of their true wages. To obtain the estimate of real wages to enrollees the value of their food, clothing, lodging, medical care, etc. (all of which are furnished), must also be considered and will be considered later. The combined total of these factors makes the value of actual wages to an enrollee amount to a cash equivalent of about \$70 per month.

Employment of Reserve Officers

The total outlay for pay of Reserve officers, Coast Guard warrant officers, civilian surgeons, dentists, and clergymen was approximately \$19,199,000. This meant constant employment for an average of about 6,100 highly trained men, largely engaged in professional or

² Statement of Robert Fechner, Director, Civilian Conservation Corps, before the United States Senate Special Committee to Investigate Unemployment, March 15, 1938.

administrative duties. At each of the 1,500 barrack camps operating in the continental United States there are usually two Reserve officers engaged on the administrative and executive work incident to the daily operation of a camp housing 180 to 200 young men. Each camp also had the daily service of a graduate physician. All camps were regularly serviced by dental officers. Boys in all camps were regularly given the benefit of frequent spiritual guidance from trained clergymen of the denomination with which the enrollees were affiliated.

The personnel under discussion also assisted largely in the operation of the district organizations which supplied and inspected a group of 20 to 50 camps per district. This personnel likewise served in the nine Army corps area headquarters which oversee the districts and in the well-placed finance offices which handle the disbursements of Civilian Conservation Corps funds.

In general, the daily details of the physical operation of the camps, the health and comfort of the enrollees are supervised by the group under discussion. Feeding, clothing, housing, command, supply, and discipline are among the heavy responsibilities of this group.

Nonenrolled Civilian Employees

The total wages to other civilian employees were approximately \$53,824,000. An average of about 41,000 men were employed during the year through this expenditure for wages. There were probably twice this number of individuals who received employment for varying lengths of time during the year. This group comprises the large body which plans, directs, and supervises the work projects of the camps, the coordination between the several Government departments cooperating in the program, and the training of enrollees.

Hundreds of vocations may be found in this group, including engineers, foresters, soil specialists, park specialists, wildlife technicians, accountants, transportation experts, administrators, teachers, skilled mechanics of all types, clerks—in fact all of the occupations necessary to operate one of the largest enterprises, governmental or nongovernmental, to be found in the United States.

At each camp, from 10 to 14 of these men will usually be employed. Typically, there will be at a camp a project superintendent, an educational adviser, about four technicians, four nontechnical foremen, a mechanic, and perhaps one other specialist. One step removed from the camp will be the employees in district or regional offices. Such employees plan and inspect the work projects in camps and handle the considerable bulk of clerical and fiscal detail which any such work project involves. Many are also engaged in the details of purchase, supply, and maintenance.

Functions of Personnel

In general, nonenrolled personnel is employed for three major purposes. These purposes are:

- (1) To plan, supervise, and direct the work of enrollees on work projects.
- (2) To teach enrollees desirable work practices, living habits, citizenship, and to minimize educational deficiencies through planned general instruction and vocational instruction.

(3) To assure a vigorous, healthful, and helpful life for enrollees while they are in the Civilian Conservation Corps and to provide a physical, mental, and moral background of life in the Corps which will aid the enrollee when he leaves.

It is very much more difficult to do these things than it is to write about them. The accomplishment of these aims was considered so complex, so desirable, that it was believed imperative at the very beginning of the Corps to marshal many governmental resources to assure success.

Cooperating Departments and Agencies

Thus, from the start of the Civilian Conservation Corps in April 1933 the combined skills of a group of then-existing governmental agencies have been employed to carry on the program. Under the basic Civilian Conservation Corps law the Director has "complete and final authority in the functioning of the Corps, including the allotment of funds * * *." This law and Executive orders, issued under its authority, permit the Director to obtain the cooperation of the War Department, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Labor, and the Veterans' Administration in the operation of the Corps. Through this authority it has been unnecessary to set up many activities which would parallel or duplicate already existing governmental functions.

Instead, the cooperation of existing agencies has been used wherever and whenever possible. To quote briefly from a previous report³ "in chronological sequence, the Department of Labor is charged with the selection of the junior enrollees (veterans are selected by the Veterans' Administration); the War Department is primarily charged with organization and administration, with all the complex problems attendant thereupon; and the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior are primarily charged with technical supervision of work projects."

Major policies are discussed by the Director with his Advisory Council, consisting of a representative of each of the departments or establishments, before decisions are made which affect the Corps as a whole.

Activities of the Director

In general, the Director initiates or approves all major plans or policies for the Corps and, through investigations and reports, seeks to be certain that approved plans and policies are carried out. Where there are seeming differences between departments engaged in the Civilian Conservation Corps program, the Director endeavors to eliminate such differences and to coordinate the efforts of the several departments.

This procedure results in a considerable delegation of functions and makes it possible for the Director to devote his entire time and that of his staff to problems affecting the Corps as a whole, without becoming involved in the numerous localized or departmentalized details of procedure and operations.

To deal more effectively with Civilian Conservation Corps problems, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Labor have each set up centralized units in Washington devoted entirely to the work of the Corps. In the War

³ Report of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work, Fiscal Year 1937, p. 6.

Department there are also many employees in the various bureaus within the Department, devoting their efforts exclusively to the work of the Corps. In general, all employees in the several departments who devote their whole time, or substantially all of their time, to Civilian Conservation Corps work are paid from Civilian Conservation Corps funds. The one major exception to this is that the relatively small group of Regular (not Reserve) Army officers on Civilian Conservation Corps duty is paid from regular War Department appropriations.

Supplies and Materials, \$36,405,005.79

Items falling within this classification are largely those which can be used only once or which have a relatively short life. In other words, they are expendable. Examples of articles or commodities embraced in "Supplies and materials" include clothing, office supplies, gasoline, oil, small tools, etc. Clothing for enrollees comprises the most important single subclassification. Upon joining the Corps each enrollee is given a complete outfit of clothing. The outfit consists of garments suitable for his working hours, and for those hours when he is not in the field on work projects. The blue denim coat, trousers, and hat are the characteristic garments of the working outfit and the olive drab or khaki garments are characteristic of the off-duty clothing.

During the entire time he is in the Corps, the enrollee is kept adequately clothed through replacements of worn-out garments or shoes. In general, the enrollee may obtain new clothing by turning in garments which have worn out or become unserviceable through ordinary wear and tear. However, if an enrollee does not take the proper care of his clothes, or should he lose or misuse an article, he is obliged to pay for its replacement. This policy is followed not only to promote reasonable economy, but also to foster a sense of personal responsibility on the part of the enrollee for those things which are entrusted to his care.

Frequent clothing inspections are held in the camps to make certain (1) that enrollees have adequate clothing, (2) that they are taking care of their clothing, and (3) that they are in possession of the items which have been issued to them.

Clothing Varied when Necessary

The quality of and the workmanship on the various garments purchased and issued is good, because long experience has demonstrated that lowest net costs are produced through the purchase of materials of very good quality, finished with excellent workmanship. As with the food purchased, the clothing is all bought to exacting specifications. Buying is done by the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, which maintains very rigid inspection to see that goods purchased comply with specifications.

While most of the items which make up the clothing outfits of the enrollees are standard all over the country, a number of items are not. This is accounted for by the great climatic differences encountered in a country as large as the United States. Special wool and fur garments are issued to enrollees in places where extreme cold is encountered. The issue of similar garments to enrollees in hot desert locations would, of course, be ridiculous. Special tropical clothing items are issued to

men in very warm locations. Often, due to unusual geographical or work conditions, other special items of clothing are issued. Men who work along a cliffside are often issued hard, high-crowned crash-helmets to protect them against being injured by falling pebbles or slivers of rock. Thus, clothing is standardized wherever possible but when special needs arise special clothing items are furnished to meet the needs.

Increasing emphasis has been placed on obtaining and issuing clothing which fits well and looks well, in addition to wearing well. This is done to build up the individual's pride and interest in his appearance, because personal appearance is often so vital a factor in obtaining and holding a job.

When an enrollee leaves the Corps at the end of his term of enrollment, he is given adequate clothing to insure a comfortable trip home. While he is at the camp, the enrollee is free to wear his own clothing, within very broad limits, if he wishes to do so in preference to that which is issued. The enrollee who goes to town for the evening or who is given a week-end leave or other leave is not required to wear the clothing issued to him, but may do so if he wishes.

Motor Fuel Large Item

Perhaps the second largest subclassification within "Supplies and materials" comprises gasoline, oil, grease, and anti-freeze for the operation of the thousands of automotive vehicles used by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The motor vehicles have three great general uses: (1) The transportation of men to and from work projects; (2) the transportation of supplies and materials; and (3) specialized job uses, such as excavating by a dragline, grading by a tractor with a bulldozer attachment and air supply for pneumatic tools by a compressor.

The great mobility and the tremendous magnification of human labor afforded by these thousands of motor vehicles is reflected daily in the routine operations of the Corps. Comparative studies seem to indicate rather conclusively that the amount of work completed by the United States Civilian Conservation Corps per man per day is considerably in excess of the work performed by somewhat similar organizations to be found in other countries. Most of the explanation for this higher work efficiency is due to the fact that the United States Civilian Conservation Corps is far better equipped and tooled than is the case with its foreign counterparts.

This day in and day out use of motor equipment and good tools is of tremendous importance to the Corps, but becomes more dramatic and spectacular when an emergency occurs. In a recent flood disaster, it seemed almost a routine matter to assemble and dispatch 2,000 carefully loaded and equipped trucks, with competent drivers, to points menaced by advancing waters. When great forest fires threaten, trucks loaded with well-trained men and adequate supplies may be sent hundreds of miles to stem the onrush of fire.

Supplies Carefully Checked

In its operating experience over the past 5 years, the Civilian Conservation Corps has built up a careful and effective system of checks and accountability with regard to its use of supplies and materials.

It was immediately realized that early operation was so speedily organized and put into effect that there were many opportunities for improvement.

Great improvement has taken place and wasteful methods and practices have been summarily eliminated when and where found. Today, it is probably accurate to say that few enterprises, public or private, take greater care of the problem of supplies and materials than does the Civilian Conservation Corps. This is not to state that perfection or anything like perfection has been achieved, but the progress has been so rapid that present methods would meet with the approval of the majority of careful, prudent businessmen.

Subsistence {for Enrollees}, \$43,515,975.52

With an average of close to 273,000 enrollees, the preparation and service of over 298,935,000 meals was involved during the year. This represents a cost of about 14.56¢ per meal, 43.67¢ to feed a man for a day or about \$159.40 to feed a man for a year. Meals are furnished to enrollees as a part of their real wages. All others who may eat at a camp must pay for their food and amounts thus received have been deducted from the above total.

Both the quantity and quality of food provided for use in the camps was such as to make possible the preparation of healthful, attractive, and balanced meals in all camps. Every camp within a homogeneous geographical unit received the same food allowance per man per day, but due to superior skill in preparation there was, and always will be, some difference between the attractiveness of the food served in the various camps.

Rigid Food Specifications

The basic food items furnished for Civilian Conservation Corps use are selected from carefully prepared tables of subsistence stores and the items listed, along with many suggested menus, represent long, practical research in dietetics. The meals served are prepared to provide the needed energy for hard working youngsters leading vigorous out-of-doors lives. There are probably few housewives in the country with the buying skill or the knowledge of food standards which would permit them to purchase such uniformly good and standard foods as are purchased by specialists for Civilian Conservation Corps use. All purchases must be up to or better than rigidly established grades. This is done both as a safeguard to the health of the enrollees and to make certain that both buyer and seller know exactly what commodity is desired and what must be delivered for a specific price.

In a well managed camp (and the great majority of them are consistently well managed) the excellence of the food provided in relation to its daily cost is a source of amazement to visitors unfamiliar with the Civilian Conservation Corps. Of course, the mass purchases of food made by the Corps tend to give it price advantages which an individual could not obtain on purchases of food for a single household.

Just as an indication of some of the major items which must be purchased to feed a group of men as large as the Civilian Conservation Corps, the following table is shown:

Civilian Conservation Corps

Approximate quantity of subsistence ration articles required for Civilian Conservation Corps, based on an average strength of 273,000 men, fiscal year 1938, and for a period of 1 year ¹

Article	Unit	Quantity	Number of car-loads ²	Required to produce quantity
Bacon.....	Pound.....	12,455,600	133	778,430 hogs.
Beans, dry.....	Pound.....	3,113,900	39	4,318 acres.
Beef.....	Pound.....	62,278,100	2,835	103,800 steers.
Butter.....	Pound.....	12,455,600	520	34,125 cows per day.
Cheese.....	Pound.....	1,556,950	28	1,938 cows per day.
Chicken.....	Pound.....	12,455,600	520	3,113,906 chickens.
Eggs.....	Each.....	90,645,000	332	455,000 chickens per day.
Flour.....	Pound.....	74,733,750	941	122,550 acres.
Lard.....	Pound.....	3,985,800	66	332,150 hogs.
Milk, evaporated.....	No. 1 can.....	6,872,000	111	1,938 cows per day.
Milk, fresh.....	Gallon.....	6,227,800	775	6,554 cows per day.
Onions.....	Pound.....	12,455,600	161	49,823 acres.
Pork.....	Pound.....	27,679,150	1,129	958,130 hogs.
Potatoes.....	Pound.....	62,278,100	963	93,260 acres.
Rice.....	Pound.....	3,736,700	50	2,825 acres.
Sirup.....	No. 10 can.....	363,604	50	1,630 acres of cane.
Sugar.....	Pound.....	31,133,500	393	15,570 acres of cane.
Apples.....	No. 10 can.....	1,556,950	172	
Baking powder.....	5-pound can.....	112,101	11	
Beans, string.....	No. 2 can.....	15,733,350	304	
Cinnamon.....	4-ounce can.....	348,759	6	
Cocoa.....	5-pound can.....	373,670	44	
Coffee.....	Pound.....	12,455,600	410	
Flavoring extract.....	8-ounce bottle.....	249,113	6	
Coru.....	No. 2 can.....	9,964,500	199	
Jams or preserves.....	No. 2 can.....	2,075,900	50	
Lard substitute.....	Pound.....	3,985,800	66	
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	1,556,950	44	
Peaches.....	No. 10 can.....	1,117,400	122	
Peas.....	No. 2 can.....	9,964,500	199	
Pepper.....	4-ounce can.....	996,450	6	
Pickles.....	Gallon.....	124,560	17	
Pineapple.....	No. 2½ can.....	3,985,800	138	
Prunes.....	No. 10 can.....	276,714	33	
Rollod oats.....	20-ounce package.....	7,473,375	321	
Salt.....	Pound.....	3,113,900	39	
Tea.....	Pound.....	311,390	22	
Tomatoes.....	No. 10 can.....	1,992,900	221	
Vinegar.....	Gallon.....	124,556	17	

¹ Indian and Territorial enrollees included in 273,000-man average.

² 80,000-pound capacity.

The above table, considered in combination with the \$43,516,000 obligation figure for subsistence gives at least an idea as to the important market provided by the Corps for food products of American farms and ranches. Practically all of the subsistence obligations are for things grown or produced in the United States. A few exceptions consist largely of items such as some spices, flavorings, and other materials which are not grown or produced in the United States and which, so far as volume and expenditure are concerned, are very minor items.

The amount of attention devoted to food is almost bewildering, but the experience based on thousands of years of history indicates conclusively that proper food is perhaps the most basic factor in the general welfare of any group of people. Almost without exception it will be found that a Civilian Conservation Corps camp which does a superior job of subsistence will produce superior work, keener, more alert boys, a minimum of sickness, and maximum morale.

As a sidelight on how effectively the food problem is handled it is significant that the average boy entering the Civilian Conservation

Corps will gain between 8 to 12 pounds in weight during a 3- to 6-months period. The food which is furnished is wholesome, palatable, and of the variety that sticks to the ribs. In some localities, it is either impossible or impractical to purchase foods (particularly perishable foods) which have any standard grading or inspection, such as various bureaus of the Department of Agriculture provide for all meats, poultry, eggs, and dairy products other than milk. In these localities Reserve officers of the Veterinary Corps provide the necessary inspection and grading in order to make certain that proper food is obtained.

Communication Service, \$697,695.48

The sum noted above was obligated almost entirely for telephone, telegraph, and radio service. Every Civilian Conservation Corps camp has either telephone or radio service. Where practicable, telephones are used. There are some localities, however, which are so far from established telephone lines that the cost of constructing connecting facilities makes it advisable to use radio. Radio communication is also used at a number of camps as a supplement to the telephones.

It takes but little thought to realize that communication is the nerve center of an organization as large and as far flung as the Civilian Conservation Corps. Good communication is an essential in the everyday routine operation of the Corps. In times of emergency, as forest fires, floods, and great storms, the need for communication service is increased many fold. Under normal operating conditions and during periods of stress, the value of communication is in direct ratio to its speed; which constitutes the reason why the ultra-speedy methods of telephone, telegraph, and radio are available at all camps.

The efficient operation of the Corps would be an impossibility without these communication aids; while the saving of life and property due to them is a matter which defies calculation, but which is known to have been substantial. On many occasions during the past year, at points of local or widespread distress, Civilian Conservation Corps facilities have been the only facilities serving the distressed areas and have been the facilities through which rescue and disaster prevention measures have been directed.

Travel of Persons, \$9,736,402.92

This expenditure is due to the fact that the places where there is the greatest need for conservation work do not happen to coincide with the places where men are available for the doing of that work. That being true, it follows that men must be moved to places where the most vital work can be done, as it would be obviously foolish to keep men in localities where the work to be done was not of high importance.

The Civilian Conservation Corps moves men from populous areas, largely in the East, to less populous areas, largely in the West, to work on extremely vital conservation projects. All enrollees who are so moved must also be returned to their homes at the end of their enrollment periods.

Entirely apart from the long hauls referred to above, are the short hauls. Nearly every enrollee must be sent at least some distance

from his point of enrollment to the camp in which he works. Most of these distances are not over 75 miles, but all constitute "Travel of persons." It is the general policy of the Corps to avoid travel when possible, as a means of cutting costs, but it is believed that when men are needed to prosecute important work it is good economy to move them to that work rather than to leave them in areas devoid of proper work projects in an arbitrary attempt to cut costs.

Enrollees Gain Self-reliance

There seems to be general agreement that so far as the enrollees themselves are concerned, most of them benefit very considerably from the experience of travel. This is true both of those who are moved long distances and of those who are moved short distances. Considered solely from the standpoint of the enrollees, it appears that they gain measurably in independence, self-reliance, and other desirable qualities of manhood when they are far enough removed from their homes to insure a full and regular participation in all phases of camp life. The youngster who is so close to home as to be able to visit it every week end, or oftener, sometimes appears at a disadvantage in adjusting himself to camp life.

In addition to the travel of enrollees, a considerable number of nonenrolled personnel is either constantly or intermittently traveling. It is, of course, necessary that those persons engaged on the many and varied phases of inspection and investigation travel constantly from camp to camp and project to project to perform their duties. Very often a medical officer may serve two relatively close-by camps, which will entail daily travel between the two camps. Such travel, however, is far less expensive than employing two medical officers. This also holds true of numerous traveling technicians.

It may be that a camp is about to build a special, large type of dam. An expert in this type of construction might then be assigned to a camp for a week or several months to begin, or supervise, the construction of the dam in question. When the services of this specialist are no longer needed at the camp he will, in all probability, be moved to another camp for another relatively brief stay.

The great majority of the travel of enrollees has been by rail. Buses and individual passenger-carrying vehicles have also been used to a lesser extent.

Transportation of Things, \$2,905,373.14

A simpler, though less inclusive, title for this item would be "Freight and express bills." It was noted above, in connection with "Travel of persons" that the places where work needed doing did not coincide with the locations of the men who could perform that work.

It is also true that many of the materials and supplies necessary to carry on the existence of the Corps do not happen to be available at the various work locations and must, therefore, be transported to those locations. The food, clothing, lumber, work supplies, and equipment—all of the thousands of items that are necessary in the operation of the Corps and which must be moved—have their transportation costs reflected in this item.

Thousands of freight cars are required, as are thousands of trucks,

to move the enormous volume of goods used by the Civilian Conservation Corps during a year's time. It is probably correct to say that the organization requires about as much, or more, transported material as a city of 300,000 persons. The complexities are perhaps even greater than transporting goods for a single location of 300,000 persons, because the Civilian Conservation Corps is split into more than 1,500 component parts, located in every State, the District of Columbia, and four Territories.

Immense Distances Involved

As an indication of this great geographical spread it may be mentioned that from the camp which is farthest northeast (at this writing, camp S-53, Princeton, Maine) to the Civilian Conservation Corps detachment at Kauai, Hawaiian Islands (farthest southwest), the distance is about 5,250 miles. From the Civilian Conservation Corps detachment in Juneau, Alaska (farthest northwest), to the Civilian Conservation Corps detachment at St. Croix, Virgin Islands (farthest southeast), the distance is 4,450 miles.

Each and every camp requires a constant stream of various types of goods. As a matter of good management there is the constant problem of furnishing enough to take care of the daily needs without piling up surpluses which might deteriorate or lead to waste. The solution of this problem entails hundreds, and sometimes even thousands, of shipments every day from producers, manufacturers, and warehouses to the ultimate points of use—the camps. It also entails transfer and adjustment of shipments between camps.

Utilities, \$1,540,039.17

Major items within this classification comprise charges for water, lights, and power and certain heating items in rented buildings. The larger expenditures within the classification are made to provide water, lights, and power at camps.

Every Civilian Conservation Corps camp is equipped with electric lights and every camp is furnished with an adequate supply of good water. Whenever and wherever practicable the camps are connected with the power and water facilities of near-by communities. Quite frequently, however, a camp is so far removed from any town that it becomes necessary for the camp to provide its own independent supply of electric lights and of water. In such cases, gasoline driven electric power generators, usually 5 kilowatt or 10 kilowatt units, are operated to furnish electricity for the camps.

Wells are dug and pumps with storage tank facilities are operated when other water is not available, in many camps. When this is necessary there is the problem of maintaining both the quantity and quality of the supply. A group of 200 men requires a large quantity of water for drinking, bathing and cleaning purposes. Various types of purification plants are used as a protection against the many diseases which impure water invariably produces. At frequent intervals samples of water are laboratory tested as a further guard against diseases. The extremely low incidence of those diseases which may generally be traced to an improper water supply offers excellent testimony that this vital problem has been adequately handled by the

Civilian Conservation Corps. Great care is also exercised with regard to the waste disposal and sewage. This, too, is vital from the standpoint of public and personal health.

Rents, \$738,411.57

As might be expected, there are places where it is more economical and satisfactory to rent needed storage or office space than it is to erect or purchase buildings for these purposes. In such cases, the Civilian Conservation Corps rents space. Insofar as practicable, the operations of the Corps are decentralized which permits men who are on the ground to make decisions concerning conditions with which they are familiar.

To make possible such decentralization the rental of office and storage space in widely scattered locations is necessary. The real cost of doing this is probably less than would be entailed if the organization were highly centralized. From an operating standpoint, centralization is believed to be undesirable because it seems to involve too much red tape and tends to create a bureaucracy dependent upon regulations instead of a group of trained men who can exercise individual initiative, tempered with experience and discretion.

Rented space is always chosen with a view toward obtaining sites which are most centrally located with regard to the camps in the vicinity. In quite a few cases, a nominal rental of \$1 per year or \$1 per month is paid for camp locations.

Repairs and Alterations, \$15,164,597.76

With more than 25,000 camp buildings and approximately 40,000 pieces of heavy equipment (largely automotive) in constant use, it is logical that obligations for repairs and alterations should constitute a major item of expenditure. There is, of course, a large number of other types of items which need and receive constant repairs and alterations. The buildings which comprise the camps must be regularly maintained, just as any careful private owner maintains his home. Roofs must be repaired or replaced, floors require fixing, window panes get broken, plumbing gets out of order, and all must be kept in a serviceable condition.

Where skilled work is required it is the general policy to employ skilled mechanics of the various crafts to perform this work. The buildings which will generally be found at each camp include four or five barracks buildings, a mess hall and kitchen, a recreation hall for the enrollees, a technical office building and sleeping quarters, officers quarters, headquarters building and supply room, a school building, a first-aid and hospital building, a shower, wash and latrine building, an administrative garage, a technical garage, a pump and generator house, and perhaps several other small specialized buildings.

Thousands of Machines Used

At each camp there will usually be found a total of 15 to 20 pieces of heavy equipment, largely trucks and tractors, of one sort or another. All motor equipment must be constantly repaired and altered when in heavy service just as is the case with a privately owned automobile.

As might be expected, repair costs on heavily used trucks and tractors are considerably in excess of those experienced with the usual passenger automobile.

The thousands of pieces of heavy equipment owned and used by the Civilian Conservation Corps are believed to constitute one of the best investments of the Federal Government. This is believed to be true not alone because of the intrinsic value of the machinery (although this will approximate \$40,000,000) but because of the use to which this machinery is put. The amount and quality of the work performed by the Civilian Conservation Corps bears a direct relationship to the mechanical equipment owned and used by the Corps.

Workers who have never analyzed the situation know intuitively that any attempt to prosecute many kinds of work, without the aid of proper and adequate mechanical equipment is costly, time consuming, and likely to be, in part, unsuccessful. In the very first days of the operation of the Corps, back in 1933, before proper equipment could be made available to the camps, these facts were quickly noted.

The young man of today has been literally brought up with machinery. He fails to see why he should, for example, spend days of back-breaking spade work on the construction of a stretch of road, when he knows perfectly well that he could accomplish the same work in a few seconds or minutes with the aid of a proper machine. If any group of men is constantly obliged to perform tasks by hand labor which may be more properly done by or with the aid of machinery, the men tend to become apathetic and disinterested in the tasks to which they are assigned.

Enrollees Recognize Machine Limitations

This attitude has nothing to do with laziness or stubbornness. The experience of the Civilian Conservation Corps shows that young men do not have any unreasonable aversion to hard manual labor when it is obviously necessary. As examples: On road construction, if a machine breaks down, the youngsters pitch in willingly and eagerly to do by hand the work usually done by the machine, during the time the machine is being repaired.

The enrollees are also quick to recognize that it is necessary to supplement the work of a machine with hard manual labor on tasks beyond the capacity of the fixed limits of the machine to perform. As an example, a tractor with a road-building attachment may be moving or grading large quantities of earth on a job when it suddenly comes to a group of large stumps or rocks which it cannot handle. It is immediately apparent to the enrollees that the machine has come upon a problem beyond its capacity and the enrollees furnish the solution by clearing out the obstruction to the progress of the machine.

In the Civilian Conservation Corps there is the constant attempt to keep machinery properly repaired and in good operating condition in order to have the proper mechanical facilities to carry on conservation work on an effective basis and in order to balance the efforts of men and machines. That is the condition which the enrollee will encounter when he leaves the Corps for private industry and as a training measure, as well as on the grounds of good business, that is the balance which the Civilian Conservation Corps strives to achieve.

Equipment, \$4,215,122.92

In general, equipment comprises those items which may be expected to last for a relatively long period of time before substantially losing their effectiveness. By this criterion equipment differs from supplies and materials which, in general, are expendable and when once used may not be reused or may be expected to have only a short period of useful life. As examples: A typewriter or an automobile will be classed as equipment, but typewriter ribbons, gasoline, and oil for the automobile would be classed as supplies and materials.

It is inevitable that equipment should regularly be a large expenditure of the Civilian Conservation Corps because of the great variety of articles which fall under this heading. This is true despite the permanent aspects of equipment. There is the constant necessity of replacing even such durable articles as stoves, steamrollers, or adding machines. It is also true that a constant influx of new equipment must be purchased in order that the average age of the equipment may not grow so great as to entail repair and maintenance charges out of all proportion to the value of things repaired. It seems probable that 1938 obligations for equipment were perhaps, relatively, too small but this was accounted for by the fact that there was a considerable amount of material carried over from previous fiscal years which was still economically useful.

Unskilled Workers Trained

It is also perhaps true that the cost of equipment for the Civilian Conservation Corps may have been higher than the cost which would have been experienced by a private organization of the same size undertaking identical work. This cost is higher than would be necessary, under certain circumstances, in the Civilian Conservation Corps, but there is a very logical reason for this. By and large, enrollees who come into the Corps are unskilled and untrained. They are unfamiliar with the proper care, operation, or use of equipment when they enter. Naturally, this inexperience is not conducive to lowest equipment costs. It might be possible to enroll men with a much higher degree of skill than those who are obtained, but this would, in part, defeat one of the most important objectives of the Corps.

No group in America is so desperately "hard up" for jobs as the young men, of no experience or training, who enter the Civilian Conservation Corps. Unless, somehow, they are given practical, well supervised work experience with proper equipment, a considerable majority of this group may be condemned to total or partial dependency upon government for the balance of their lives. It is the belief of the Civilian Conservation Corps officials that this dismal prospect can be largely averted when sound supervision and adequate equipment are provided to enable enrollees to perform sound work and reap the benefits of the training such experiences impart. An idea of the magnitude of this problem from a national standpoint is gained when it is considered that more than 2,000,000 men, largely young men, have passed through the Corps since 1933.

Structures and Parts, \$11,284,690.98

Essentially, these are the components from which the truly vast number of things are assembled and put into place by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The steel for a new fire tower, affording protection to hundreds of square miles of forest, comes from this expenditure; so also does the nursery which will furnish millions of new trees for the planting operations of future years. The fish hatchery which will restock hundreds of miles of streams or scores of lakes is also represented by these dollars. Literally thousands of structures, which are shown in considerable detail on pages following page 96, have been built with the dollars chargeable to this item of expenditure.

Although, as an absolute sum, the amount obligated for structures and parts is large, it is relatively small as a percentage of the total obligations, amounting to about 3.7 percent. This is due to the fact that many of the items purchased are of a semi-finished nature and the finishing is done by the enrollees. Many other items which go into structures are actually created from basic raw materials by enrollees, while some of the component parts of completed work are, for the purposes of accounting, listed under "Supplies and materials," discussed previously.

Insofar as can be done, purchases of structures and parts are deliberately kept to a minimum, both as a measure of economy and to give enrollees the experience of producing as great a percentage as possible of these things. The skills which have been developed by the young men of the Corps have been both varied and expert. A large number of youngsters can trace most of their preparation for the business of making a living to the things they have been taught in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The variety of the work undertaken is extremely wide and ranges all the way from such simple, elementary tasks as ditch digging to the construction of great flood dams, such as are found along the Winooski River in Vermont.

Miscellaneous, \$6,961,663.88

Among the types of expenditures included herein are printing and binding, advertising, and publication of notices as directed by statute, burial expenses, claims, some costs of medical care, reimbursable items to other agencies and items awaiting classification. It is rather generally held that a "Miscellaneous account" should approximate, or not exceed, about 5 percent of the obligations incurred. With the Civilian Conservation Corps, the miscellaneous account was held to less than 2.3 percent of the total obligations. While the listing of "Miscellaneous" is used it is, of course, possible to give an itemized account of each dollar used in this classification, as well as with every other classification heretofore shown.

Simply as examples of miscellaneous expenditures may be mentioned reimbursable items to the Census and to the Public Health Service. There is a considerable amount of statistical tabulation to be done in connection with the Civilian Conservation Corps (work items on pages following page 96 are an instance).

Instead of purchasing or renting the machines and employing the personnel for this work, the Civilian Conservation Corps makes use

of the already operating machines and organization of the Census, reimbursing that Bureau for the work which it performs.

From the Public Health Service the Corps purchases vaccine to prevent spotted fever, instead of setting up a Civilian Conservation Corps laboratory for that purpose.

Total, \$308,598,889.97

In regarding total obligations as large as these, it is pertinent to inquire "Of what benefit to the nation were these expenditures? What, ultimately, did the people get for their money?"

The most tangible physical results of the Civilian Conservation Corps program are reflected in the work accomplishments listed on pages following page 96. These sheets show how much of each type of work was completed during the fiscal year 1938. They also show the States in which it was completed and the agency immediately in charge of the technical supervision of the work.

Among the more than 150 different types of work will be found the following accomplishments:

Truck trails and minor roads, miles.....	9, 185. 3
Erosion control check dams, number.....	610, 920
Man-days spent fighting forest fires, number.....	372, 569
Man-days spent in the prevention or presuppression of forest fires.....	645, 270
Number of forest trees planted (not including erosion planting).....	270, 312, 300
Channel cleaning and clearing, cubic yards.....	5, 103, 643
Water sources, number.....	2, 255
Bridges, number.....	1, 599
Telephone lines, miles.....	7, 575
Number of fish stocked.....	178, 879, 568

While these figures are large and impressive, they are only indicative of the fact that for the fifth successive year the Civilian Conservation Corps has continued the first large scale effective effort to restore and preserve natural resources which, seemingly, were held to be inexhaustible during more than 100 years of apathy or refusal to recognize facts.

Natural Wealth Must Be Conserved

Today, no professional prophet of despair is needed to make the Nation aware of the fact that its intrinsic natural wealth of field, forest, and water must be conserved because any other course means economic stress or disaster to a vast number of people.

The problem of conservation is popularly conceived to affect forests, parks, wildlife and other phases which are somewhat remote from the daily existence of many of the Nation's citizens. It is true that conservation does deal with such problems, but it also deals with farm lands, flood control, water supply, contamination, and other matters which affect the daily lives of all citizens.

Value of the CCC Work Placed High

Vital replacement of these basic resources of national wealth and security was made possible through dollars expended for the operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Many men, not employed by but intimately acquainted with the work of the Corps, have repeatedly expressed the opinion that the work performed will far more than offset its cost, insofar as value and present and future return is con-

cerned. There is rather general agreement that a start toward conserving and increasing the natural resources could not have been long postponed. The Civilian Conservation Corps has made that start, and it can profitably continue for years to come in carrying forward the much-needed long-range conservation program of the Nation.

Entirely apart from the work completed and in process, the expenditures of the Civilian Conservation Corps purchased many things which are reflected in present, going value of its plant and equipment.

A very large portion of the entire expenditures during the year, and all previous years, was obligated for men—human labor, subsistence, clothing, medical care, etc.

Men Are Led—Not Driven

The whole structure of the Civilian Conservation Corps has been designed and is constantly being improved in an effort to give the enrollees practical experience in well-directed, useful hard work, in good habits of living, in learning how to get along with one's fellow men, and in becoming adapted to the practical business of making a living. This comprehensive program involves leading men forward instead of pushing them.

Typical of this attitude is the educational program carried on in every camp. Education is voluntary and not compulsory and every attempt is made to make the program so attractive that enrollees will, of their own desire, wish to participate in it. The program includes training in scholastic subjects, vocational work, training on the job, and avocational activities. The past fiscal year has seen the erection of a special school building accomplished in every camp which did not have such a building available.

Dollar Value of Trained Men

All will admit the social desirability of turning out men who are better equipped to care for themselves and their dependents. Even from a very cold dollars-and-cents angle, such an accomplishment likewise appears to be a good investment. This follows because the Civilian Conservation Corps enrollee who goes into private industry and supports himself (and contributes to the support of others) automatically becomes a source from which tax dollars are gathered, rather than an object upon whom tax dollars are expended. If the Civilian Conservation Corps has been able to increase the employability of its enrollees even slightly, or to give them a foundation for slightly increased earnings in private industry, it may well be that the increased tax dollars to be derived from this, over a period of years, will more than offset the entire cost of the operation.

Both the economic outlook and the need for continuing vital conservation work on a large scale indicate vividly that the Civilian Conservation Corps should be continued beyond its presently approved legal life which ends June 30, 1940. Before that date is reached it is hoped that the necessary steps will have been taken to assure the continuation of the Corps on a permanent basis. This hope is based upon the fine record which the Corps has established and the conviction that this country, now embarked upon a sound policy of con-

servation, will never again wish to return to the wasteful practices of past generations with regard to our natural resources.

Public Now Alert

Under the competent technical supervision of conservation experts of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture, ably aided by State and other conservation organizations, the Corps has awakened the Nation to the fact that its intrinsic wealth of soils, forests, and waters is not inexhaustible and must be conserved if the public interest is to be protected. Today, the public has a new conception of conservation as a national problem.

The planting of trees by the hundreds of millions, the construction and maintenance of more than a hundred thousand miles of trails and minor roads, the erection of more than 4,000 fire towers and look-out houses in forests, the laying of 65,000 miles of telephone lines to improve forest communications, the demonstration of effective soil conservation practices on millions of acres of agricultural land, the development of recreation facilities in parks and forests, and the effective improvement of a Nation-wide chain of wildlife refuges, has vitalized conservation and awakened the average man to the realization that the fight to conserve our remaining natural resources from the inroads of fires, winds, water, insects, disease, and heedless exploitation, is a continuing fight.

The CCC has brought conservation into the daily lives of millions of people through the operation, during the past 5 years, of more than 4,000 separate camps and the enrollment of more than 2,000,000 young men and war veterans and the constant presence in woods and fields of a conservation army nearly 300,000 strong. The public now realizes through the dramatic accomplishments of the CCC that the job of building up and conserving our natural resources is truly vast and that it is a job of vital interest to the welfare of every citizen. As a result, there exists a changed public attitude toward conservation which, it is believed, will make itself felt in the shaping of national policies to an increasing degree for many years to come.

Lack of Planning Costly

When the CCC was initiated there was much curiosity as to how so many men might be employed on purely conservation projects. This curiosity was due, in part, to the fact that few people were aware of the tremendous task which lay ahead of any organization proposing to repair the huge damages caused to our natural resources by past generations; damages wholly thoughtless, wasteful, even criminally wasteful, and damages which only a pioneer nation blessed with untold natural wealth could ever have survived. The task lying before the newly established CCC in 1933 was truly an enormous one.

The Nation's lack of a planned conservation policy, coupled with unplanned usage of our forest resources had vastly depleted them. Billions of tons of fertile soil had been washed to the sea. Millions of acres of devastated forest lands were unproductive; facilities for the protection of hundreds of millions of acres of forest and park lands distributed throughout the Nation were woefully inadequate. There

was need for men and money to plant trees, build lines of communication and transportation through inaccessible areas, erect fire detection towers, develop forests and parks for public use, demonstrate practical and proper soil protection measures, and to advance programs which would reduce flood damages.

The establishment of the CCC furnished the men, the money, and the materials and gave conservationists, both Federal and State, the opportunity to put programs into effect which, under ordinary circumstances, might not have been undertaken for many years. Existing plans for the development and protection of resources were translated promptly into action and new plans were laid. From the beginning, every effort was made to confine work projects to those which would aid in the major job of bringing our natural resources budget into balance.

Projects Carefully Reviewed

Experts in the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture carefully scrutinized every work project before it was forwarded to the Office of the Director for approval. The program, as it was approved, embraced protection and development of the national parks and the advancement of a Nation-wide State park program; the protection and improvement of national and State forests and the launching of a practical erosion control program. Old tree nurseries were expanded and new ones developed to increase the production of tree seedlings so that the annual tree planting rate could be stepped up from around 100,000,000 trees annually to more than 300,000,000 annually. The States were encouraged to acquire new State park lands and approximately 700,000 acres were added to the State park acreage throughout the country.

As the years have passed, the sum totals of work accomplished by the CCC have grown very large, but when compared to the huge work load that remains to be done, if our natural resources are to be conserved and if the Nation's natural resources budget is to be brought into balance, the work completed represents only a good beginning.

If the work is to be continued it must be in accordance with intelligently prepared plans. Enactment of permanent legislation would make it possible for Federal and State authorities to develop and follow long range, practical plans for the protection and development of our natural resources. The work of the Corps could then be better programmed in advance. Estimates indicating the number of years of immediately available and important work to be accomplished are outlined in more detail in the sections which follow, as prepared by the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture.

Future Types of Work

It is believed that a permanent Corps should be employed principally upon the following types of work:

Reforestation.⁴

Forest protection and improvement.⁴

⁴ Applicable to the continental United States, Indian Reservation, Territories and insular possessions.

Park protection and development.⁴
Soil conservation.⁴
Wildlife restoration.⁴
Up-stream engineering.⁴

To a limited extent, as at present, CCC men may well be assigned to such projects as grazing control on the public domain and to drainage rehabilitation work in developed agricultural areas.

The work which has already been accomplished, and the vast amount remaining to be accomplished, makes the continuance of the Corps a sound national policy from the standpoint of natural resources. The training and experience given to millions of fine young men, and the continuing need for such training on the part of other young men by the Corps, makes permanency for the program a vital national policy from the standpoint of human resources.

It is, therefore, urged, in the interests of the Nation as a whole, that the Corps be made a permanent part of Federal governmental activities in the immediate future.

⁴Applicable to the continental United States, Indian Reservation, Territories and insular possessions.

The War Department and the CCC

(Excerpts from a Report of the War Department to the Director, CCC)

The War Department continued, during the period July 1, 1937-June 30, 1938, under the general supervision of the Director, Civilian Conservation Corps, the administration and supply of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the continental United States. This involves receiving the selectees certified by the Department of Labor or the Veterans' Administration, physically examining them, enrolling those qualified, commanding the Civilian Conservation Corps companies from the time of acceptance of the man until his final discharge, performing all the duties of reconditioning, organization, administration, transportation, supply, sanitation, medical care, hospitalization, discipline, welfare, education, religious ministrations, construction and maintenance of work camps, payment of personnel, and furnishing work details to camp project superintendents.

Administration in the field is decentralized to the commanders of the nine corps areas into which the United States is organized. Each corps area commander is responsible to the War Department for the operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps in his corps area. Each camp is commanded by an officer of the Reserve Corps of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, called to active duty for the purpose, who has a junior reserve officer, also on active duty, and a civilian educational adviser to assist him. Medical care is provided by a reserve medical officer on active duty or by a civilian physician under contract. Reserve chaplains called to active duty or civilian clergymen under contract serve the religious needs of the enrollees.

The War Department agencies concerned, the offices of The Adjutant General, The Quartermaster General, The Surgeon General, the Chief of Finance, the Chief of Chaplains, and the Chief Signal Officer, plan and conduct the Civilian Conservation Corps duties of the War Department, all under the supervision and coordination of the War Department General Staff, the Assistant Chief of Staff for Supply (G-4) being the War Department representative on the Advisory Council, Civilian Conservation Corps. The Commissioner of Education, Department of the Interior, acts as adviser to the War Department on educational matters, employs educational field personnel, and prepares the technical details of the educational program for the War Department. A summary of the operations of each of these offices follows.

Administration

The Adjutant General's Office is the administrative office and the office of record of the War Department. Through it passes all of the

correspondence between the War Department, the Director, Civilian Conservation Corps, and corps area commanders, and in it are kept the records of War Department transactions. Matters which fall under established policies are disposed of in this office; those which do not are sent to the proper office for study. A large volume of Civilian Conservation Corps business is transacted in this office.

In addition to his usual duties, The Adjutant General is charged with conducting all welfare and educational activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Funds for such purposes are allotted to him and suballotted by him to the field agencies. Provision is made for radios, newspapers, magazines, libraries, encyclopedias, and certain supplies for destitute patients in hospitals. Each camp has a recreation building. Inter-camp sports are encouraged within reasonable limits of time and transportation. Special provision is made for enrollees in Army hospitals. Religious ministrations are provided in each camp; these are discussed elsewhere in this report.

Education

The Adjutant General supervises the educational program, technical details of which are formulated and recommended to the War Department by the Commissioner of Education, Department of the Interior. In that office is the Director of Civilian Conservation Corps Camp Education, who, with the necessary assistants and clerical force, handles technical details of the program. The Commissioner of Education is advised and assisted in the formulation of the educational program by an Educational Advisory Committee, composed of a representative of the office of the Director, Civilian Conservation Corps and of each of the Departments of War, Labor, Agriculture, and Interior.

The educational program is fundamentally practical in nature, being based upon the needs of the individual enrollee and the facilities available in the camps; consequently it varies greatly between different camps. Its basic underlying principle, as laid down in 1933 and as applicable now as then, is to "return to the normal work-a-day world, citizens better equipped mentally and morally for their duties as such and with a better knowledge of the Government under which they live and of all that the Government means." In attaining this objective not only are formal classes in vocational, avocational, and general subjects used, but full advantage is taken of the peculiar facilities of the CCC for the inculcation of sound habits of work, pride in accomplishment, respect for constituted authority, and the habit of orderly living.

Camp Educational Committees

Each company commander is charged with prescribing a balanced educational program for his camp, so organized and conducted as to supplement and take full advantage of the work project at that camp. He is advised and assisted by a camp educational committee composed of the company commander, the project superintendent, and the camp educational adviser. Instructors are drawn from all camp personnel (military, project, educational), from nearby community schools, and from various youth agencies.

The year which ended June 30, 1938, saw much improvement in the educational program, notably in interest on the part of enrollees, the cooperative attitude of the various agencies associated in its operation, and the provision of suitable facilities in the camps, every camp now having a special educational building.

One of the objectives of the CCC is to provide opportunities for vocational training and general education to the enrollees. Much of the personal development of the enrollee is carried on through the ordinary activities of camp life. From the regular hours, outdoor life, and good food he gains increased strength and sound habits of health and punctuality. From his daily work he gains useful skills and the knowledge that he is able to do a man's work in a man's world. From the fact that he is supporting himself and assisting his family he gains self respect and a sense of responsibility for those dependent on him. From association with his fellow enrollees and with the supervisory personnel he learns how to live among others and acquires respect for authority. Travel, contact with the forces of nature, and association with different types of people throughout the country likewise play an important part in arousing his ambition and developing his abilities.

Self-Support the Goal

In addition to these intangible and yet highly important values of camp life, organized educational opportunities are provided so that when the enrollees leave the Corps they shall be more intelligent, self-supporting citizens in their home communities. These activities are carried on during leisure time without interference with the 40-hour work week and participation in the program is voluntary on the part of the men.

Under the plan for the educational program adopted in November 1933 the War Department is responsible for the administration of the program and its professional direction is a responsibility of the Commissioner of Education who acts in an advisory capacity to the War Department. The technical services, the Departments of Interior and Agriculture, assist in the program, particularly in the field of job training. Better coordination of the activities of the CCC cooperating agencies was brought about during the past year by the reorganization of the CCC Advisory Committee on Education in Washington.

Four years of experience with hundreds of thousands of CCC men have assisted the camp personnel in forming a clearer concept of the type of educational program which is most appealing and most valuable to the camp members.

In a junior camp the members may range in age from 17 to 23; in education, from illiterates to college graduates; in work experience, from no experience whatsoever to skilled tradesmen. Part of the men may be from farms or villages; the balance of the group from small towns or large cities. In dealing with each enrollee, therefore, the program of education must be suited to his needs, interests, and abilities. These are ascertained by the educational adviser and other camp personnel through counseling with the individual men. During the past year camp officials report a total of 1,462,509 guidance interviews or an average of 76 per company per month.

Educational Level of Enrollees

Approximately 3 percent of the men who arrive in camp are illiterate; 38 percent had not graduated from elementary school; 48 percent had not graduated from high school and 11 percent had graduated from high school and were considered to be on the college level. Academic courses are provided for enrollees who wish to make up their school deficiencies or to secure graduation certificates. Thirty-two percent of the men (83,029) participated in academic classes as compared with 34 percent during the previous year. Participation in these academic activities varied markedly on each educational level. Ninety-four percent of the illiterates attended literacy courses; 42 percent of those on the elementary level attended elementary courses; 28 percent of those on the high school level attended high-school courses and 6 percent of those on the college level attended college courses.

Arrangements were made by CCC officials with many State and local school systems to award elementary, high-school and college diplomas to enrollees who were able to qualify. As a consequence, during the year, 3,517 enrollees received elementary school diplomas; 634 received high-school diplomas; and 13 were awarded college diplomas or degrees. Eight thousand eight hundred and seventeen illiterate enrollees were taught to read and write during the year. Moreover, in accordance with the congressional act of June 1937, 1,309 enrollees were granted leave of absence to attend schools and colleges. Forty-two colleges and universities offered more than a hundred scholarships to CCC men during the year.

Vocational training is one of the major objectives of the educational program and 49 percent of the educational activities are classified as having vocational objectives. This vocational training falls into two classes. In the first place, there are some 150 major types of work in which the CCC is engaged which may be broken down into more than 300 jobs for training purposes. Instruction on the job is combined with courses in related subjects during leisure time. During the year, 54 percent of the men were receiving training of this kind in the jobs they performed while in camp as compared with 50 percent during the previous year. In addition to these job-training activities, other prevocational courses were provided in the camps or in nearby trade schools. Forty-one percent of the enrollees participated in these courses as compared with 42 percent during the previous year.

Many Types of Instruction

There is a variety of other educational activities carried on in the camps. For example, all camps give instruction in sanitation, first aid, and safety. Officers, foremen, enrollees, and other instructors in many camps attend teacher training, foreman training, and leader training courses. In the camp libraries there are now available 1,647,719 books. During the year, 68,693 educational films were shown to the men. Seventy-one percent of the companies publish a camp newspaper. During an average month about 8,500 lectures are delivered in the camps. Correspondence courses are provided either free or at reduced rates, and during an average month, more than 16,000 enrollees take such courses.

An unusual feature of the program is the informal type of educa-

tional activities such as the arts, crafts, dramatics, music, hobbies, and debating and discussion groups. During an average month about 42,000 men (16 percent) engaged in these activities. Since participation in the educational program is voluntary, it must be made not only worth-while but as interesting as possible. Therefore, the interest of the enrollees in these informal types of education is encouraged, not only because of their morale-building values but primarily because once the interest of the men has been caught by this type of activity, they can be directed more easily into the serious types of education which lead more directly to employability and a job.

Employment Opportunities Sought

CCC officials have continued to assist the men in finding employment and adjusting themselves to their home community when they leave camp. This is done by providing courses in occupations and job-getting techniques and by counseling with individual men. In cooperation with other agencies, CCC officials have assisted in organizing State guidance and placement councils in 14 States. These State councils in turn have fostered the development of local community councils. In many States a referral card is sent to the local employment service office when enrollees return home. During the past fiscal year, 48,326 men were discharged from the Corps to accept employment.

During the year funds were authorized to provide adequate space for educational purposes. Many companies constructed school buildings with 2,600 square feet of floor space. In other camps, due to the fact that some space had already been provided or because enrollees were using the facilities of local schools, smaller buildings were constructed.

All corps areas, with the exception of the Second and Sixth Corps Areas, established a film library service during the year in order to provide the camps with an adequate supply of suitable educational films. A report from 8 of the 9 corps areas indicates that 842 camps now own motion-picture projectors.

Distribution of Teaching Staff

The teaching staff in the CCC educational program is drawn largely from the personnel of each camp. For example, during an average month of the year there were 23,168 persons teaching in the camps. Of this number 1,537 were educational advisers; 3,033 were Army officers; 9,895 were members of the technical services; 5,767 were enrollees; 1,344 were WPA instructors; 123 were NYA students; 781 were teachers from the State and local school systems; and 688 were citizens of nearby communities.

Most of these instructors have a practical knowledge of the subjects they teach but lack professional teaching techniques. Teacher training therefore has necessarily been carried on in many camps. Through the cooperation of the vocational divisions of the State departments of education, teacher training programs were conducted in all the camps of Massachusetts, Georgia, Michigan, and Wisconsin during the past year.

Since the beginning of the educational program in the camps, it has

been the policy of the Corps to utilize whatever educational facilities are available in the States and local communities. The educational opportunities in nearby communities are usually more extensive than those of the camps. Hundreds of communities and organizations have responded generously. The vocational divisions of the State departments of education in 20 States have assigned vocational instructors to the camps or have aided local schools in making their facilities available to enrollees.

Hundreds of schools and colleges have placed their facilities at the service of the enrollees and during the school year more than 6,500 enrollees attend schools and colleges adjacent to the camps.

Certificates Awarded

More than half of the States have made arrangements to award elementary-school or high-school certificates to qualified enrollees. One State, Montana, has designated each CCC camp as a technical high school for the accrediting of vocational training and related work.

The key to the development of the CCC educational program thus far has been genuine cooperation. Its success has been due largely to the teamwork of four departments of the Federal Government, Labor, War, Interior, and Agriculture, and of State, local, and private educational organizations.

Supply and Transportation

During the fiscal year 1938, as in previous years since the establishment of the CCC, the Quartermaster Corps was charged with providing food, clothing, equipment, shelter, and transportation for this organization.

Mess officers, stewards, and cooks, trained in Regular Army and CCC schools, were assigned duties in connection with mess operation and were held responsible for providing the men with a well balanced diet of well cooked and attractively served food. Fresh fruits and vegetables were purchased by organizations directly from local merchants; other perishable supplies were contracted for by district purchasing officers. Nonperishable supplies for camps in the First and Second Corps Areas were distributed from the Boston and New York depot stocks; other corps areas used the district supply system of distribution. Obligations for subsistence supplies for the CCC (continental barrack camps) amounted to \$42,285,973.

During the fiscal year 1938, clothing and equipage, of a total value of \$19,247,201.02, were purchased for direct issue to the CCC and, in addition, replacements for Regular Army stock of such items, issued to the CCC when it was impossible to fill requisitions from CCC stocks on hand, to a value of \$429,792.62 were purchased. War Department excess clothing and equipage stocks, in the amount of \$256,932.32 were transferred to the CCC without reimbursement, except for packing, handling, and transportation.

Approximately \$1,467,549 worth of miscellaneous supplies of wide variety, ranging from soap, candles, blank forms, matches, hardware, hand tools, to china and glassware and mess equipment, such as aluminum stock pots, pitchers and platters, were procured from firms located in all sections of the country. In addition, typewriters and other

office machines and furniture were procured on requests from corps area commanders, to a value of approximately \$58,299.

Measures of Economy

Every effort has been made to reduce procurements to the minimum. During the fiscal year 1938, inventories of excess CCC property were received from all corps area commanders, consolidated in the office of The Quartermaster General, and redistributed to all corps areas. By this means supplies which were excess in one place were made available to other CCC activities where they were actually required. Items for which there appeared to be no War Department CCC requirements were offered to other Federal departments cooperating in CCC work; property in excess of all known CCC requirements was reported to the Director, Civilian Conservation Corps, with recommendation that it be declared surplus to the CCC.

For the purpose of providing suitable space at CCC camps for educational purposes, plans and specifications were prepared for prefabricated, portable, demountable buildings. Sixty-four of these buildings, varying in length from 70 feet to 130 feet were furnished as required for various selected camps. Funds in the amount of \$75,797.68 were expended for this purpose. The adaptability of the prefabricated CCC portable, demountable buildings to meet an emergency situation was demonstrated in the recent shipment to Alaska. Information was received May 11, 1938, of the establishment of a CCC camp in Alaska, which would require three buildings, aggregating 230 linear feet.

These buildings were contracted for, prefabricated and delivered to the dock in Seattle, ready for loading on a United States transport within 7 days. These buildings have been found especially well adapted to meet varying periodic changes in camp requirements, not only within a corps area, but also between different corps areas. Camps built of these portable buildings have been easily and quickly dismantled and the group transferred and re-erected at new camp sites at distances of more than 1,500 miles. It has been demonstrated that such a camp group can be transferred from a camp site in the Eastern section of the United States to the Western at a considerable saving in cost over the purchase of a new camp.

Lighting Improved

A study of the CCC camp building lighting was made in the First Corps Area and copies of the study were furnished the other corps areas with the directive that funds should be requested to bring the lighting in all corps areas up to a proper standard. Funds in the amount of \$341,326.56 were made available and obligated as of June 30, 1938. A considerable portion of this work has been accomplished. Increased lighting facilities required the purchase of additional generating sets, amounting to approximately \$134,000.

During the fiscal year 1938 practically all fire fighting equipment required at new camps was provided from CCC stocks excess elsewhere. The fire loss during this fiscal year amounted to approximately \$105,000, which is a very favorable record, considering the extremely high fire hazard involved in these camps, which are of temporary

construction and highly flammable. At the instigation of the War Department, the CCC conducts a regular annual fire prevention inspection, together with the regular periodic inspections made by the camp authorities.

Railroad Agreements

The passenger agreements consummated in previous years with the rail carriers in the United States covering transportation of members of the CCC and their escorts were continued. The Pullman Co. continued its arrangement to provide tourist sleeping cars for party movements, supplemented by standard sleepers at tourist cost when tourist cars were not available. The railroad companies and the Pullman Co. continued their cooperation with the Army in every way possible for the successful accomplishment of this major transportation task.

At the request of The Quartermaster General, the rail carriers continued to maintain their representatives at corps area headquarters and other points to cooperate and render all possible assistance in the physical movement of men and equipment. During the fiscal year 1938 The Quartermaster General routed and arranged for assembly of railroad equipment for intercorps area movements of 90,673 officers and CCC enrollees who were transported in 318 special trains.

Excess motor transport supplies pertaining to the Regular Army, valued at \$90,408.13, were transferred to the CCC without reimbursement. Indefinite-quantity contracts were entered into, covering lacquers, spare parts, units and unit assemblies for motor vehicles, under which future requirements for these supplies will be obtained as needed, thus simplifying the problem of procurement. All CCC motor vehicles have been reregistered and inventoried to comply with existing CCC regulations. Definite allowances of motor vehicles have been established, based upon the number of camps authorized. In general, the number of motor vehicles in use during the fiscal year 1938 was in excess of allowances.

*Medical Care*¹

Information concerning illness in the CCC is obtained through weekly reports rendered by surgeons at camps. The camp reports are consolidated at district and corps area headquarters and forwarded to The Surgeon General.

During the fiscal year 1938 the mean daily strength of the Corps was 267,200. There were 265,537 admissions to sick report (that is, cases excused from duty 24 hours or longer because of illness or injury). Twelve and one-half percent of the admissions were due to injuries, 40 percent to communicable diseases. Considering that the enrollees are engaged in manual labor involving the use of tools and machinery with which they have had but little previous experience, the number of injuries occurring is considered small. In the earlier years of the CCC injuries usually accounted for nearly 20 percent of the admissions. In the Army it has been true for a number of years that injuries composed about 20 percent of the cases treated.

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.

Respiratory Diseases

The average age of enrollees is in the neighborhood of 19 years. In men of this age it is to be expected that those communicable diseases which are conveyed from person to person by means of discharges from the respiratory tract will far exceed all other types of disease. The common cold, tonsillitis, pharyngitis, bronchitis, and influenza are the diseases most frequently present in the CCC.

Common respiratory diseases, influenza, and pneumonia were the cause of 37 percent of the admissions to sick report. They occasion only a small loss of time in each case, but the aggregate noneffectiveness for which they are responsible is large. Prompt isolation and treatment of these patients, in hospital when necessary, is required in order to prevent transmission of the illness to other persons and as a means of preventing pneumonia. About 50 percent of the pneumonia which occurs in the general population is attributable to neglect of upper respiratory tract infections.

The influenza experienced this year was mild in form. It was complicated by pneumonia much less frequently than was the case during the preceding year. Influenza prevailed throughout the CCC but was reported most frequently in the Fourth, Eighth, and Ninth Corps Areas; the incidence was lowest in the Third Corps Area.

Promising Pneumonia Vaccine

Pneumonia was less prevalent than in the preceding year, the number of cases being 1,002 as compared to 1,600 in 1937, the enrolled strength of the Corps being about the same. The decrease in pneumonia was probably due chiefly to the fact that influenza was less prevalent, as just stated above, but may have been a matter of chance alone. However, a very important procedure in connection with the prevention of pneumonia was undertaken this year and it may have exerted considerable influence on the incidence of the disease. During 1934 and 1935 many enrollees in the First and Ninth Corps Areas were vaccinated against pneumonia. A new vaccine originated by Dr. Lloyd Felton was used for the purpose. This vaccine is thought to afford protection against pneumonia due to types I and II of the pneumococcus.

The studies of the 1934 and 1935 work indicated strongly that the vaccine was of value. It was planned, therefore, that approximately half the enrollees would be vaccinated during the period October 1, 1937-March 31, 1938, and the effect studied through the medium of reports submitted to The Surgeon General. The vaccine could not be obtained commercially but was prepared at the Army Medical School. Funds for all features of the study including the preparation of the vaccine, materials for typing pneumonia, facilities for preparation of the reports, and additional clerical help were provided by the CCC. The vaccine was placed in use in November and December.

Preliminary Results Achieved

At the end of March, reports were prepared for each individual who had been in service during the period. Cards were received concerning 275,193 individuals, 109,281 of whom had been vaccinated, 165,912

not vaccinated. Of the 762 cards received showing the enrollee as having contracted pneumonia in the period October 1–March 31, 284 were in vaccinated, 478 in unvaccinated enrollees. The vaccine is thought to afford protection against pneumonia due to types I and II of the pneumococcus.

Facilities for the particular examination of patients' sputum, necessary to determine the type of the pneumococcus present, were not generally available in the early portion of the study, and information is incomplete therefore as to this important point. There were 169 cases of types I and II pneumonia; 63 of these patients had been vaccinated. Whether vaccination antedated onset of the disease a sufficient time for the building up of immunity is not yet known. The data which has been accumulated will require considerable study before it can be evaluated properly, but there seems to be ample reason for believing that the vaccine has protective qualities. The vaccination will be continued throughout the ensuing year.

Measles was unusually prevalent during the winter and spring of 1938. The disease was epidemic throughout the United States in the general population, affecting particularly the Eastern States. In the CCC the occurrence was much greater in the Fourth, Fifth, and Seventh Corps Areas than elsewhere. There were 3,346 cases in the months of January, February, March, and April. This was eight times the number of cases in the Army in the United States, although the ratio between the strengths of the CCC and the Army in the United States was 1.8 to 1. The difference in the prevalence of measles in the two groups is chiefly a matter of difference in ages.

The incidence of mumps was greater than in the previous year. There were 5,823 cases, 2,542 of which were in the Fourth Corps Area.

Noteworthy Low Tuberculosis Rate

The low incidence of tuberculosis is noteworthy. There were but 241 cases reported. This disease has never been a serious problem in the CCC. The rate of occurrence has been in the neighborhood of 1 per 1,000 per year ever since this force was organized. From the general experience of physicians with the disease, there was every reason to expect that it would be much more commonly seen than it has been. There are no accurate figures as to the incidence of the disease in the general population with which the CCC experience may be compared, but a rough comparison may be made as to death rates.

The Mortality Statistics of the Census Bureau for 1935, the last report available, were used to derive a death rate for pulmonary tuberculosis in males in the age group 15–29 years; the estimated rate was 0.40 per 1,000. The death rate for the CCC in this fiscal year was 0.06 per 1,000, one-sixth as great. This comparison is only approximate because the deaths in the two groups by each year of age are unknown. However, the two rates are so widely divergent as to warrant the opinion that tuberculosis is much less prevalent in the CCC than in males of like age in the general population. It is probable that the plentiful and excellent food, the outdoor exercise, and the regular life are the factors of main importance in the low incidence of tuberculosis among the enrollees.

Typoid Well Controlled

There were 19 cases of typhoid fever, a very low incidence considering that the men were living under conditions where satisfactory disposal of human wastes and thorough protection of water supplies were difficult of attainment. The cases were not contracted in the camps but when the men were on leave or when they used unauthorized water sources. In one Alabama camp four cases resulted from the men having used water from a spring while they were at work, the spring receiving drainage water from a number of near-by habitations, the sanitation of which was nil. The prevalence of typhoid fever in enrollees is decreasing year by year as camp officers become better acquainted with methods of sanitation and as better facilities for waste disposal and water supply are installed.

Malaria has been present in all corps areas except the first, although the number of cases has been small other than in the Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth Corps Areas. In these parts of the country the incidence of the disease is high in the native population, the number of infected mosquitoes is great, and prevention of the disease in enrollees becomes a difficult matter.

Venereal Cases Decline

There were 4,071 cases of venereal disease; the annual rate, 15 per 1,000, was lower than in previous years. The number of cases of syphilis was 803. Cases of venereal disease are treated in hospital until they have passed the infectious stage. They are then discharged from the CCC, the health authorities of their home States being informed as to their condition. The average duration of treatment in hospital is 32 days. Cases of this group were responsible for approximately 120,000 days absence from work.

Venereal diseases were least prevalent in the First Corps Area, there having been but 64 cases in a strength of approximately 15,000 men. The largest number of cases in proportion to strength was in the Fifth Corps Area, where the incidence was five times as great as it was in the First Corps Area.

Deaths.—There were 636 deaths, 338 of which were due to disease, 298 to injury. The death rate was 2.4 per 1,000.

Comparative Death Rates

A comparison of the death rates with those of the male population of the country, age 15–29, 1935, follows:

Cause of death	Death rate per 100,000	
	General popula- tion	CCC
Automobile and truck accidents.....	43.6	48.3
Pneumonia, all forms.....	30.5	33.7
Drowning.....	12.4	18.3
Appendicitis.....	15.2	8.2
Railroad accidents.....	5.2	7.5
Tuberculosis.....	39.5	6.4
Meningitis, cerebrospinal.....	3.7	5.6

The differences shown here are not great, except as to appendicitis and tuberculosis, and can probably be explained by the differences in ages of the two groups. The fewer deaths from appendicitis in the CCC might well be due to earlier diagnosis of the disease and earlier surgical treatment. The extreme divergence in the death rates for tuberculosis may be due to several factors. The physical examination of applicants will have prevented the enrollment of men with tuberculosis except in a mild form but will not of course have excluded all cases.

The living conditions in the work camps favor the healing of early lesions of tuberculosis and also probably prevent the onset of cases which might otherwise have appeared. Far advanced cases will have been discharged from the CCC and provisions made for their treatment by other agencies; their deaths therefore will not have been charged against the CCC. This factor has a minimal effect because it is known that the number of cases so discharged is small.

The slightly greater death rates for pneumonia and meningitis are to be expected in the CCC, since group living is one of the most important factors in the transmission of these diseases.

It is worthy of note that there was but 1 death from typhoid fever, the rate being 0.4 per 100,000 as compared to a rate of 5 per 100,000 in the general male population, age 15-29 years.

Communications

The function of the office of the Chief Signal Officer, so far as CCC activities are concerned, has to do with the supply of certain articles of signal equipment to the CCC and the handling of telegraph traffic pertaining to the CCC between all Government departments in Washington and the various agencies in the field.

The supply activities of the Signal Corps have included the furnishing of certain Signal Corps property to various CCC activities. The issue of this property during the fiscal year 1938 was conducted on a decentralized system of supply and in a manner similar to the procedure followed in previous years. Under this system, requisitions from camps and districts are forwarded to corps area headquarters, where the requisition is edited and, if approved, call is made on the supply depot located nearest the requisitioning unit.

If the material be not available in depot stock, local purchase may be authorized or items may be extracted and forwarded to the Chief Signal Officer for special action. This system parallels in a similar manner that used to supply units of the Regular Army. It is flexible; effective, and provides for supply with a minimum of delay.

Radio Net Used Extensively

The original sent traffic handled by the Army administrative radio system for the CCC in the fiscal year 1938 totaled approximately four million words. Reliance was placed on this system for high-speed communication between Washington offices and the principal headquarters in the field. This radio net makes possible direct communication between Washington and all corps areas and, in addition, includes a considerable number of the district headquarters, particularly those located on Army posts. The War Department is

reimbursed for handling this traffic on an increment cost basis; that is, the additional or out-of-pocket costs incident to handling this traffic are covered by CCC funds.

In the corps areas and districts the principal means of communication is the telephone. Many of the district headquarters are located on Army posts where telephone facilities are available.

This makes it possible to furnish these headquarters communication at a minimum cost. Except for a limited number of isolated stations, all camps have telephone connections.

In five of the nine corps areas, the telephone is supplemented by the radio. These five corps areas include the less densely settled areas of the United States, with some relatively inaccessible camps. The radio provides the only means of communication for a number of these isolated stations. Approximately 250 camps and a considerable number of the district headquarters in the 5 corps areas mentioned above have their own radio stations, which are equipped for two-way communication.

Although wire communication supplemented by radio, as mentioned above, is provided to all corps and district headquarters and to practically all camps, the cost of communication in the CCC accounts for a relatively small percentage of the total cost of operating the CCC. Costs have been held down by use of the facilities of the War Department's administrative system and of existing telephone systems in Army posts, and by restricting telephone toll calls to important matters.

Fiscal

The Chief of Finance, U. S. Army, is the Fiscal Agent, Civilian Conservation Corps.

Religious Affairs

The Chief of Chaplains supervises religious ministrations in the CCC. Reserve chaplains are called to active duty at the rate of one to eight camps. They are augmented by contract clergymen and volunteer clergymen for isolated camps.

The cooperation of churches in communities adjacent to camps has been gratifying, and has contributed largely to the success of the religious work.

The Department of the Interior and the CCC

(Excerpts from a Report Furnished by the Department to the Director, CCC)

Civilian Conservation Corps companies assigned to the technical supervision of five bureaus of the Interior Department gave advancement during the 1938 fiscal year to conservation and recreation projects, with important bearing on some of the most significant economic and social aspects of American life. The variety of work undertaken by the Corps with the guidance of these agencies reflects to appreciable degree the broad functions of the Department itself.

During the year there was an average of 404 camps, with a total average enrollment of approximately 65,500 working on projects throughout the country under the direction of the General Land Office, Office of Indian Affairs,¹ Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, and Division of Grazing. From stemming the threats upon industrial and agricultural resources from uncontrolled fire and water, to the protection and conservation of select areas for recreational use, the CCC has marched steadily forward with a program of serious work which pays its greatest dividends in human welfare.

The year's work brought to 17 the number of separate coal bed fires brought under control at Federal coal deposits in Wyoming where losses of millions from the burning out of rich veins have been steadily reduced since the CCC started this difficult job in 1933. Indians on Government reservations made notable advancement with the work of protecting and conserving the lands held in special reserve for them. Improvement of the economic conditions of Indians continued hand in hand with work accomplishments.

Protection of the Nation's investment of \$250,000,000 in reclamation of desert lands for agricultural purposes, development of wildlife refuges, and rehabilitation of reclamation projects was continued by camps under supervision of the Bureau of Reclamation. Under National Park Service technical direction enrollees carried forward a program of protection, conservation, and development for use in national parks and monuments, State, county and metropolitan parks and recreation areas, and recreational demonstration areas. Forest areas were protected against fire, erosion brought under control, camping, hiking, and swimming facilities extended or improved, and water and sanitary systems built or enlarged. The Service also supervised the work of CCC enrollees in the territories and insular possessions. Operations directed by the Division of Grazing continued to safeguard the interests of cattlemen and protect and conserve the public range areas of the country.

¹ Additional average enrollment of nearly 7,000.

General Land Office

The steady battle against outcrop fires in the valuable Federal coal fields of Wyoming, waged by the Civilian Conservation Corps since 1933 under technical supervision of the General Land Office, has been one of the most persistent efforts of the Corps. Prior to establishment of the first camp of 200 men at Gillette, Wyo., immediately after organization of the CCC, no effort had been made anywhere in the United States to control or extinguish such fires, involving coal beds ranging from 20 to 100 feet in thickness.

In addition to the work of suppressing coal fires in the Little Thunder Basin of Wyoming, two camps were transferred June 1, 1938, to supervision of the General Land Office from the Forest Service for duty on the O and C lands in Oregon. These units, at Sittum and McKinley, Oregon, were engaged during June in fire hazard reduction and fire suppression work in the timber areas where immense values are involved on the O and C lands.

Where conditions permit, the fire is completely removed, the coal faces are exposed to the air to allow underlying coal to cool off, and then the faces are recovered with fine dirt and sand. When the covering is too thick to permit complete removal, as much as possible of the burning coal is dug out, the faces covered as before, and all cracks in the surface above and below the coal bed are filled with fine dirt or sand and well tamped to prevent further weathering of the bed and possible re-ignition of the coal. Terracing in the solid strata to prevent settling of the cover from the coal faces is used extensively, as are small erosion dams to keep the toes of the slopes from washing away.

Office of Indian Affairs

Initiation of the Civilian Conservation Corps program came at a time when the Indians of the United States were suffering from the combined effects of prolonged economic depression and a series of unusually dry seasons throughout the Great Plains and the Southwest regions, extending from the Canadian border on the north to the Republic of Mexico on the south, and from the Mississippi on the east to the Colorado on the west. Their response to the opportunity afforded them for work on forest and range improvement was enthusiastic and they have continued to exhibit wholehearted interest in the conservation program. The physical improvements on Indian reservation lands and the impulse to improve economic conditions among the Indians resulting from this program have attracted widespread attention.

During the fiscal year 1938, the average daily number of enrollees was 6,908. Due to the large number of work eligibles at some Indian agencies, employment was rotated, and therefore approximately 9,500 Indians participated in the Civilian Conservation Corps program during the year.

Although a reduction in the program necessitated a reduced personnel overhead, it is significant that Indian preference in supervising and facilitating positions continued wherever possible. The employment record for skilled, facilitating, and supervising positions was 438 Indians as contrasted with 344 whites.

The following major items of work were among those accomplished during the fiscal year 1938:

Telephone lines.....	miles ..	668
Fire breaks.....	do ..	95
Truck trails.....	do ..	733
Horse trails.....	do ..	237
Fences.....	do ..	862
Springs, water holes, small reservoirs, and well development.....	units ..	585
Impounding and large diversion dams.....	do ..	142
Insect and tree pest control.....	acres ..	66, 661
Erosion control check dams:		
a. Permanent.....	units ..	3, 003
b. Temporary.....	do ..	397
Vehicular bridges.....	do ..	56

Numerous other types of work were completed in a varied program. Approximately 11 percent of total man work-days was expended on maintenance of improvements completed during 4 years of Indian Emergency Conservation Work.

An enrollee program of welfare, instruction, and recreation is organized as a distinct yet integrated function of the program, based on the needs and interests of the men not only as enrollees but, above all, for self-supporting citizenship. The enrollee program varies with the local situation, but is carried out always in conjunction with other CCC operations and other Indian Service Divisions, especially Education and Extension. Generous support has been received from the cooperating Indian Service employees and others. Welfare operations endeavor to serve the objectives of physical well-being, morale, and contentment of CCC-ID groups and of practical service to the individual in the forms of guidance and counsel, in-service placement and training, savings, and outside employment. Recreation includes standard sports, interproject competitions, indoor entertainments, etc. Instruction is both on the job and off in a four-point program of project training (in connection with CCC-Indian Division production); vocational training and cultural training (both with the cooperation of Indian Service Divisions and personnel); and health training (in cooperation with the CCC-ID safety activity and the Indian Service Health Division).

Fatalities Reduced²

Reports for the fiscal year indicate 6 enrollee injury deaths as against 11 for the preceding year, or a reduction of 45.41 percent. It is felt that this appreciable reduction in injury deaths on work projects has been due, in a large measure, to weekly project safety meetings as well as frequent inspection of projects, men and equipment, and the sustained emphasis placed on first-aid and aquatic safety instruction. Proper handling of automotive equipment, hand-tools, explosives, etc., as regards safety precautions, has been a major objective.

All supervisory and facilitating personnel, as well as leaders, assistant leaders, truck drivers, and machine operators, are required to hold Red Cross standard first-aid certificates. Approximately 50 percent of this personnel are in possession of the certificates, and the remainder are receiving instructions toward that end. Many of these also hold instructor's certificates. Most of the enrollees have shown keen interest in the safety program and aptitude in results, and approxi-

² All safety activities of the Corps are under the general direction of the safety engineer in the Office of the Director.

mately 25 percent of them have successfully passed Red Cross examinations for certificates. Numerous courses have been held in life saving and aquatic safety instruction. Approximately 50 men attended CCC-American Red Cross national aquatic centers during the last 2 years throughout the United States.

Bureau of Reclamation

Thirty-four CCC camps allocated to the Bureau of Reclamation operated throughout the year in 14 Western States, carrying forward an extensive conservation program on reclamation projects designed to obtain adequate use of the soil and water resources of the semiarid sections of our country.

Investment of the United States in the reclamation of desert lands for agricultural purposes through application of water to the fertile soil of the western valleys, totals more than \$250,000,000. Protection of this huge investment is one of the chief functions of the Reclamation-CCC camps, and is being achieved by rehabilitation of the canal systems and accessory structures carrying water to the farm lands. Through CCC forces, provision of supplemental water supplies to those reclamation projects suffering from the recent years of drought has also been of immeasurable value in relieving the irrigation settler from the prospect of abandoning his homestead.

Auxiliary CCC programs on reclamation projects include provision of recreation facilities at irrigation storage reservoirs; development of wildlife refuges at such reservoirs in cooperation with the Biological Survey; control of rodents; and experimental work to determine low cost practical methods of eradicating noxious weeds.

Goal Is Lasting Improvements

In rehabilitating the reclamation projects, the activities of the CCC forces were directed primarily in a program of permanent improvements. This was accomplished by removal of deteriorated wooden water control structures in the canals, such as checks, drops, turnouts, etc., and replacement of them with permanent concrete structures; riprapping of canals and structures with rock or gravel to control erosion; excavation of silted canals to their original sections, insuring delivery of sufficient Government irrigation water to the farms; lining of canals with concrete, where necessary, to stop seepage losses in porous soils or breaks in canal banks from burrowing rodents; building of operation roads on canal banks to provide adequate inspection facilities for the project operating personnel; reconstruction of deteriorated Government telephone lines and fences along Federal rights-of-way.

Some of the more important operations in progress during the 1938 fiscal year include completion of reconstruction of the lower embankment of Deer Flat Reservoir on the Boise Federal reclamation project in western Idaho. This embankment, in reality an earth dam 6,800 feet in length, has been blanketed by CCC enrollees with hand placed rock riprap on the upstream face, surmounted by a masonry parapet wall. This protection work permanently eliminates the former erosion of the dam by wind and wave action, which, prior to the

commencement of CCC work, was seriously threatening the life of the structure.

Large Projects Under Way

Another outstanding job is on the Rio Grande Federal reclamation project in southern New Mexico, where the Box Canyon Dam was 98 percent complete at the end of the fiscal year. CCC forces are building this large masonry structure 50 feet high and 220 feet long to control the serious flash floods occurring during the summer season and destroying Government canals crossing the mouth of the canyon below.

Also completed, during the summer of 1937, was the clearing of the Clear Creek Reservoir, an irrigation water storage unit of the Yakima Federal reclamation project in central Washington. CCC forces have been at work each summer since 1935, removing dead timber from this reservoir high in the Cascade Mountains. Completion of this work insures trouble-free operation of the Government dam and outlet works connected with this reservoir, as well as removal of unsightly debris from one of the outstanding scenic regions of the United States. Control of the famous Yellowstone River as it passes through the Huntley Federal reclamation project, east of Billings in southern Montana, was advanced with the construction of additional jetties forcing the river currents into the center of the stream channel and eliminating erosion of valuable farm lands immediately adjacent to the river.

During the past winter, CCC forces on the Newlands Federal reclamation project in western Nevada cleaned and repaired the spillway surfaces at Lahonton Dam. This work was particularly important because the reservoir overflowed in the spring of 1938 for only the third time since it was placed in operation in 1915. As emergency work, CCC enrollees from reclamation camps, augmented by enrollees loaned by the Division of Grazing, reconstructed the Malone Diversion Dam on the Klamath Federal reclamation project in southern Oregon. This dam was partially destroyed during a high flood early in December 1937, and its restoration to service by June of 1938 was essential to insure uninterrupted irrigation of the farm area adjacent to the dam. Through the efforts of the CCC this objective was achieved.

1,000-Foot Dam in Montana

CCC men have developed supplemental water supplies for reclamation projects through the construction of small reservoirs and the building of feeder canals, bringing additional water to existing reservoirs. In Utah the past fiscal year witnessed completion, except for the parapet and curb wall, of the Midview Dam, near Bridgeland, in the eastern part of the State. The 5,000-acre-foot reservoir created by this dam is filled twice a year to supply additional water to the Moon Lake Federal reclamation project.

On the Huntley Federal reclamation project in southern Montana, the Anita Dam, an earth structure 1,000 feet long and 40 feet high, was completed and placed in operation to conserve the flow of water and provide supplemental storage for the eastern portion of this project. On the Newlands reclamation project in Nevada, the "S-Canal" regulating reservoir with capacity of 1,500 acre-feet was

completed by CCC enrollees within the fiscal year. This reservoir conserves irrigation water for the project that would otherwise be wasted from the power plant operations at Lahonton Dam. In connection with the Moon Lake project in Utah, the CCC has begun construction on the 17-mile Yellowstone feeder canal, designed to supplement and insure an adequate supply of water for this Federal project.

Rodent Control Prosecuted

Control of rodents, principally the pocket gopher and the ground squirrel, was continued throughout the fiscal year, 540,000 acres on Government projects having been treated. The menace of noxious weeds has been constantly increasing on the reclamation projects. The canal system affords excellent transportation of seeds to all parts of the irrigated land, and the problem of eradication and control is a complex as well as a serious one. CCC forces do not enter on private lands to eradicate weeds, but the farmers are shown by demonstration on Government tracts the methods of attacking the different types of weeds. Sample demonstrations are also conducted on the Government canals for the benefit of the operating personnel, and experiments with different types of grasses that will crowd out weeds on canal banks and perhaps afford a pasture crop as well, are in progress on many projects.

During the year, increasing attention was given to the job-training aspects of CCC operations. The work on reclamation projects involving, for example, the building of concrete and masonry water control structures, the mechanical moving of large quantities of earth, and the construction of simple roads, with related phases of the construction work, all afford a wonderful opportunity for the eager-to-learn boy to acquire training of great value to him when he leaves the Corps. Through a practical arrangement of training on the job, followed by classroom work after hours, combined with a system of outlines and reports inaugurated during the fiscal year, the entire project training program has rapidly advanced, benefiting not only the individual enrollee, but also the work projects through increased efficiency.

National Park Service

The joint conservation and recreation program of the CCC under technical supervision of the National Park Service was carried on during the year by an average of close to 52,600 enrollees in 324 camps. The year closed with 294 camps assigned to this Service, compared with 418 on July 1, 1937. These included 78 on continental national parks and 216 on State, county, and metropolitan parks and recreation areas and recreational demonstration areas. The work of companies on State and local parks is supervised jointly by the National Park Service and the local authorities.

The Department of the Interior was allotted 1,200 enrollees for projects in the territories and insular possessions. In the Territory of Hawaii, 800 men are enrolled in the Corps, 200 of whom are at work in Hawaii National Park and 600 on lands of the Territorial government. Wild sheep, goats, and boar which destroyed vegetation and prevented natural regeneration were materially reduced in number and important areas were fenced and planted. By the end of

the year, 10,725,000 trees had been planted on 21,450 acres since the program was started. Three hundred enrollees were authorized for St. Thomas and 100 for St. Croix in the Virgin Islands. Old roads were widened, realigned, and put in condition, and general conservation work performed by these men.

For the first time in the history of the CCC, enrollees were transported from the States to a territorial possession. Two hundred men selected from Oregon and Washington were organized for 1938 summer work in a camp established in Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska.

Varied Character of the Work

Approximately 2,300 enrollees continued projects on recreational demonstration areas, of which 46 are under development by the National Park Service in 24 States. Operations include the building of adequate systems of control roads, water and sanitary systems, central administration and service groups, facilities for centralized feeding, decentralized camping, and such activities as swimming, boating, hiking, and picnicking. General conservation treatment is also applied on each area, and facilities for day use such as picknicking are provided on certain of the areas.

CCC enrollees have given material assistance with the Park, Parkway, and Recreational-Area Study which is being conducted jointly by the National Park Service and the States. This study includes determination of the amount of use given existing park and recreational facilities, and enrollees are used to make an accurate check of visitors at various areas.

During the fiscal year the National Park Service conducted an intensive program designed to reduce accidents and promote safety in general among CCC enrollees. The three camps in the Virgin Islands reported no lost time accidents, and the camp in Hawaii National Park recorded a slight increase in lost time accidents over the previous fiscal year. The nine units in the Territory of Hawaii achieved a substantial decrease in their lost time accident rate, but still have a much higher frequency than the camps in continental United States. No fatalities were reported in Hawaii.

*Safety of the Enrollees Stressed*³

Weekly safety meetings for enrollees, crew safety instruction on the job, training of truck and heavy equipment operators, first-aid training courses, appointment of a safety assistant to the superintendent on each project, dissemination of safety instructions and information and publications from the Washington office, study of accident experiences with particular references to causes and conditions, all have contributed to improvement of the safety record.

A reduction of 56 percent in fire losses to CCC buildings and equipment was effected for the fiscal year, and this is attributed largely to additional fire prevention and protection standards set up by the CCC in the early part of 1937.

³ All safety activities of the Corps are under the general direction of the safety engineer in the Office of the Director.

During the year the project training program was improved through clarification of functions and responsibilities in an agreement between the technical services and the Army, approved by Director Fechner, which has made possible a more effective program in the field. More intensive instruction was given both through printed matter and meetings in the field. Quarterly reports, uniform with those used by the Department of Agriculture, were begun, and these have produced definite proof of the value of project training, both to the enrollee and to the work.

Studies made during the year show that enrollees are going out to about 160 different types of employment, of which perhaps 40 take the greater number of CCC men. All training has been done in close cooperation with the Department of Agriculture to keep activities uniform in the field.

Better Training in Fire Protection

During the year intensive fire protection training was given to CCC supervisory personnel and enrollees in the national and State park camps which are called upon for forest fire suppression work.

The camps were given instruction in the importance and need for conservation of our natural resources, especially protection from fire.

The training program consisted of five parts with instruction, demonstration, and actual practice:

1. Fire prevention training including care with smoking materials, burning operations, fire hazard reduction activities, and public fire prevention contact work.
2. Training in the proper handling, use, and inspection of fire tools and equipment, and in crew organization.
3. Safety on the fire line was stressed and safe practices demonstrated.
4. Selected enrollees were given special training in the use of such equipment as power pumpers, radio, fire truck and fire lookout operation.
5. Supervisory personnel, rangers, and fire guards who handle enrollees on fires, were trained in the organization and leadership of crews and were impressed with their responsibility for safe and efficient handling of the men, inspection of their outfits and equipment, and supervision of their work.

The Army cooperated in the training programs with demonstrations of model fire camps and supervision of first-aid training.

The CCC enrollees have demonstrated that they are extremely capable as fire fighters if given proper leadership and training. It has been the endeavor of the National Park Service to prepare them for continuing and even improving the already magnificent record of fire protection that the camps have established in the parks during previous years.

Achievements in Various Areas

Dozens of State parks and recreation areas throughout the eastern portion of the United States were the scene of continued CCC work operations during the year for the construction of buildings, impounding dams, beaches, picnic grounds, parking areas, trails, roads, bridges, water systems, and various other facilities to adapt these areas to safe and convenient public use. Of special note among CCC achievements in this region are the dams at Swift Creek and Montgomery Bell Recreational Demonstration Areas, in Virginia and Tennessee, respectively; the mountain drives at Darling, Ascutney, and Okemo State Forest Parks in Vermont, and the protective sea groins at Fort

Clinch State Park, Fla. Outstanding in the way of buildings are the lodges at Tishomingo State Park, Miss., and Margaret Lewis Norrie State Park, N. Y., and an archeological museum at Mound Park, Ala.

One of the most interesting CCC projects in the East is the historical restoration work at Fort Frederick, Md., and similar but more limited operations at Fort Clinch, Fla., and Fort Morgan, Ala. Work was continued for the establishment of Longfellow-Evangeline State Park, La., as a semirural shrine embodying the traditions of the Acadian exiles of the middle eighteenth century. In the same category of work is the restoration and preservation of Hopewell Village, pre-Revolutionary iron-making center now within the French Creek Recreational Demonstration Area near Birdsboro, Pa. This particular project has been started with reinforcement of the blast furnace itself.

Of educational importance is the work of the Corps on the Cornell University Arboretum, N. Y., and the Florida Botanical Gardens in Florida. In several Eastern States park museums are under construction and good progress was made with them during the fiscal year.

Particularly noteworthy are the developments for conservation and use continued in Shenandoah National Park, Va.; on the Blue Ridge Parkway, and in Great Smoky Mountains National Park, N. C. and Tenn.

In the Great Plains country, the work of the CCC under National Park Service supervision has been directed to provide for a wide variety of recreational potentialities and needs—from the population concentrations in Indiana, Michigan and Illinois to the less inhabited regions of Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado, and from the rural and scenic regions of Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas to the playgrounds of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

Large Campground at Yellowstone

In Yellowstone National Park, Wyo., the first and largest of the national parks, CCC men have undertaken, among other developments, the construction of a major campground at Mammoth Hot Springs. Besides materials costing \$61,000, this project will require 10 years of labor. It will be one of the most important camping areas in the park and will provide modern facilities for those campers desiring to camp in the hot springs and game range portion of the park.

The new Falls River Pass road built by the Bureau of Public Roads in Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo., has greatly increased use of the park. CCC forces are obliterating many miles of old road no longer needed, landscaping roadsides, and developing the Falls River Pass campground with adequate water and sanitary facilities. Timber Creek campground is also being made ready for public use.

Two CCC camps at Isle Royale National Park (Proposed) in Lake Superior are developing boat dock, warehouse, office, residence, and sewer and water facilities for the headquarters area on Mott Island, and excellent progress is being made with this work.

In 13 States of this region the CCC is at work in State, county, and metropolitan parks and recreation areas, giving protection to the areas and providing a wide variety of essential facilities for the comfort and convenience of visitors.

Skokie, Ill., Largest Single Job

The largest single CCC project under National Park Service supervision is the flood control and drainage work in the Skokie Valley, Ill., where recreational developments for Chicago's millions are the principal objective. The Red Rocks amphitheatre, nestled in the mountains above Denver, Colo., is another outstanding CCC project, which will be a cultural asset to metropolitan Denver and tourists from other parts of the country. Flood control and parkway development along the Milwaukee River and other streams leading into Milwaukee, Wis., have created beauty lanes and excellent recreation for the city. Increased demand for winter sports prompted CCC development of such facilities at the Grayling winter sports area in Michigan and Rib Mountain State Park, Wis., during the fiscal year.

Mountain and desert areas of the Southwest, some of them formerly classed as wastelands, have been transformed by the CCC into parks whose recreational facilities are being used by increasing thousands of people. More than mere recreational areas, the parks, all of them wildlife refuges, have created educational and scientific interest, and are being used as classrooms by nature-study groups.

Public appreciation of these accomplishments is indicated both in extensive use of the various facilities, and in widespread cooperation. The National Park Service is receiving in solicited suggestions for mapping out future development programs.

Roads and trails have been built to make these various areas accessible and usable. Picnic units, comfort stations, shelters, piped water, and campgrounds have been provided. Artificial lakes and naturalistic swimming pools have been created where water could be made available. Two wells that were drilled in the park at Tucumcari, N. Mex., produced water in such volumes for a swimming pool that will be ready for use next summer, that the city drilled a third well in the park for the town's general water supply.

Mobile Group of Navajo Indians

One of the most unique CCC projects is that to which a mobile unit of Navajo Indians has been assigned in the Southwest, to stabilize ruins of prehistoric dwellings that were built and occupied centuries ago by ancestors of these modern artisans. Preserved as national monuments, because of their historical and archeological importance, some of these ruins have been seriously damaged by wind and rain. The Navajos, under supervision of National Park Service archeologists, are making such repairs as are presently possible, and working to minimize further damage. One of the ancient dwellings whose years are being extended by this work is the five-story Pueblo Bonito, with its 800 rooms, in the Chaco Canyon National Monument, N. Mex. This is believed to be one of the largest apartment houses built anywhere in the world, prior to about 1887. It dates back to 919 A. D.

Winter sports have become increasingly popular in Hyde State Park, above Santa Fe, as the result of work the CCC completed there last fall. Ski areas previously provided for novices and veterans were widened and lengthened. Above these main areas, a trail three-quarters of a mile long was cleared to the upper regions of Little

Tesuque Canyon, for use by more experienced skiers. The upper regions have an altitude of nearly 10,000 feet. A modern ski shelter is planned to be ready for next winter.

Eight New Oklahoma Parks

Oklahoma, where no State parks existed prior to the coming of the CCC, now has a chain of eight such areas. Swimming facilities have been provided and are being extensively used in six of these parks. A naturalistic swimming pool will be ready in a seventh park next summer. Formal opening in June of one of these parks, Lake Murray, to a limited season for fishing, attracted several thousand anglers throughout Oklahoma, and from points in Texas. It marks the first season fishing has been permitted in this 2,300-acre lake whose waters eventually will cover about 6,000 acres.

In Arkansas, CCC development was completed in two areas, Crowley's Ridge State Park, near Walcott, and Boyle Metropolitan Park, in Little Rock. Two additional projects were started in State parks, one at Lake Catherine, near Hot Springs, and the other in the Buffalo River State Park, near Yellville.

Artificial lakes are nearing completion in a number of the Texas parks, where swimming and boating will be major attractions next year. Bathhouses also are under construction in these areas.

In the Far West, CCC development programs under the supervision of the National Park Service in cooperation with State authorities were completed in Twanoh and Ginkgo Petrified Forest State Parks in Washington; Castle Crags State Park, and Brand (Glendale Metropolitan) Parks in California. Each of these parks has been occupied by the CCC at intervals during the last 3 years. The work completed was in accordance with master plans prepared for these areas, and will enable them to function as complete park developments.

California Mission Being Restored as Park

Three unusual and interesting CCC projects were continued during the year. These are the restoration of La Purisima Mission near Lompoc, Calif.; construction of the Mountain Theater in Mount Tamalpais State Park, in Marin County, Calif., and the building of the Farmington Bay Waterfowl Refuge on the shores of Great Salt Lake near Salt Lake City, Utah.

La Purisima Mission, now a State historical monument administered by the California Division of Parks, is fast becoming recognized as one of the most interesting of the California missions. The restoration work being done by the CCC camp stationed there has drawn wide acclaim from historians, archeologists, and students as one of the most carefully studied and painstakingly performed restorations now in progress anywhere in the country.

The Mountain Theater in Mount Tamalpais State Park continues to grow in capacity as row after row of stone seating is installed. Stones of great size are being used. The structure is literally a part of the mountain side and should prove to be one of the most lasting monuments to the constructive ability of the CCC.

Work on the Farmington Bay Waterfowl Refuge is being done in

cooperation with the Utah Fish and Game Commission, which will administer the area upon completion.

All of the national parks and seven national monuments in the Far West region benefited from the presence of one or more CCC camps during the year. Mount McKinley National Park received its first camp in June 1938. Since enrollees were not available in Alaska, the personnel of the camp was recruited in the States of Washington and Oregon and sent by steamer from Seattle.

Basic Facilities Provided

CCC work has been in progress in some of the larger State parks in this section since April 1933. During this 5-year period these areas have been provided with many of the basic facilities necessary for their successful use by the public. Among the areas that have become important recreational units as a result of the CCC program and upon which work was continued during the last year are: Moran, Millersylvania, and Riverside State Parks in Washington; Jessie M. Honeyman, Saddle Mountain, and Silver Creek Falls State Parks in Oregon; Humboldt Redwood, California Redwood, Pfeiffers Redwood, and Cuymaca Rancho State Parks in California; and Heyburn State Park in Idaho.

Some of the most interesting CCC activities have centered in Boulder Dam Recreational Area, Nev. Two camps stationed there have done much to create the facilities that are making for the phenomenal success of the area as a recreational center. The airport at Boulder City, which recently became a division point for transcontinental air lines, was built largely by the CCC. The interesting archeological excavations along the shores of Lake Mead that have won Nation-wide attention were continued during the year.

Storm damage of considerable extent occurred in many of the parks during the last winter. Where camps were present in the area, such damage was kept to a minimum through prompt action of the work crews in clearing log jams in streams, keeping drains open, and similar alert action. Unavoidable damage was in most cases repaired promptly through approved job channels.

A great deal of rescue work, searching for lost persons, and similar tasks, were performed, as in years past. The most outstanding event of this kind was the discovery in Yosemite National Park of the wreckage of an air liner by a former enrollee, and the use of the Wawona Camp as a base for the subsequent expeditions to the scene of the wreck.

Division of Grazing

Measures instituted to alleviate conditions in imminent need of correction to conserve the forage resources of the public domain areas, such as rodent and pest eradication and control and the eradication of poisonous weeds and plants show a sharp decline which is a healthy condition and indicates a successful program which has now developed into a yearly mop-up of small extent to prevent recurrence.

Principal improvements designed and planned for the conservation, control, and management of range areas to facilitate rehabilitation and stabilization of the stock industry have shown a steady increase. The adoption of standard engineering methods and prac-

tices peculiar to the characteristics of the several areas involved has resulted in increased efficiency and more permanent and enduring structures. Much of the credit must go to the enrollees who are better acquainted with the purposes through added experience, training, and interest. Primary examples are water development projects, including wells, springs, and holding reservoirs and check and impounding dams which have increased the water reserves substantially, truck and stock trails, corrals, cattle guards, etc., which permit the orderly and reasonable use of the range areas. Preventive and corrective erosion projects add to the general improvement.

A reorganization of the administrative set-up by decentralizing into State regions recently accomplished has already resulted in closer supervision and administration of camp activities. Unquestionably the operation and maintenance of equipment will show a decided improvement.

The Department of Agriculture and the CCC

(Excerpts from a Report of the Department of Agriculture to the Director, CCC)

The Department supervises work of CCC camps from the Arctic Ocean to the Caribbean, from the North Atlantic almost to the Gulf of California.

Actual accomplishments on the ground, in every State and in outlying Territories and insular possessions, during the past 5 years of the CCC, have been enormous, a mighty contribution to America's conservation program. This record of real accomplishments set by the CCC during its first 5 years of existence will be continued and even bettered during the coming years. The Corps has struck its stride.

Departmental bureaus most active in technical supervision of CCC work projects include the Forest Service, Bureau of Biological Survey, Soil Conservation Service, Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of Animal Industry (National Agricultural Research Center). Other departmental bureaus have also contributed measurably to the program and some of their work will be touched upon below.

Some of the outstanding accomplishments of the CCC for the Forest Service during the past fiscal year throughout the United States (including Alaska and Puerto Rico) are as follows:

Forest Service

Forest Protection

A major job of the CCC continued to be protection against forest fires. This was not only direct attack, such as fire fighting (total of 310,888 man-days spent), but also work on protective improvements and developments. Federal forest officers reported 1937 as the best forest fire season on record. While the number of fires increased, the acreage burned over and the losses were far below normal. The larger credit for this record must go to the CCC. Enrollees did outstanding work in combating the red menace, risking life and limb again and again. And here grateful tribute is made to the 10 CCC enrollees who gave their lives on the Blackwater fire front, Shoshone National Forest in Wyoming, on August 21, 1937: Clyde Allen, Roy Bevins, Ambrocio Garza, John B. Gerdes, Will C. Griffith, Mack T. Mayabb, George E. Rogers, Earnest R. Seelke, Rubin D. Sherry, and Joe Zavala.

The CCC built and/or maintained 28,882 miles of telephone lines, and 540 lookout houses and towers. A total of 4,906 miles of truck trails and minor roads was built, and 47,285 miles maintained or bettered primarily for protection purposes; 12,140 miles of horse and

foot trails built and/or maintained; and 1,070 foot, horse, and vehicle bridges constructed. A total of 2,193 miles of fire-breaks was built and bridges constructed. A total of 2,193 miles of fire-breaks built and 4,280 miles of road and trailside were cleared of fire hazards.

In addition to fire protective work, enrollees carried on control work against forest insects on some 994,664 acres, while blister rust, Dutch elm, and other tree diseases were fought on 518,471 acres during the year.

Forest Improvements

During the past fiscal year work was continued on improvement of timber stands on 304,570 acres. Timber estimating was done on 1,921,831 acres. Reforestation or planting of tree seedlings increased, a total of 209,930 acres being planted. A new planting record for the national forests was established when 132,440 acres were set out. On the average, 1,000 young trees are planted to an acre; this would then be approximately 132,440,000 young trees planted on national forest lands alone. The 1937 planting brings the total on national forests in the past 10 years up to 597,000 acres, of which 502,000 acres have been planted during the past 3 years, and very largely by CCC. On forest nurseries, a total of 359,130 CCC man-days were worked during the past fiscal year. Since 1933, the CCC has established 22 new forest nurseries and enlarged many existing ones. The enrollees collected 82,191 bushels of cones (evergreens) and 488,460 pounds of hardwood seed for future forest planting.

Public Forest Recreation

The development of new public campgrounds, picnic areas, swimming pools, piping in pure drinking water, building of rustic fire-places, tables, seats, and comfort stations, has been an important activity in many CCC camps from the start. This work has continued and broadened during the past fiscal year. A total of 3,171 acres was developed for public recreation, while thousands of other facilities were constructed, including increased developments for winter sports in many parts of the United States, from Maine to Arizona. Some 111 diversion and impounding dams were built, mostly for public recreation. The making available to the public of the recreation and scenic resources of Federal and State forests is justified from the point of public health alone. Rest and relaxation in the forest and enjoyment of their recreation resources are a real contribution to the health and stamina of the American people in which the CCC is playing a very large part.

Range and Wildlife

The national forests are the summer range for many hundreds of thousands of cattle and sheep. The maintenance of an adequate forage cover and available water supplies are, therefore, most important, especially in seasons of drought; utilization of the forage crop through proper distribution of the livestock is also most important. Ground squirrels, prairie dogs, pocket gophers, porcupines and rabbits do much damage to the range. During the last year, CCC enrollees controlled these rodents on some 1,680,980 acres and this work must continue. Poisonous plants and shrubs were eliminated on some

7,448 acres; 18 corrals and 400,135 rods of fence were built to help in better handling and distribution of livestock on national forest ranges.

Wildlife development, improvement, and protection have received greatly increased attention during the past year by enrollees in national and state forest camps. The contribution of CCC to the wildlife resources of this country since 1933 has been very large and very important; in fact, it may be said that during the past 5 years CCC has done more for the wildlife of this country than any other agency.

A total of 591 springs, wells, waterholes and small reservoirs were developed during the past year, while 59,588 man-days were devoted to lake and pond improvement, and 233 miles of streams developed. A total of 178,049,000 young fish-fry or fingerlings were placed in forest waters by the CCC, which brings the immense total for the past 5 years up to 627,377,500.

Work of the CCC in Alaska

During the past fiscal year a new and enlarged CCC program was approved for Alaska. The quota was increased from 800 to 1,200 men and the field of work greatly enlarged.

The new program opened enrollment to Indians and Eskimos. Fifty percent of the total CCC enrollment is now drawn from native population. This fits into the enlarged geographic scope of the new program as well, which authorized work projects within the Kotzebue Sound area (north of Bering Strait), and in native villages on Government land. In the Kotzebue Division, within the drainages of the Rivers Noatak, Kowak and Selawik and along all the Arctic Coastline as far east as Point Barrow, there are 14 villages with native population of 5,000 and a white population of 400. Work within this Division includes the control of predatory animals, control of wolf depredations on reindeer herds by hunting and poisoning, and improvement of reindeer range by the construction of corrals, trails, and shelter cabins.

Work within the native villages includes construction of landing fields, shelter cabins, some log and other igloos of the sod type used on north tundra, truck trails, dog trails for winter, and foot trails. Improvements are also being carried out on school grounds, and community wells and drainage ditches constructed for purposes of much needed sanitation. Some small recreation areas are being developed.

The new program called for continuation of work on the national forest lands. In the past, CCC enrollees have done excellent work on roads and trails and landing places to facilitate use and administration of the forests, and also to encourage greater recreational use. Shelters have been built, special areas developed, and trails cut to open up larger areas. Enrollees, detailed to numerous construction jobs including the building of needed bridges and other structures of the Corps, have received valuable training in various fields of work. Forest fire protection and prevention work in the interior has also been undertaken by CCC enrollees.

Differences in Operations

The Alaskan CCC differs in several respects from the program in the States. In Alaska, the United States Forest Service was designated as the sole Federal agency to handle all phases of the CCC pro-

gram including the enrollment and determination of period of service of the enrollees, feeding and care of the men enrolled, the procurement of equipment and supplies, and the selection of work projects. The disbursement of funds is handled by the Army.

There are no age restrictions applying to CCC workers in Alaska except that they be no younger than 17 years. They may be married. In general, they are quartered in small camps, often on "wannigans," flatboats, towed to project sites by powerboats, but when conditions permit, the men live at their own homes with their families, and, when so quartered, allowed additional money for subsistence. There are maintained, however, excellent camps consisting of neat, movable buildings designed to house four or five men comfortably, and with well-equipped recreation buildings, electric power, and good heating facilities.

CCC in Puerto Rico

There is a very great need for conservation work in Puerto Rico. Out of a total land area of some 2,000,000 acres, there are nearly 500,000 acres which are unproductive. There is a great lack of forest products and at the same time a great need for them. With one-fourth of her land area lying idle, Puerto Rico's problem is rendered more acute by her dense population, which averages nearly one person per acre.

Moreover, because of the steep slopes, the extremely heavy rainfall in the mountains as compared to the scanty precipitation in the plains where the bulk of Puerto Rico's sugar is produced, and the island's dependence on water power for electric current, reforestation of the denuded mountains and the improvement of stream-flow conditions are of great importance.

One of the first tasks undertaken by the CCC in Puerto Rico, was therefore, the expansion of existing Government tree nurseries and the development of additional nurseries to provide adequate planting stock.

Owing to special conditions existent in Puerto Rico, the CCC organization differed somewhat from that in the States. Enrollees were to be selected by the United States Forest Service, which also operated the camps. The Army served only in the capacity of disbursing agents. Enrollment, instead of being limited to single boys, was to include men with families, no age limits being set up. It is estimated that on the average six persons are dependent for a living on the earnings of each enrollee.

Enrollees Are "Family Men"

Enrollees are chosen proportionally from the 72 municipalities on the island, and are assigned, where possible, to projects near their homes; nearly all men are able to spend alternate week-ends with their families. Most of the men when enrolled had been out of work or had had only short periods of employment for some time past, and consequently they were in poor physical condition and with low morale.

Shortly after enrollment, due to regular and balanced diet and the effect of sanitary requirements, they began to gain in weight and work with enthusiasm. Nearly all the enrollees had malaria latent in their

blood. The cool climate of the mountains where most of the CCC projects were located brought this malaria to the surface. By a wholesale use of quinine, hundreds of workmen have been freed of the sickness for the first time in their lives and brought to a state of health which made new men of them. From the beginning, the Puerto Rican CCC contingent had an excellent health record.

The Caribbean National Forest, lying in the rugged Luquillo Mountains in eastern Puerto Rico, was at the inception of the CCC almost entirely devoid of transportation facilities. Consequently, the first camp established on the forest began the stupendous task of hewing a road across the mountains. Engineers have gone on record that this road was one of the most difficult, both to locate and to construct, ever attempted under Forest Service supervision. Portions of the road had to be cut out of vertical cliffs. Most of it is through virgin jungle where the rainfall is over 160 inches a year. This road has opened up a superlatively beautiful country which the CCC has developed into a recreational area whose scenery and climate annually attract tens of thousands of people from the hot plains of Puerto Rico and an increasing number of outside tourists. Swimming pools, trails, picnic and camp grounds, and observation towers have been built. Coincident with completing the heavy road work, the CCC introduced for the first time in the island, various types of mechanical equipment that served as a lesson in increasing work efficiency.

On the Toro Negro Unit of the Caribbean National Forest, and on the Maricao and Guanica Insular Forests, early work of the CCC included roads, trails, timber stand improvements and tree planting, as well as recreational developments.

National Arboretum

A national arboretum is in the making within the District of Columbia. It is located in Northeast Washington just off the Bladensburg Road. Here there have been acquired some 400 acres of rather rolling, partly timbered land which is being developed into an arboretum under the technical supervision of the Bureau of Plant Industry, although the Forest Service here again acts in the role of a CCC contractor for Plant Industry. Funds for acquiring the tract are being provided by the Congress, while one of the two plant industry CCC camps has been assigned to the area since November 1934.

Since that time the work of the Corps on the area has been to get certain necessary basic work done, such as running out the boundaries, building a strong, high and permanent fence, building truck trails and roads and bridges to make accessible for development, ditching, and laying tile for drainage, constructing ponds, removal of dead, diseased and down trees and poison ivy, and general cleanup work. All of this is needed before work can be started to make an arboretum out of the rough, raw land.

Tennessee Valley Authority Projects

The Department of Agriculture through the Forest Service has been charged since 1933 with the responsibility of actual operation of the CCC camps assigned to the Tennessee Valley Authority. This

supervision has been largely that of a contractor who hires and fires, and actually has charge of the field work, under plans and specifications of the owner (TVA), the work subject to the final inspection and acceptance of the Authority.

CCC camps assigned to work on TVA's forestry and soil erosion projects continued to play, during the fiscal year 1938, an essential part in the Authority's integrated water-control program. Upstream engineering and reforestation phases of the Valley-wide soil and water conservation activity were emphasized. Major attention has been given to the restoration of vegetative cover to reduce soil and water losses from noncrop TVA lands adjacent to the reservoirs, and on seriously eroded privately owned lands where navigation and flood control phases are affected.

The value of the CCC as an organized, mobile, labor force in the execution of regional soil and water conservation and water control plans has been further demonstrated; also the value of such an organized labor force to supplement the efforts of other agencies and landowners. The TVA and the camps have worked in close cooperation with state and local conservation agencies in the attack on these problems.

CCC labor enabled the Authority to develop technique simplification in controlled water disposal from terraced lands, in the preparatory work on reforestation on seriously eroded areas, and in forest fire control. These techniques have resulted in satisfactory soil and water conservation at a considerable saving of time and labor per individual project.

Soil Conservation Service

During the past fiscal year the Soil Conservation Service has operated an average of 380 CCC camps in 38 States.

Early in the program it became evident that properly supervised and directed, the CCC camps afforded an excellent opportunity to carry out soil conservation demonstrations in a large number of strategically located problem areas that could not be served with regular funds at the disposal of the Bureau. Additional technicians were placed in camps by the Service and instructions were issued to develop and carry out complete plans of soil and water conservation on the lands on which work was done.

Since that time a well-defined cooperative policy has been evolved; operation costs have been reduced materially through more extensive use of vegetative control measures, and the objective of the adoption of complete plans involving sound land use has been proved feasible.

A Cooperative Work

With the exception of some public range lands in the West, most of the work of Soil Conservation Service camps is performed on private lands. The purpose is that of demonstrating to all farmers how they may conserve soil and water most effectively and most economically. Before any work is done the farmer enters into an agreement with the Government which requires that he contribute materially to the work that is done. Not only does the cooperator perform a portion of the actual corrective work but he agrees to follow a complete

erosion control program including cropping and grazing plans which the Service has worked out with him; he obligates himself to carry out all terms of the agreement for a period of five years and to maintain during that time all structural improvements that have been made.

Before a cooperative agreement is signed a complete farm plan has been devised. These plans must take into account the fact that the land has to furnish the owner a living during the transition from soil wasting to soil conserving practices. A typical agreement might obligate the camp among other things to run lines for terraces, to construct and sod terrace outlets; to run lines for contour cultivation and probably strip cropping, and possibly, to construct a farm pond so that the farmer can better utilize his pastures. If he has gullied fields, the camp may agree to stabilize them, using when possible plants which provide food and cover for wildlife. It may relocate fences to facilitate contour cultivation or to protect tree plantings.

Work Priorities Established

In turn the farmer-cooperator has obligated himself, for example, to follow an approved plan of crop rotation and to sow winter cover crops; to construct and maintain terraces; to construct contour furrows in his pasture which he will lime and mow and will not overgraze. He contracts to remove from cultivation and convert to pasture, woodland or meadow, lands too steep for cultivation. He agrees that he will not graze his woodlands or stabilized gullies. In addition to his other contributions, the cooperator usually furnishes much of the materials needed.

In order to insure better planning, the Service has now established priorities which include various types of work that may be performed by camps provided they are in accord with CCC regulations. Work of greatest value to the land in conserving soil and moisture is given first priority, but in order to keep the men busy at all times, camps may engage in second and third priority work that has somewhat less benefit to the land but is fully justified as having soil and water conservation value. Typical items under second and third priority are (1) stream bank protection work and (2) stabilizing work in large gullies. Included under first priority is emergency work to protect life and property.

Due to the type of work required in soil conservation operations the Service has in the past found it difficult in some localities to provide suitable labor for enrollees during the winter months. The reports of man-day accomplishments for the winter of 1937-38, however, show an improvement of approximately 20 percent over the winter of 1936-37.

In some instances it has been practicable to cooperate with other agencies which operate CCC camps in order to effect better utilization of enrollee labor. During the past year this Service has loaned men to the United States Forest Service, Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, National Park Service, and Division of Grazing. This practice is desirable because it makes possible more efficient operation of the Corps. The increased man-day accomplishment in the camps, however, is due primarily to improved planning.

National Agricultural Research Center

The National Research Center of the Department of Agriculture is located at Beltsville, Md., 12 miles northeast of Washington. Here are carried on various research projects and studies of some 10 bureaus and agencies of the Department. There has been located at Beltsville for over 25 years an agricultural research station; this was later greatly enlarged into the National Agricultural Research Center.

The general CCC program at Beltsville began in October 1933 and has continued and expanded over an area of some 14,000 acres of Federal land assigned for agricultural experimental purposes to the Bureaus of Animal Industry, Plant Industry, Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Biological Survey, Dairy Industry, Food and Drug Administration, Forest Service, and Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture; and the Bureau of Standards, of the Department of Commerce. CCC camps at Beltsville were formerly assigned to the Bureau of Animal Industry but are now allotted to the Research Center as such.

The CCC programs on the various areas assigned to the different bureaus are much the same in general types of work performed, a notable exception being the construction of a large impounding dam on the Patuxent Wildlife Refuge near Bowie, Md.

The work of the three CCC companies at the Center is largely functionalized for purposes of smooth administration as well as effective work, one camp handling all road work, another all machinery repair and construction, while the third does all forestry and landscape work.

The Biological Survey

The Biological Survey, as the official custodian of the wildlife resources of the Nation, has as its major responsibility the preservation of the wildlife population. It is toward this end that maintenance and development of refuges, regulation of shooting, and research work are all directed.

Until 1933 the preservation of the wildlife population appeared to be a hopelessly uphill fight. The breeding stock dwindled gradually at first and then with such alarming rapidity that several wildlife species appeared to be faced with certain extinction. Migratory waterfowl had been driven from their hereditary breeding ranges by ever-expanding agricultural developments, by drainage, and by drought. Past uncontrolled hunting had taken a tremendous toll.

To a lesser degree the same was happening to upland game and big game animals for which suitable ranges were woefully inadequate to support even the remaining limited number. There were in 1933 many refuges under Bureau control but they lacked even preliminary improvements and so were ineffective for wildlife use and betterment.

CCC Came at Opportune Time

The starting of the CCC almost simultaneously with the beginning of the national effort to save the wildlife resources was indeed fortunate. In general the CCC camps have a two-fold Biological Survey objective—first, to make the refuges more attractive to wildlife; and second, to make improvements to facilitate administration. The

first is of greater importance and thus emphasis has been on work to assure even water supplies necessary for flourishing aquatic vegetation, and on restoration of a protective blanket of food-and-cover-producing vegetation to wildlife areas.

In improving refuges for wildlife, the vital relationship of the conservation, use, and control of water to the successful functioning of refuges has received special attention. Biologists and engineers have cooperated to plan dams, dikes, and water-control structures built by CCC enrollees for restoring the most favorable wildlife conditions. Each area is unique and requires its own special measures to remedy. Water levels were stabilized in coastal marshes to benefit vegetation and animal life; and in the dry West, reservoirs were built to conserve spring run-off for keeping up nesting feeding marshes.

In addition to improving water facilities, the CCC has constructed nesting islands ranging from three-fourths mile in length down to the small muskrat-lodge type. The CCC has planted some with grass for duck and shorebird nesting; some with gravelly landing bars for geese; and a few are rocky to attract gulls, terns, cormorants, and other birds. Not only do these islands furnish ideal and relatively safe nesting sites, but they serve also as wave breakers to protect shore lines from erosion and to favor the growth of aquatic food plants.

Natural Conditions Restored

Gathering and planting of marsh and aquatic vegetation, and shrubs, vines, and soil-binding grasses in tremendous quantities by the CCC have also been important, both in increasing wildlife productivity on refuges and in decreasing soil erosion. During the past year alone, more than a million trees were set out by CCC enrollees, mainly to provide windbreaks and wildlife cover, but also to landscape refuge headquarters sites.

The natural vegetative cover on many of the refuges had been all but destroyed because of long droughts, unchecked erosion, and overgrazing. To restore this, approximately 1,000 shelters of various types were built for winter protection of upland game birds and mammals. These were of the lean-to, tepee, and open-brush pile variety. Food and cover-producing shrubs and vines planted nearby will be serviceable later.

Much of the enrollees' time has been devoted to the second fundamental Biological Survey objective—improvements to facilitate management. Truck trails, bridges, lookout towers, fire lanes, telephone lines, small headquarters and utility buildings, seed and tuber-storage cellars have been built. A job of high priority was the building of fences to exclude livestock from refuge areas in order to protect food and cover vegetation and nests. Boundary markers were also put up to deter trespassers and to provide the necessary isolation and protection for wildlife.

Stream and lake-bank protection, soil conservation, general cleanup, and salvaging of old buildings are other types of work which the CCC enrollees have done on the refuge improvement program.

The Continuing Program

Long-range restoration contemplates that in each of the four major

waterfowl flyways there shall be nesting, resting, or feeding grounds and that within upland and big game animal ranges there shall be suitable sanctuary areas developed. As soon as such development of a refuge functions effectively, the CCC camp is moved to another area needing improvements. During the past year planned wildlife improvements were completed by the CCC on many refuge areas and in keeping with the Bureau plan to care for all valuable wildlife species in all sections of the country, new camps were established in Minnesota, Missouri, South Carolina, New York, Virginia, and Delaware. Plans have been made for CCC wildlife camps in Texas, New Mexico, and Louisiana. There is a big and wide field for wildlife work by the CCC for many years in the future.

Bureau of Agricultural Engineering

An average of 32 CCC camps was assigned to the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering during the past fiscal year. These camps were engaged in the maintenance of organized public drainage systems built under state laws to serve agriculture as well as to promote public health, convenience, utility, and welfare. Enrollees from these camps clear and clean out ditches to produce channels of adequate capacity, build water control structures to prevent erosion, and repair levees and tile drains. The restoration of public drainage systems to efficient operation is eliminating floods that are destructive to highways, bridges, cities, and agricultural crops.

The outstanding achievement during the past fiscal year was the widespread interest and cooperation given by local people. The practical manner of project operation has demonstrated the sound principles and effective procedures in organizing and carrying out needed maintenance of drainage works. Advanced engineering practices for determining proper capacity and design of drainage works are used. For example, on March 30 and 31, 1938, Lebanon, Ind., had 3 to 4 inches of rainfall causing flood stages approaching those of the disastrous 1913 flood. Field inspections, made during and following the storm, of 10 reconstructed drainage ditches, showed that not a single ditch had overflowed or had been taxed to its full capacity. In contrast, there was considerable damage to farm lands, roads, bridges and culverts caused by flooding of numerous ditches on which the local enrollees had not worked.

The drainage camps have also given very valuable service in emergency flood situations along the Mississippi and St. Francis Rivers where entire companies worked in flooded sections rescuing persons in distress and transporting them to safety. Forest fires have been extinguished in summer, highways blocked with snow have been opened to traffic, and food has been spread to save wildlife in winter.

Large Outside Contributions

Drainage district organizations contributed heavily in labor, materials, and equipment during the year to assist in clearing 2,400 miles and reexcavating 1,800 miles of channels, and in building nearly 1,000 water control structures. Benefits to over 2,600,000 acres of land have enabled many farmers to overcome financial depression by relieving them of heavily burdensome taxes for public drainage. The

demand for CCC assistance on drainage maintenance has greatly exceeded the ability of the present drainage camps; many requests and applications have been received from areas not now served by these camps.

The Bureau of Plant Industry

Since 1935, the Bureau of Plant Industry has been assigned two CCC camps, one on the National Arboretum in Washington, D. C., and the other at the Cheyenne Horticultural Field Station, Wyoming. The Bureau has never been allotted any camps specifically for forest pathology work, though it has been of tremendous help to the Corps in its work of tree disease control.

A great deal of valuable work was done and results obtained by forest pathologists and entomologists (through the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine) which was of direct and practical application to the daily work of the CCC.

Work on Introduced Diseases

The white pine blister rust, long found in the East and in British Columbia, of more recent years has spread in the Inland Empire and down the Pacific Coast States. The CCC has been an important factor in eradicating currants and gooseberries that serve as alternate hosts for the parasite, thus preventing widespread pine destruction. While technical direction of the control work has been by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, research on the behavior of the rust in the new territory is carried on by the Bureau of Plant Industry, with the help of pathology technicians in carrying over of research results into field operations. Their work during the past year has been particularly valuable in scouting for the advance guard of the disease on its southward march. By this checkup on the spread of the disease to new territory, material aid has been given in placing CCC crews.

In 1933 a twig blight on ponderosa pine of the Southwest reached alarming proportions. It appeared sufficiently serious to require immediate action. Pruning and cutting out of the most seriously affected trees by CCC camps was tried on a large scale followed by obvious reduction in the amount of disease on the areas worked. Intensive studies on the cause of the trouble were needed and were at once begun, as well as scouting for outlying affected areas, carried on with active cooperation from Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

The Dutch elm disease appeared in 1933 in New York and New Jersey. It has been attacked by a number of agencies, including several CCC camps. Scouting as well as laboratory diagnosis were required to distinguish it from two less important native diseases. CCC pathology technicians carried a large part of this diagnostic service. Eradication work heretofore done by the CCC has now been taken over by other organizations, and the CCC pathology technicians on the disease have also been taken over on other funds.

Native Fungi

Pathologists have devoted some time in aiding the growing of CCC forest nursery stock. They have diagnosed diseases, advised as to

preventive methods, and cooperated in trials of general treatment methods on local soils, and on little-known species grown at some new CCC nurseries, work mainly in preventing losses of nursery stock. During the fiscal year, this nursery work has been mainly on broad-leaved planting stock in the Middle West, and on long-leaf pine in the Southeast.

Another type of nursery disease on which assistance was given is a stem rust on two species of southern pine which was found to be much more prevalent than suspected. Grading the nursery stock and removal of the alternate hosts of the fungus from the neighborhood of the nurseries were the remedies.

Information on hardwood cankers was summarized and utilized in advice to work agencies in timber stand improvement. This was important in the handling of eastern sprout hardwoods to minimize future decay hazard. In thinning and pruning of Black Hills ponderosa pine during the past year, investigation showed that fundamental changes were needed in the CCC instructions for a stand improvement here.

Service, Not Research

The work of the forest pathologists and other scientists is now service and not research. Their job now is to bridge the gap between research and operation. They diagnose local difficulties, determine where particular diseases are sufficiently prevalent to require attention, and give specific advice as well as doing general tree-disease educational work in the camps among both the supervisory personnel and the enrollees themselves. Methods of general application are adapted to local use, and inspection of enrollee operations serves to further insure proper technique.

Enrollee Training in Camps

The Department of Agriculture, having the largest number of camps, has the greatest number of enrollees under its general work supervision and therefore might be said to have the greater responsibility in training these young men on field jobs. The CCC supervisory personnel of the various bureaus have taken this responsibility seriously, and never more so than during the past fiscal year.

The change in age limits for junior enrollees from 17 to 23 years sharpened the need for sound CCC vocational training—training in how to work. In the interest of the enrollee's future employability and in order to obtain efficient workers on conservation projects, the camp supervisory and facilitating personnel strengthened the job training program noticeably during the fiscal year 1938.

Industrial training methods have been altered to fit the Corps' peculiar needs. In industry men are trained to do a few specific jobs; in the CCC, training does not stop at development of skill in handling of tools and equipment. Enrollees are given an understanding of reasons for each job and its occupational value outside the Corps. An opportunity is given for further study and experience with the ultimate aim of job placement in work outside the Corps.

Progress Recorded

A system of records has been devised to show the enrollee's progress,

and it serves in effect as a stimulus both to the enrollee and his foreman-instructor. For example, the Driver's Record Book, which is being kept for each enrollee operator of trucks and heavy equipment, has aided many men in securing jobs with truck fleet owners and contractors, for the CCC truck driver must know how to grease, oil, and wash his truck, how to maintain it in perfect working order, and how to make minor repairs, as well as how to drive it.

Technical agency training activities take place both on and off the job. On-the-job training is given on the work projects as individual or group instruction. Off-the-job training is that given on the foremen's and the enrollees' own time. Its purpose is to elaborate on the training given on the job, and to give interested enrollees an opportunity to secure a well-rounded vocational training. Such courses as auto mechanics, carpentry, stone masonry, telephone line work, blacksmithing, blue print reading, electrical wiring, equipment operation and repair, plane surveying, etc., are taught.

Training in Puerto Rico

Forest pathology technicians began educational work among the enrollees during the past fiscal year. In addition to the use of enrollees in making local disease surveys, and testing seedbed disease prevention treatments, in which considerable on-the-job education was involved, the pathologists on timber stand improvement work, provided with projectors and slides, gave tree-disease evening lectures at camps where timber stand improvement work is an important feature.

A more intensive enrollee educational program is being carried on in Puerto Rico camps with the idea of broadening the enrollees' knowledge and viewpoints, giving them a clearer appreciation of the meaning of citizenship, and particularly to fit the men for better positions in later life. This is especially valuable for as a rule the Puerto Ricans are more mature and largely men with families. This educational program has presented real difficulties, however, since most of the natives speak Spanish only and suitable camp reading matter and texts in that language are not available on the island; efforts have been started to remedy this, however.

Above all, the natives are taught sanitation, personal hygiene, and regular living, are being given practical training in many lines of work, both manual and mechanical, heretofore unknown to them, a knowledge of which should enable them to make a better living for themselves and families.

During the past year there has been marked improvement in CCC education in Soil Conservation Service camps. Reports show that, with few exceptions, all are giving a maximum amount of planned job instruction both on the job and during leisure time.

Soil Conservation Service camps are engaged in another type of training slightly different though closely related to the work project. Most of the enrollees are given instruction in the practical application of soil and water conservation methods, much of which is given on the job but leisure time classes are held also. Many enrollees return to farm homes and put into practice their camp-acquired conservation knowledge. Some become interested in soil conservation and enter agricultural schools to continue and extend such training.

For the Corps as a whole, training and guidance activities on the job and in the camp have as their ultimate aim the preparation of the enrollee for his return to the social and economic life of industry. While it is true that all members do not enter into jobs which have a close counterpart in the CCC, the work habits and work philosophies developed in the Corps are valuable assets to the youth who seeks employment.

*Safety*¹

Just as the reduction in enrollee age limits under the CCC act of 1937 (from 17-28 years to 17-23 years) made the need for training more acute, so this age reduction made necessary still greater safety precautions. It was readily realized that very young boys with little or no previous work experience represented an enormous potential safety hazard involving all types of accident causes, including handling of tools, falls of persons, falling objects, handling objects, etc. Then, too, the constant turn-over of enrolled personnel and consequent loss of skilled leaders and truck drivers during the past fiscal year intensified the safety problem.

All supervisory and facilitating personnel were again cautioned to observe safety regulations themselves at all times and to see that enrollees under their control were made similarly safety-conscious, and to make extra efforts in the training of enrollees in the safe use of hand tools and in fact everything concerning safety on the job.

Case histories of actual accidents are supplied to the various camps, in order that enrollees at safety meetings may understand why and how accidents occur so that they will not be repeated.

Bulletin boards at camps carry safety posters and safety information. Various camps also keep on their bulletin boards a running record of how many days have elapsed since a lost-time accident occurred, thus stimulating the enrollees to maintain a good record. Other bulletin boards now present the number of accident-free miles the camp trucks have been driven.

United efforts of CCC agencies in the Department of Agriculture as concerns the safety program have produced results. During the past fiscal year, for example, Biological Survey has had no fatalities and Puerto Rico forestry camps report "with 2,400 men engaged in activities which by their nature had considerable danger, not a single life was lost by accident of any kind."

Constant effort on the part of those responsible for the direction of safety training has made possible in the Soil Conservation camps a reduction of the accident frequency rate from 25.75 per million man-hour exposure (2.06 per 10,000 man-days exposure) in 1937 to a frequency of 18.44 for 1938 (1.48 per 10,000 man days). Forty-four of their camps are reported as having been operated for the past year or more without experiencing a single lost time accident.

The actual results of a practically applied safety consciousness in USDA camps follow:

In July 1937 the accident frequency rate for lost time and fatal accidents per million hours at exposure was 28.31 (per 10,000 man-days, 2.26) while the rate for July 1938 was only 20.75 (per 10,000 man-days, 1.66).

¹ All safety activities of the Corps are under the general direction of the safety engineer in the Office of the Director.

The average accident frequency rate for the first 6 months of the fiscal year was 27.76 (2.22 per 10,000 man-days) while the rate for the last 6 months was 22.07 (1.76 per 10,000 man-days).

It is therefore felt that the safety idea—to do the job and to do it well, but do it safely—has now been quite generally absorbed by the camps and the Corps may look forward to the achievement of a still better safety record.

Future Work for the CCC

The CCC has done a tremendous and a permanent job in all fields of the conservation of natural resources. In addition to actual work accomplishments on the ground, it has stimulated a new interest on the part of states, private individuals, and other federal bodies in conservation, which interest is leading to action over the country.

The work of the Corps is by no means done, however. The job is so immense that it may be said to have made only a splendid beginning. As far as the Department of Agriculture is concerned, briefly these are some of the main activities which should engage the Corps for some years to come:

1. *Tightening of Lines.*—Now after 5 years of CCC activity, it is believed that the time is ripe to reorient somewhat as to what constitutes conservation of our natural resources. It is believed there is a need to draw in the boundary lines of conservation; they may have been pushed too far afield. Public service work which will need a minimum of future maintenance seems one safe and sane yardstick.

2. *Reforestation.*—Much of our 138 million treeless acres can, with CCC toil and time and money, be made green again with living trees. According to Federal estimates, there are over 138 million acres of barren and partly stocked forest land, marginal and submarginal farm and pasture land and prairies in this country which might be growing trees and forests.

In the last 5 years, Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees have planted seedlings on about a million acres of devastated and cutover forest lands, representing more than a billion young trees. During the past 10 years, 597,000 acres have been planted in all national forests. Of this acreage, 502,000 were planted since 1933, largely by CCC enrollees. That is encouraging for there has been reforestation at the rate of slightly over 250,000 acres a year, but a huge job remains to be done. Foresters estimate that on at least 26,000,000 acres of our remaining waste lands trees should be planted. To plant even a fraction of this acreage would require years of work by a Civilian Conservation Corps of 250,000 to 300,000 men.

3. *Forest protection.*—The biggest single contribution that the Corps has made during its first 5 years has been to forest protection. This covers the broad field of protection of forests from fire, insect, and fungus attacks.

The CCC enrollees have fought thousands of forest fires; they have acquitted themselves like men on the front fire line, winning the admiration and praise of seasoned rangers and woodsmen. They are the first to be called on in case a forest fire starts. The unusually good fire seasons claimed by the National Forest and Park Services, as well as State forestry services, have been due essentially to the CCC boys. The CCC must continue to aid in keeping down forest fires.

The battle against bark beetles, pine beetles, elm beetles; white pine weevils, gypsy moths, and grasshoppers is not yet won, even though millions of acres have been covered; it will remain a seasonal battle for some time to come, depending on climates and cycles.

Dutch elm disease, blister rust, twig blight, and other tree fungous diseases are still with us and must be fought year in and year out. Here is much immediate work for many CCC boys. They can do it, for in the past 5 years they have done it on millions of acres.

4. *Wildlife Restoration*.—The Nation has been as profligate with its wildlife as with other natural resources. Certain species have become extinct, others were approaching extinction. Wildlife protection and restoration was considered more or less a fad, a hobby of a relatively few people. The CCC has, during its brief 5 years, done a lot to change these conditions and points of view. The CCC has improved and developed many big game refuges and migratory bird reservations. The CCC boys are doing most of this work of restoration, but again, we have only begun wildlife restoration. We need to give wildlife a better chance in this country. There will be no more sincere supporters of wildlife restoration than the CCC boys who have learned by doing the daily jobs to hasten that restoration.

5. *Soil Conservation*.—Soil Conservation is a big job—saving some of the farm soils before farms and farm homes fall into the gullies. Only a beginning has been made for there is serious sheet erosion on more than 190 million acres, and gully erosion on the staggering area of over 846 million acres. The four and a half million acres of our agricultural land totally destroyed by gullies can never be brought back. The billions of tons of our most fertile soils gone to the sea can never be retrieved. We can only attempt to build up through the years what we have left.

6. *Flood Control*.—Great floods are a real stigma on our efficiency, our foresight, our intelligence. It is estimated that the Mississippi flood of January 1937 alone carried away over 300 million tons of soil above Cairo, Ill.

The CCC has ever been ready and willing to help to the utmost on national emergencies, such as great floods. It is right and proper that they should be used much more on flood prevention, on work and efforts to prevent the heavy losses, by what is known as upstream engineering. The Director made this statement in his talk last January before the National Rivers and Harbors Congress in Washington:

There is a splendid field and a proper one for the Civilian Conservation Corps to engage in those types of upstream engineering which are a necessary part of the national problem of flood control. Small gullies in denuded mountains, bare treeless areas that need again a forest cover, the building of small ponds and reservoirs near the heads of the smaller tributaries of our great rivers—along with continued forest protection activities—would seem to me to be proper work for the Corps. This is especially true when one considers the type of workers in the Corps—young men full of interest and enthusiasm for the outdoors who can be well taken care of in camps located in isolated mountain areas, individual projects small in themselves but extremely important as a part of the whole problem. Such types of work cannot be contracted for and moreover would have little or no appeal to older, more seasoned workers.

Flood control, we all know, is a long-range problem of public necessity. Congress in the Flood Control Act of 1936 has provided for measures of soil erosion prevention and reforestation to supplement and complete the work of the Army Engineers. These "upstream engineering" measures, as they may be called, afford types of work, and under conditions, for which the CCC by its experience is admirably fitted. The Corps stands ready not only to help save lives in time of flood disasters, but to use its man-power to help curb their occurrences.

The Department of Labor and the CCC

(Excerpts from a Report Furnished by the Department of Labor to the Director, CCC)

The record of 5 years reveals that an annual average of more than 350,000 young men have been selected and enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps. In April 1938, the total number of youthful citizens who had sought and gained participation in the camp-work program reached approximately 1,900,000.

During these 5 years the Department of Labor has had national responsibility for the selection of all junior enrollees. In accomplishing this undertaking, the voluntary and uncompensated services of State and local public agencies have been enlisted. Approximately 3,000 local agents, acting under the supervision of State organizations (customarily the public welfare agency of each State), have been charged, each in his own community, with the choice of those eligible youths who are most in need of CCC enrollment opportunities and who seem most eager and able to contribute to the work of the Corps. This choice has been made in conformity to uniform national standards of eligibility and selection approved by the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

It is through this Nation-wide coverage of selecting agents that 252,196 applicants were selected and enrolled under the auspices of the Department of Labor during the fiscal year 1938 to fill vacancies occurring in the 1,500 CCC camps located throughout the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

Major Changes During 1938

In several respects the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, brought with it changes in previous selection trends and practices. Among these were:

(1) The year marked the beginning of selection under modified eligibility standards contained in the new law of June 28, 1937. This legislation established the Corps with more definite employment and vocational training features, and stated that enrollees should be those "unemployed and in need of employment."

(2) The year brought surpluses in the number of applicants eligible and desiring selection. At the same time there was a tendency for members to remain in enrolled status a longer period of time, thus reducing the opportunities for new applicants to fill vacancies. Since there were at quarterly intervals during the year several times as many applicants as there were openings to be filled, it was possible for the selecting agencies to be more highly selective than at any time immediately preceding July 1, 1937.

The year advanced the Corps in the direction of an integrated youth employment program under the new law which removed the

status of a stop-gap emergency agency by giving the organization a 3-year life as a regular establishment of the Federal Government. A corollary of this advance was progress toward a higher professional regard for the importance of selection in the total enterprise. Too, the selecting agencies, both State and local, moved into a broader field of activity, definitely related to the well-rounded success of the Corps, but which had hitherto not been widely explored by these agencies. Typical of this was a greater interest in the social results of selection through follow-up of the enrollee in camp and upon his return to his home community at the completion of CCC service.

Eligibility Under the New Law

Original legislation authorizing the establishment of the CCC program in 1933 (Public, No. 5; 73d Congress) contained few eligibility requirements for men who were to be selected and enrolled in the Corps. The eligibility standards were therefore largely determined by administrative action. The general pattern of these early administrative regulations worked out so well in actual practice that they later served, with slight modifications, as the basis for the more specific law of June 28, 1937 (Public, No. 163; 75th Congress). In passing this law, Congress recognized the desirability of continuing these tested policies of the Director and his Advisory Council.

Originally, in 1933, it was decided that CCC enrollment should be restricted to unmarried male citizens of the United States, between the ages of 18 and 25, inclusive, who were unemployed and in needy circumstances, and who were willing to allot a major portion of their monthly allowance to their dependents. The new law which took effect at the beginning of the fiscal year 1938 applied to the same general youth group.

Eligibility for enrollment in the Corps for junior enrollees was confined to unmarried male citizens of the United States between the ages of 17 and 23, both inclusive, who are "unemployed and in need of employment" and who are willing to allot \$22 per month of their \$30 cash allowance to dependents. Single, unattached young men without dependents are eligible under the new law to be selected and enrolled in the Corps. This group is given permission to deposit (subject to later repayment) \$22 per month in lieu of an allotment to dependents. Slightly more than 3 percent of enrollments made during the year were of this category.

"Recruiting" Scrupulously Avoided

In 1933 instructions issued to State and local selecting agencies stated as a national policy:

Selecting begins then from names on relief lists. If there are not enough voluntary enrollments (applications) from this group in any community, selection may be made from other men who conform to the requirements stated above; but any such contingency is highly improbable, and anything resembling general registration or the stimulation of applications should be scrupulously avoided.

In June 1935, and for the following 2 years, no enrollee was accepted unless his family was certified as receiving or in need of public relief or other assistance. By the act of June 28, 1937, Congress indicated, however, its desire for a policy which, while not proscribing the use of

priorities of need, nevertheless would not limit selections to those from the so-called relief families.

Section 1 of the new law states in part that the Corps is established "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." Nothing in the new law implies that applicants shall be excluded because their families are not in such destitute circumstances as to be dependent upon public relief or welfare aid. The effect of this restatement of policy was undoubtedly to tone up interest in the work of the Corps and to clarify its purposes.

Substantial Contribution to Home Budgets

In the eyes of selecting agents, then, the newly constituted Corps has become something more than an emergency program whose primary purpose is to provide family financial assistance through allotments of pay. Nevertheless, the sharing of family responsibility by enrollees is given constant encouragement, and a large portion of the total CCC yearly budget (about 23 percent) is not spent on the work program at all, but goes directly into the American family purse.

With the necessity to set up a workable method for administering a provision of the basic CCC law which states "enrollees with dependent member or members of their family shall be required * * * to make allotments of pay to such dependents," the following definitions were adopted as of July 1, 1937:

(1) The phrase "unemployed and in need of employment" shall be understood to cover unmarried junior applicants otherwise qualified by age, citizenship, fitness, and character; not regularly in attendance at school; not possessing other regular or full-time employment; who need the employment, the job training, the educational and other opportunities offered by the Civilian Conservation Corps; and who themselves, or whose families, due to financial limitations, are not in a position to secure or provide comparable experience and training.

(2) Dependents shall be understood to include "those members of an enrollee's family who without the allotment of a portion of the enrollee's monthly cash allowance would be unable to maintain a normal or average standard of living in their home community, and who, due to financial limitations, are unable to provide the enrollee with opportunities for attaining experience and training comparable to those available through Civilian Conservation Corps enrollment."

Family Standards of Living

Of the young men selected during the fiscal year 66.75 percent represented families actually receiving relief of some type or certified as eligible for some form of public aid, including work relief. These men made monthly allotments of \$22-\$25 to their families. Through such allotments many families again became completely self-sustaining.

An appreciable group, representing an additional 32.25 percent of the young men selected during the year, could not have been enrolled under the regulations in effect prior to the passage of the new act—enrollees whose personal gains in job morale, health, character development, and specific work experience and skill are unquestionably as great as those of any other enrollee.

This group consists of youths who are all unemployed and in need of employment and who (except for the 3 percent group of single unattached men) represent families below a normal or average standard of living in their home communities. These enrollees, too, as

well as young men from more destitute families, make allotments of at least \$22 per month to aid their families. Thus, about 97 percent of enrollees are family breadwinners.

The effect of the Corps on the group of enrollees from marginal family income levels is definitely "preventive" as well as "curative" of economic and social distress. When it is recalled that recent Government reports of consumer incomes in the United States show that 42 percent of family incomes are less than \$1,000 annually and that 65 percent are less than \$1,500, and when it is realized that the typical young man who applies for enrollment has from four to five dependent members of his family, the significance of the Corps as a financial resource for less-than-average income families is readily apparent.

Qualitative Selection During Fiscal Year

Several factors made it possible during the fiscal year just ended for State and local selecting agencies throughout the country to be highly selective in sending forward for enrollment in the Corps applicants not only ambitious and purposeful but also well adapted to the CCC type of employment and group living.

Although a policy of recruitment was strictly enjoined, nevertheless a surplus of applicants was available at each quarterly selection period. The number of vacancies, on the other hand, remained small, especially at two enrollment periods of the year when total strength was held below the maximum legal size. Consequently, in almost every locality selecting agents had a larger group than formerly from which to draw the young men best able to profit by and contribute to the work of the Corps. This situation is revealed in the following table:

Juniors selected and enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps compared with applicants available for selection, fiscal year 1938

Quarterly enrollment periods	Juniors selected and enrolled	Juniors available for selection
July 1937.....	49,207	117,377
October 1937.....	124,145	156,791
January 1938.....	23,244	143,037
April 1938.....	55,600	191,408
Total, fiscal year 1938.....	252,196	1 608,563

¹ This figure is considerably inflated by a carry-over of applicants from one enrollment period to another, thus causing them to be included in 2 or more of the quarterly figures.

Progress Definitely Apparent

The welfare of communities in an important sense is bound up in the preparation and training of young people for vocational life and citizenship. Learning to work together and live together in a CCC camp is an important means to this end for increasing numbers of American young men.

Selecting agents, therefore, recognizing the more wide-spread and permanent nature of the Corps, came to regard their CCC responsibilities during the fiscal year 1938 as an important part of their respective State welfare programs in the interest of youth. For the first time, many States made specific (and more adequate) provision

within their State budgets for the qualified personnel necessary to maintain liaison with cooperating CCC officials in other agencies as well as to supervise local selecting CCC agents throughout their States. Many local selecting agents became well acquainted with the facilities and programs of nearby camps through frequent visits to these camps. All this had a favorable effect on selections made.

Progress was definitely apparent. The better adjustment of enrollees to camp life; the decreased rates of discharge of enrollees prior to expiration of their terms of enrollment; the higher educational level of the young men sent to camp in 1938 as compared with the previous fiscal year—all reflected, in part, improved selection.

Educational Level of Selectees

In connection with the formal schooling of the applicants selected for enrollment in the Corps, the comparative educational attainment of youths selected in both 1937 and 1938 is presented below. The fiscal year 1937 was the last under the old law.

Years of schooling completed by juniors selected and accepted for enrollment in the Civilian Conservation Corps during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, and the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938¹

Years of school completed	Total juniors accepted, fiscal year 1937		Total juniors accepted, fiscal year 1938	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Elementary school:				
Year 1.....	1,765	0.68	1,096	0.43
Year 2.....	3,180	1.23	2,119	.84
Year 3.....	6,090	2.36	4,121	1.62
Year 4.....	10,054	3.90	7,601	3.00
Year 5.....	12,986	5.04	10,313	4.06
Year 6.....	21,289	8.26	18,661	7.35
Year 7.....	34,035	13.21	32,172	12.68
Year 8.....	66,884	25.95	60,628	23.89
Elementary subtotal.....	156,283	60.63	136,711	53.87
High school:				
Year 1.....	33,101	12.85	36,729	14.47
Year 2.....	26,621	10.33	32,576	12.84
Year 3.....	15,170	5.89	18,434	7.26
Year 4.....	22,391	8.69	25,549	10.07
High-school subtotal.....	97,283	37.76	113,288	44.64
College: All years.....	1,609	.63	1,493	.59
Subtotal.....	255,175	99.02	251,492	99.10
Not specified.....	2,522	.98	2,284	.90
Grand total.....	257,697	100.00	² 253,776	100.00

¹ Data obtained by State CCC selecting agencies from official CCC application forms.

² Number actually enrolled was 252,196. The difference represents number of acceptees lost, through rejection, due to physical disability and other reasons, between date of acceptance and date of enrollment.

Age Distribution of Selectees

The percentage of 17-year-old applicants selected for enrollment in the fiscal year 1938 increased to 35.47, compared with the figure 30.26 during 1937. While this is partially accounted for by the reduction in the upper age limit of the Corps from 28 to 23, a true explanation of the increased proportion of the 17-year-old group must take account of other factors. When the new law took effect, there was undoubtedly a back-log of youths representing marginal economic families who had endeavored to complete high-school courses

and who at the conclusion of their schooling were unable to find appropriate and permanent employment. These men turned to the Civilian Conservation Corps beginning with the July 1937 enrollment. And, in so doing, they brought appropriate material to the Corps in terms of the individual himself rather than exclusively in terms of economic need of his family.

Figures submitted by the State and local selecting agencies to the Department of Labor, indicating the age distribution of the youths selected in 1938, are given in the table below. For comparison, the 1937 figures are also listed.

Age distribution of juniors selected and accepted for enrollment in the Civilian Conservation Corps during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, and the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938

Age group	Total juniors selected, fiscal year 1937		Total juniors selected, fiscal year 1938	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
17.....	77,970	30.26	90,018	35.47
18.....	65,476	25.41	60,910	24.00
19.....	34,353	13.33	38,875	15.32
20.....	22,108	8.58	25,484	10.04
21.....	17,485	6.78	19,303	7.61
22.....	12,177	4.73	12,845	5.06
23.....	8,967	3.48	5,847	2.31
24 and over ¹	¹ 19,161	7.43	494	.19
Total.....	257,697	100.00	² 253,776	100.00

¹ Age limits were 17-28 during fiscal year 1937, and 17-23 during fiscal year 1938. Those men over the age limit include cooks and other men exempted from maximum age limitations by law.

² Number actually enrolled was 252,196. The difference represents number of acceptees lost, through rejection, due to physical disability and other reasons, between date of acceptance and date of enrollment.

Expanding Concept of Selection

Circumstances, including a high regard everywhere for the worth of CCC enrollment, thus permitted the Department of Labor to advance more rapidly than during any previous annual period with the development of a well-understood and effective program in the States and local communities.

The State departments which serve as selecting agencies and their local workers have gradually learned, through observation of the young men who have gone forward to CCC camps and returned to their home communities, that the camps are providing an employment and training resource which is helpful in enabling enrollees to become self-sustaining after discharge from the Corps. In proportion as the States and local communities have recognized this important value, they have devoted more care and attention to the selection of youths most likely to complete one or more 6-months' terms of enrollment and obtain maximum benefit from the Corps. The process of selection now involves procedures which combine elements of both the placement and guidance types of interview. Appraisal of personal fitness looms increasingly large as a part of the selecting agent's work.

Expansion of Selection Functions

Furthermore, selecting agencies have not limited the scope of their CCC activities merely to the careful selection of applicants at the

outset. As heretofore stated, many selection officials are maintaining contact with enrollees while in camp, assisting camp officials to understand the background from which enrollees come, helping to bring about a better adjustment of enrollees to camp life, improving relations between enrollees and their families, including counsel in personal or financial problems, encouraging the special interests and aptitudes of enrollees, and investigating reported employment opportunities for enrollees while they are in camp.

Definite progress has been made during the fiscal year, too, in developing closer contact between citizens, especially parents, and the camp staff, and closer working relationships between CCC officials (including selecting agents) and the State employment services affiliated with the United States Employment Service.

A Continuing Program

Selecting agents throughout the country, both in State and local offices, reflect in their work a changing viewpoint which is evident among the public at large as well as among those associated with the camps. The emphasis in selection is now upon the need and adaptability of the young men themselves to camp life and to the employment and training program of the Corps. This corresponds with the emphasis being given in the camp to the training and adjustment of enrollees in living and working together as a group.

So long as there is conservation work to do and there are young men unwillingly unemployed and eager to increase their earning power as workers, the Civilian Conservation Corps can be a useful social and economic method of solving these twin problems. Viewed in such a light the Corps is not a shield in time of adversity nor a temporary substitute. It is not, for example, an asylum for the poor, the homeless, the helpless, the maladjusted, the ill or unfit; it is not a place of correction or of penal reformation; neither is it a haven of refuge for those who lack ambition; it does not provide a substitute for the military school, the public school, nor even for the vocational school, in the traditional meaning of these schools. It accepts, to be sure, many young men who are disadvantaged and underprivileged, and who are denied the chance for a job, but it does not emphasize these disadvantages. Rather it demonstrates through actual work, 40 hours each week, and in a camp environment, how to do well many of the things young men must learn to do anyway if they are to succeed in life; and through this process it confers ultimate social benefits on the community from which these young men have been selected and to which they return as citizens and workers.

The Civilian Conservation Corps ought to grow as a work-centered organization and as a means of helping young job-seekers to bridge the gap from inexperience to experience, from dependence to self-reliance, from lack of training to employability, and from the lesser to the greater degree of civic usefulness. With this employment and training concept paramount, the task of selecting the young workers who are to be enrolled members of the organization is an appropriate mission for the Department of Labor, whose organic statute declares that its departmental purpose is "to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of wage earners * * * and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment."

The Veterans' Administration and the CCC

(Excerpts from a Report Submitted by the Veterans' Administration to the
Director, CCC)

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 54 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.

The Veterans' Administration has also maintained a liaison representative at each of the corps area headquarters of the War Department during the period of enrollment for the purpose of cooperating with that Department in connection with matters relating to the selection and enrollment of veterans within the respective corps areas.

At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, there were 21,961 veterans in enrollment status. The total authorized veterans' quota as of July 1, 1937 was 25,000. During July and October 1937 and January and April 1938 authorizations were issued for the filling of vacancies within the authorized quota which had resulted because of discharges to accept employment and for other reasons. The number of veterans enrolled in the Corps in each of these quarterly enrollments was as follows:

July 1937.....	4, 587
October 1937.....	9, 440
January 1938.....	None
April 1938.....	3, 680

A total veterans' quota of 30,000 was authorized for the October 1937 enrollment period. This quota, however, was reduced to 25,000 for the following January 1938 enrollment, and since the estimates indicated that at the close of the January 1938 period there would be in enrollment status a number of veterans slightly in excess of the authorized quota of 25,000, there were no veteran enrollments during that period.

Eligibility Requirements for Veterans

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938 there were 17,707 veterans enrolled in the Corps to fill vacancies. At the close of the fiscal year there were 22,544 veterans in enrollment status.

The primary eligibility requirements which must be met before a veteran may be enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps are as follows:

He must be a citizen of the United States; must have had service in the armed forces of the United States during a period of war; must have been honorably discharged from such service; must be unemployed and in need of employment, and must be physically able to perform ordinary manual labor.

It is also required that a veteran establish a permanent address within the State from which he is selected for enrollment. Transient veterans must return to their permanent address in order to obtain enrollment.

The continuation of the Civilian Conservation Corps affords the unemployed veteran unable to obtain employment in private industry, an opportunity to provide for the needs of his family and to render a useful service to the community and to the Government.

Appendices

Appendix A

(The Civilian Conservation Corps Act (50 Stat. 319), as amended through the end of the 75th Congress, 3d Session)

AN ACT

To establish a Civilian Conservation Corps, and for other purposes, as amended.

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 for the period of three years after July 1, 1937, and no longer.

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 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.

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*,¹ 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 enrollments 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*¹ and one leader, in each company, and War Veterans) 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.¹

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 cash monthly: *Provided*, That Indians and enrollees in the Territories and insular possessions of the United States² 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

¹ Amended May 12, 1938; Public, No. 508, 75th Congress, 3d session. Amendments are shown by words *in italics*.

² Amended June 25, 1938; Public, No. 743, 75th Congress, 3d session. Amendments are shown by words *in italics*.

Statutes (U. S. C., 1934 ed., title 41, sec. 5), shall not apply to any purchases 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.

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 any 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, 1937.³

³ Original act approved June 28, 1937; Public, No. 163, 75th Congress, 1st session (50 Stat. 319).

Appendix A—Continued

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.]

EXECUTIVE ORDER

(Civilian Conservation Corps)

[Amending Executive Order No. 7677-A, of July 26, 1937, 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 (Public, No. 163, 75th Congress), Paragraph No. 3 of Executive Order No. 7677-A, dated July 26, 1937, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"3. The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Labor, 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. 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."

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

The WHITE HOUSE,
September 29, 1937.

(No. 7717)

[F. R. Doc. 37-2950; Filed, October 4, 1937; 2:43 p. m.]

Appendix B

STATE SELECTING AGENCIES FOR THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

(Designated by the Department of Labor to select junior enrollees, aged 17-23)

[As of June 30, 1938]

- Alabama:** State Department of Public Welfare, Montgomery, Ala., Miss Loula Dunn, Commissioner.¹
- Arizona:** State Board of Social Security and Welfare, P. O. Box 2260, Phoenix, Ariz., P. H. Brooks, Commissioner.
- Arkansas:** State Department of Public Welfare, Arkansas P. & L. Building, 309 West Tenth Street, Little Rock, Ark., Miss Gussie Haynie, Commissioner.
- California:** State Relief Administration, 180 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Calif., Harold E. Pomeroy, Administrator.
- Colorado:** State Department of Public Welfare, 341 State Capitol Building, Denver, Colo., Earl M. Kouns, Director.
- Connecticut:** Office of the Commissioner of Welfare, State Office Building, Hartford, Conn., Frederick C. Walcott, Commissioner.
- Delaware:** State Old Age Welfare Commission, Delaware Trust Building, Wilmington, Del., Walter W. Hynson, Executive Director.
- District of Columbia:** Public Assistance Division, Board of Public Welfare, Fifth and H Streets NW., Washington, D. C., Miss M. Alice Hill, Director.
- Florida:** State Welfare Board, Roberts Building, Jacksonville, Fla., C. C. Codrington, Commissioner.
- Georgia:** Division of Public Assistance, State Department of Public Welfare, 334 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga., Miss Louisa deB. FitzSimons, Director.
- Idaho:** State Department of Public Assistance, Boise, Idaho, Albert H. Lee, Director.
- Illinois:** Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, 222 West North Bank Drive, Chicago, Ill., Leo M. Lyons, Executive Secretary.
- Indiana:** Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief, 141 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind., R. W. Bunch, Administrator.
- Iowa:** Iowa Emergency Relief Administration, 314 West Eighth Street, Des Moines, Iowa, N. S. Genung, Administrator.
- Kansas:** State Board of Social Welfare, 801 Harrison Street, Topeka, Kans., R. B. Church, Director.
- Kentucky:** Kentucky Emergency Relief Administration, Ninth and Broadway, Louisville, Ky., George H. Goodman, Administrator.
- Louisiana:** State Department of Public Welfare, State Capitol Building, Baton Rouge, La., A. R. Johnson, Commissioner.
- Maine:** State Department of Health and Welfare, Augusta, Maine, George W. Leadbetter, Commissioner.
- Maryland:** Board of State Aid and Charities, 937 Calvert Building, Baltimore, Md., J. Milton Patterson, Executive Secretary.
- Massachusetts:** Works Progress Administration, 600 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., John J. McDonough, Administrator.
- Michigan:** State Emergency Welfare Relief Commission, 603 Bauch Building, Lansing, Mich., George F. Granger, Administrator.
- Minnesota:** State Relief Agency, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn., Herman J. Aufderheide, Administrator.
- Mississippi:** State Department of Public Welfare, Mississippi Fire Insurance Building, P. O. Box 1970, Jackson, Miss., W. F. Bond, Commissioner.
- Missouri:** State Social Security Commission, 412 East High Street, Jefferson City, Mo., George I. Haworth, Administrator.

¹ Executive head of State agency is recognized in each case as State director of CCC selection.

Montana: State Department of Public Welfare, Tenth and Ewing Streets, Helena, Mont., I. M. Brandjord, Administrator.

Nebraska: Department of State Assistance and Child Welfare, State Capitol, Lincoln, Nebr., Neil C. Vandemoer, Director.

Nevada: Works Progress Administration, 303 South Center Street, Reno, Nev., Gilbert C. Ross, Administrator.

New Hampshire: State Board of Welfare and Relief, 11 School Street, Concord, N. H., Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, State Director of CCC Selection.

New Jersey: Department of Institutions and Agencies, State Office Building, Trenton, N. J., William J. Ellis, Commissioner.

New Mexico: State Department of Public Welfare, Gas and Electric Building, Albuquerque, N. Mex., Fay Guthrie, Director.

New York: State Department of Social Welfare, 112 State Street, Albany, N. Y., David C. Adie, Commissioner.

North Carolina: State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, Raleigh, N. C., Mrs. W. T. Bost, Commissioner.

North Dakota: Public Welfare Board, State Capitol Building, Bismarck, N. Dak., E. A. Willson, Executive Director.

Ohio: Works Progress Administration, 8 East Chestnut Street, Columbus, Ohio, J. Otis Garber, Deputy Administrator.

Oklahoma: Oklahoma Emergency Relief Administration, 2205 North Central, P. O. Box 1906, Oklahoma City, Okla., John Eddleman, Administrator.

Oregon: State Relief Committee, 511 Spalding Building, Portland, Oreg., Elmer R. Goudy, Administrator.

Pennsylvania: Department of Public Assistance, 147 North Cameron Street, Harrisburg, Pa., Arthur W. Howe, Jr., Secretary.

Rhode Island: State Unemployment Relief Commission, 205 Benefit Street, Providence, R. I., Farrell D. Coyle, State Director of CCC Selection.

South Carolina: State Department of Public Welfare, 1617 Blanding Street, Columbia, S. C., Thomas H. Daniel, Director.

South Dakota: Department of Social Security, Pierre, S. Dak., J. W. Kaye, Director.

Tennessee: State Department of Institutions and Public Welfare, Cotton States Building, Nashville, Tenn., George H. Cate, Commissioner.

Texas: Texas Relief Commission, Littlefield Building, Austin, Tex., Adam R. Johnson, Director.

Utah: State Department of Public Welfare, Capitol Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, J. W. Gillman, Director.

Vermont: Works Progress Administration, Montpelier, Vt., Harry W. Witters, Administrator.

Virginia: State Department of Public Welfare, State Office Building, Richmond, Va., William H. Stauffer, Commissioner.

Washington: Department of Social Security, Public Lands-Social Security Building, Olympia, Wash., Charles F. Ernst, Director.

West Virginia: State Department of Public Assistance, Charleston, W. Va., A. W. Garnett, Director.

Wisconsin: State Public Welfare Department, 315 South Carroll Street, Madison, Wis., P. D. Flanner, Director.

Wyoming: Works Progress Administration, 600 East 25th Street, Cheyenne, Wyo., Will G. Metz, Administrator.

Appendix B—Continued

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION STATE SELECTING AGENCIES FOR THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

[As of June 30, 1938]

- Alabama:* Veterans' Administration Facility, Tuscaloosa; Dr. Geo. L. Johnson, Manager.
- Arizona:* Veterans' Administration Facility, Tucson; Dr. Saml. H. James, Manager.
- Arkansas:* Veterans' Administration Regional Office, Federal Building, Little Rock; Mr. Jas. A. Winn, Manager.
- California (northern):* Veterans' Administration Facility, San Francisco; Dr. Jas. G. Donnelly, Manager.
- California (southern):* Veterans' Administration Facility, Los Angeles; Col. R. A. Bringham, Manager.
- Colorado:* Veterans' Administration Regional Office, Old Custom House, Denver; Mr. A. D. Borden, Manager.
- Connecticut:* Veterans' Administration Facility, Newington; 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 Building, Washington; Mr. Sam Rose, Chief.
- Florida:* Veterans' Administration Facility, Bay Pines; Mr. M. Bryson, Manager.
- Georgia:* Veterans' Administration Facility, Atlanta; Mr. J. M. Slaton, Jr., Manager.
- Idaho:* Veterans' Administration Facility, Boise; Mr. C. H. Hudelson, Manager.
- Illinois:* Veterans' Administration Facility, Hines; Dr. Hugh Scott, Manager.
- Indiana:* Veterans' Administration Facility, Indianapolis; Mr. John H. Ale, Manager.
- Iowa:* Veterans' Administration Facility, Des Moines; Mr. Chas. Beck, Manager.
- Kansas:* Veterans' Administration Facility, Wichita; Mr. D. F. Peppers, Manager.
- Kentucky:* Veterans' Administration Regional Office, 6th and Broadway, Louisville; Mr. S. B. Dishman, Manager.
- Louisiana:* Veterans' Administration Regional Office, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans; Mr. B. C. Moore, Manager.
- Maine:* Veterans' Administration Facility, Togus; Mr. M. L. Stoddard, Manager.
- Maryland:* Veterans' Administration Regional Office, Fort McHenry, Baltimore; Mr. C. F. Sargent, Manager.
- Massachusetts:* Veterans' Administration Regional Office, Post Office Building, Boston; Col. Wm. J. Blake, Manager.
- Michigan:* Veterans' Administration Regional Office, Federal Building, Detroit; Mr. Guy F. Palmer, Manager.
- Minnesota:* Veterans' Administration Facility, Minneapolis; Mr. C. D. Hibbard, Manager.
- Mississippi:* Veterans' Administration Regional Office, Federal Building, Jackson; Mr. Wm. S. Shipman, Manager.
- Missouri (eastern):* Veterans' Administration Facility, Jefferson Barracks; Mr. E. J. Wieland, Manager.
- Missouri (western):* Veterans' Administration Regional Office, 406 W. 34th Street, Kansas City; Mr. John A. Brody, Manager.
- Montana:* Veterans' Administration Facility, Fort Harrison; Dr. H. C. Watts, Manager.
- Nebraska:* Veterans' Administration Facility, Lincoln; Mr. F. A. McNamara, Manager.
- Nevada:* Veterans' Administration Regional Office, Federal Building, Reno; Dr. Frank W. Scott, Manager.
- New Hampshire:* Veterans' Administration Regional Office, Federal Building, Manchester; Mr. H. H. Rouse, Manager.
- New Jersey:* Veterans' Administration Facility, Lyons; Mr. M. E. Head, Manager.
- New Mexico:* Veterans' Administration Facility, Albuquerque; Mr. R. R. Gibson, Manager.

New York (eastern): Veterans' Administration Regional Office, New Parcel Post Building, New York City; Mr. E. B. Dunkleberger, Manager.

New York (western): Veterans' Administration Facility, Batavia; Mr. A. J. Dalton, Manager.

North Carolina: Veterans' Administration Regional Office, 212 S. Tryon Street, Charlotte; Mr. Jas. S. Pittman, Manager.

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

Ohio (northern): Veterans' Administration Regional Office, Post Office Building, Cleveland; Col. W. L. Marlin, Manager.

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

Oklahoma: Veterans' Administration Facility, Muskogee; Mr. F. S. Cleckler, Manager.

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

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

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

Rhode Island: Veterans' Administration Regional Office, 40 Fountain Street, Providence; Dr. L. A. Normandin, Manager.

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

South Dakota: Veterans' Administration Regional Office, Federal Building, Sioux Falls; Mr. C. B. Kaercher, Manager.

Tennessee: Veterans' Administration Regional Office, U. S. Court House, Nashville; Mr. J. M. Nixon, Manager.

Texas (northern): Veterans' Administration Regional Office, Cotton Exchange Building, Dallas; Mr. R. P. Shields, Acting Manager.

Texas (southern): Veterans' Administration Regional Office, Post Office Building, San Antonio; Mr. Read Johnson, Manager.

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

Vermont: Veterans' Administration Regional Office, 203 College Street, Burlington; Mr. Geo. B. Kolk, Manager.

Virginia: Veterans' Administration Facility, Roanoke; Col. E. W. Jordan, Manager.

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

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

Wisconsin: Veterans' Administration Facility, Wood; Col. C. M. Pearsall, Manager.

Wyoming: Veterans' Administration Facility, Cheyenne; Mr. J. L. Laughlin, Manager.

Appendix C

Enrollment, Civilian Conservation Corps, by States, fiscal year 1938

State	Juniors ¹	Veterans ²	Total
Alabama.....	5,145	329	5,474
Arizona.....	906	112	1,018
Arkansas.....	7,794	35	7,829
California.....	9,077	1,206	10,283
Colorado.....	2,045	189	2,234
Connecticut.....	2,387	224	2,611
Delaware.....	563	36	599
District of Columbia.....	679	105	784
Florida.....	4,224	235	4,459
Georgia.....	5,339	307	5,646
Idaho.....	1,122	103	1,225
Illinois.....	16,280	1,412	17,692
Indiana.....	6,542	428	6,970
Iowa.....	3,895	397	4,292
Kansas.....	2,711	123	2,834
Kentucky.....	6,752	202	6,954
Louisiana.....	4,252	202	4,454
Maine.....	1,408	137	1,545
Maryland.....	2,653	218	2,871
Massachusetts.....	9,815	662	10,477
Michigan.....	8,622	917	9,539
Minnesota.....	5,707	688	6,395
Mississippi.....	5,089	185	5,274
Missouri.....	9,372	143	9,515
Montana.....	1,784	133	1,917
Nebraska.....	2,844	125	2,969
Nevada.....	137	29	166
New Hampshire.....	619	39	658
New Jersey.....	9,689	523	10,212
New Mexico.....	2,150	89	2,239
New York.....	18,340	2,020	20,360
North Carolina.....	4,930	350	5,280
North Dakota.....	3,562	45	3,607
Ohio.....	13,870	1,011	14,881
Oklahoma.....	10,751	301	11,052
Oregon.....	1,665	76	1,741
Pennsylvania.....	16,811	1,499	18,310
Rhode Island.....	1,331	98	1,429
South Carolina.....	2,693	267	2,960
South Dakota.....	2,020	128	2,148
Tennessee.....	4,663	369	5,032
Texas.....	14,023	755	14,778
Utah.....	1,121	111	1,232
Vermont.....	364	29	393
Virginia.....	3,763	158	3,921
Washington.....	3,400	160	3,560
West Virginia.....	3,960	297	4,257
Wisconsin.....	4,670	489	5,159
Wyoming.....	657	10	667
Total.....	* 252,196	17,706	269,902

¹ Reported by Labor Department. Includes juniors aged 17-23.

² Reported by Veterans' Administration. Includes war veterans.

³ Also includes those men exempted from age provisions under section 8 of basic CCC law.

Appendix D

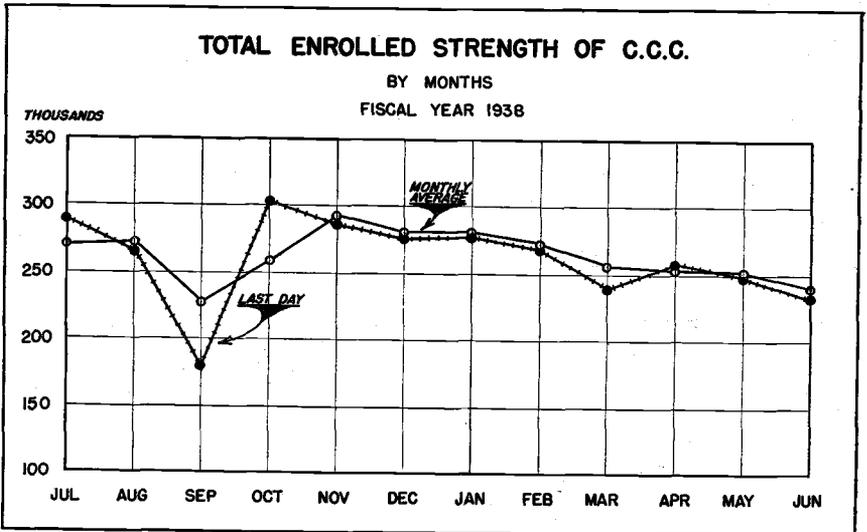
Average distribution of Civilian Conservation Corps camps, by States, by services, fiscal year ended June 30, 1938

State	Military reservations	Corps of Engineers	Total, War Department	Naval Reservations	General Land Office	Bureau of Reclamation	National parks and monuments	State parks	T. V. A. (parks)	Division of grazing	Total, Department of the Interior	National forest	State forest	Private forest	Mosquito control	T. V. A. (Forest Service)	Animal Industry	Biological Survey	Plant Industry	Agricultural Engineering	Soil Conservation Service	Total, Department of Agriculture	Total, all services		
Alabama	1		1					6			6		1	3		5						10	24	31	
Arizona						2	5	4		5	16	12										4	16	32	
Arkansas							5	5			5			6								3	34	39	
California	1		1			1	10	11		3	25	41		8								18	83	59	
Colorado						3	4	3		5	15	11										10	21	36	
Connecticut													10										10	10	10
Delaware													1			2					2		5	5	5
District of Columbia							1				1								1				1	1	2
Florida							5	5			5	4		7				1					13	18	18
Georgia	3		3				3	5			8	5		7				1	1			9	22	33	
Idaho						3		1		3	7	32	4	1								4	41	48	
Illinois	1		1					22			22	5		1							5	22	33	56	
Indiana	1		1					5			5	2		7							7	9	25	31	
Iowa						6	6	6			6		3								5	18	26	32	
Kansas	2		2				1	1			1			6							2	12	14	17	
Kentucky	1						3	3			6	6	1	6							2	12	27	34	
Louisiana	1		1				1	1			1	5	1	6							5	12	29	31	
Maine	3		3	1			2	1			3		1	5								6	13	13	
Maryland	1		1				2	2			2		8		1						3	3	18	21	
Massachusetts								9			9		11	2			3				3		13	22	13
Michigan							1	5			6	27	15										43	49	49
Minnesota							5	5			5	17	11									10	39	44	
Mississippi							2	7			9	10		3								12	25	34	
Missouri								8			8	10	3								5	18	36	44	
Montana						3	4	1			4	13										1	15	23	23
Nebraska						2	1	1			4	1										12	14	18	18
Nevada				1		4	2			6	12	2										1	4	17	17
New Hampshire								3			3	5	2		1								7	10	10
New Jersey	2		2				1	5			5		10	1		5						3	19	27	27
New Mexico						4	1	3		7	16	8										12	20	35	35
New York	4	1	5					19			19		29	6								7	43	67	67
North Carolina	3		3				4	4			8	10	1	5		2						17	37	48	48
North Dakota								3			3											1	6	9	9
Ohio								6			6	3	6									14	31	37	37
Oklahoma	1		1				1	10			11	1		2								21	26	38	38

Oregon.....					5	2	4		3	14	18	2	7				4		5	36	50	
Pennsylvania.....	1		1			1	7			8	4	37							8	49	58	
Rhode Island.....							2			2			2							2	4	
South Carolina.....						1	5			6	5	3	5				2			11	26	
South Dakota.....					1	1	3			5	9						2			4	15	
Tennessee.....						5	5	2		12	5	4			11					6	26	
Texas.....	3		3		1		18			19	8	1	7							28	44	
Utah.....					2	1	1		10	14	10						1			5	16	
Vermont.....	1	10	11				3			3	3	5									8	
Virginia.....	2		2			15	8			23	11		15		2					11	39	
Washington.....	5		5		1	2	6			9	18	1	7							6	32	
West Virginia.....							4			4	9	5	4							7	25	
Wisconsin.....							8			8	15	13								14	42	
Wyoming.....					1	2	1		3	11	8							1			9	
Total.....	37	11	48	2	1	34	245	2	45	404	370	196	117	8	20	4	32	2	42	380	1,171	1,625

¹ Project supervision of naval reservation camps under technical supervision of the Department of the Interior (1 camp) and Department of Agriculture (1 camp).

Appendix E



Appendix E—Continued

Total enrolled strength of the Civilian Conservation Corps by States in which enrolled, by months, fiscal year 1938

State	July 1937	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan. 1938	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Alabama.....	7,150	6,635	4,842	9,119	8,740	8,394	8,110	7,872	7,165	6,735	6,562	6,420
Arizona.....	1,203	1,075	551	970	918	887	892	9,585	747	909	880	822
Arkansas.....	9,715	9,067	5,736	11,378	10,782	10,472	9,912	9,583	8,637	8,194	8,032	7,753
California.....	8,160	7,444	5,218	8,152	7,688	7,275	7,674	7,329	6,804	6,052	7,567	6,416
Colorado.....	2,705	2,457	1,670	2,757	2,660	2,566	2,515	2,451	2,091	2,263	2,173	2,024
Connecticut.....	2,369	2,143	1,453	2,024	1,926	1,829	1,993	1,938	1,771	2,409	2,336	2,164
Delaware.....	287	252	163	362	334	304	387	379	359	404	395	367
District of Columbia.....	913	836	595	851	774	735	757	722	616	684	643	569
Florida.....	5,211	4,872	3,309	6,394	6,091	5,746	5,491	5,320	4,956	4,668	4,538	4,385
Georgia.....	9,328	8,605	6,230	10,546	10,096	9,707	9,419	9,132	8,337	8,000	7,831	7,625
Idaho.....	1,106	983	591	940	892	858	898	861	764	832	774	663
Illinois.....	14,153	13,301	9,177	14,624	13,880	13,351	14,737	14,244	12,692	13,989	13,395	11,860
Indiana.....	4,591	5,169	3,654	6,026	5,711	5,470	5,882	5,665	5,178	6,056	5,738	5,340
Iowa.....	4,380	4,029	2,990	4,659	4,289	4,126	4,126	3,969	3,399	3,926	3,722	3,416
Kansas.....	3,698	3,432	2,295	3,235	3,123	3,078	3,167	3,136	2,726	3,543	3,442	3,112
Kentucky.....	10,502	9,801	5,775	10,626	9,997	9,526	9,148	8,791	8,141	7,459	7,193	6,902
Louisiana.....	5,817	5,411	3,658	6,848	6,655	6,373	6,142	5,939	5,360	5,485	5,378	5,208
Maine.....	1,473	1,302	925	1,496	1,427	1,389	1,525	1,467	1,306	1,505	1,437	1,302
Maryland.....	2,342	2,095	1,497	2,557	2,462	2,299	2,357	2,253	1,824	2,549	2,324	2,171
Massachusetts.....	10,395	9,719	6,683	9,506	8,860	8,389	8,334	8,487	7,356	8,546	8,220	7,486
Michigan.....	6,661	6,116	4,070	6,671	6,283	6,079	7,051	6,858	6,200	7,279	7,033	6,110
Minnesota.....	7,609	6,925	4,914	7,383	7,063	6,738	6,470	6,327	5,175	5,731	5,528	5,239
Mississippi.....	7,639	6,893	4,584	8,547	8,259	7,948	7,665	7,409	6,625	6,461	6,321	6,142
Missouri.....	11,627	10,772	6,858	12,424	11,660	11,345	10,824	10,530	9,332	10,214	9,942	9,552
Montana.....	1,832	1,745	1,217	2,009	1,943	1,843	1,761	1,722	1,193	1,351	1,312	1,170
Nebraska.....	3,811	3,566	2,612	4,099	3,900	3,840	3,884	3,820	3,237	3,441	3,330	3,161
Nevada.....	212	188	64	119	100	91	110	104	80	107	96	72
New Hampshire.....	731	668	467	664	633	612	639	612	564	669	642	587
New Jersey.....	9,160	8,307	5,790	9,036	8,478	8,108	7,897	7,931	7,500	7,929	7,656	7,315
New Mexico.....	3,046	2,835	1,722	3,204	3,077	2,961	2,938	2,885	2,477	2,527	2,464	2,362
New York.....	14,691	13,446	9,248	15,626	14,612	13,797	14,183	14,182	13,234	14,576	14,405	13,243
North Carolina.....	7,096	6,537	4,583	7,888	7,458	7,082	6,865	6,637	6,120	6,403	6,250	6,060
North Dakota.....	2,795	3,121	2,453	4,352	4,177	4,112	4,003	3,956	2,983	3,276	3,194	3,003
Ohio.....	11,082	10,711	6,999	11,953	11,158	10,677	11,152	10,743	9,628	11,475	10,994	10,368
Oklahoma.....	12,773	11,699	6,618	13,553	12,875	12,370	11,575	11,212	9,978	9,558	9,242	8,529
Oregon.....	1,706	1,544	1,052	1,734	1,686	1,630	1,742	1,688	1,591	1,556	1,430	1,270
Pennsylvania.....	13,840	12,952	9,558	15,827	14,996	13,868	14,946	14,360	11,152	15,385	14,772	13,264
Rhode Island.....	1,883	1,740	1,235	1,823	1,497	1,422	1,534	1,485	1,341	1,447	1,408	1,278
South Carolina.....	6,611	6,164	4,470	6,392	6,180	6,007	5,873	5,720	5,390	5,274	5,154	5,003
South Dakota.....	4,073	2,409	1,772	2,702	2,574	2,540	2,541	2,509	2,090	2,176	2,132	2,064
Tennessee.....	7,450	6,909	4,908	8,235	7,941	7,594	7,376	7,169	6,739	6,267	6,104	5,915
Texas.....	19,323	17,963	10,919	20,587	19,731	19,104	17,878	17,347	15,491	15,142	14,755	14,093
Utah.....	1,353	1,225	829	1,162	1,120	1,130	1,158	1,123	1,052	1,040	978	842
Vermont.....	637	560	350	473	442	434	463	465	405	475	432	393
Virginia.....	7,441	6,981	4,893	7,138	6,960	6,760	6,712	6,512	5,731	5,997	5,810	5,608
Washington.....	3,793	3,431	2,506	3,719	3,578	3,471	3,625	3,519	3,357	3,221	2,978	2,612
West Virginia.....	5,417	4,980	3,307	5,358	5,127	4,934	4,945	4,822	4,324	4,639	4,502	4,305
Wisconsin.....	5,859	5,187	3,692	5,631	5,451	5,333	5,674	5,520	4,841	5,365	5,149	4,723
Wyoming.....	885	705	413	630	593	563	625	602	489	577	535	466
En route.....	16	14	12	12	-----	-----	878	-----	-----	706	176	337
Total.....	287,550	264,921	179,127	302,093	286,889	276,167	276,953	268,152	238,548	256,474	247,533	231,091

NOTE.—Figures are as of last day of month.

Appendix E—Continued

Losses among members of the Civilian Conservation Corps by major causes, by months, for fiscal year 1938

Month	Physical disability	To accept employment	Disciplinary reasons	Deser-tion	Expira-tion of term of enrollment and other causes	Total discharges	Died	Aggregate losses
1937								
July.....	535	13,865	2,207	5,673	4,385	26,665	77	26,742
August.....	568	9,579	2,596	5,393	5,162	23,300	72	23,372
September.....	757	7,532	1,914	3,768	96,505	110,476	44	110,520
October.....	409	1,955	1,398	4,425	2,132	10,319	36	10,355
November.....	537	2,273	2,284	6,608	3,716	15,418	55	15,473
December.....	548	1,904	2,170	3,746	7,242	15,610	49	15,659
1938								
January.....	612	1,863	2,450	5,044	21,995	31,964	62	32,026
February.....	481	1,484	1,821	2,884	2,364	9,034	46	9,080
March.....	556	1,876	1,703	2,396	103,429	109,960	56	110,016
April.....	517	1,711	1,684	2,896	80,844	87,652	42	87,694
May.....	325	2,104	1,743	3,028	1,922	9,122	55	9,177
June.....	366	2,181	1,960	2,622	16,915	24,044	57	24,101

Appendix E—Continued

Civilian Conservation Corps, summary of total employment, by months, fiscal year 1938

Month	CCC en-rollees	Indians	Territorial enrollees	Total en-rollees	All other peronnel	Aggregate
1937						
July.....	287,550	5,320	2,676	295,546	52,666	348,212
August.....	264,921	6,485	2,612	274,018	52,972	326,990
September.....	179,127	6,573	2,820	188,520	50,310	238,830
October.....	302,093	7,003	2,931	312,027	50,726	362,753
November.....	286,889	6,916	3,565	297,370	48,260	345,630
December.....	275,167	6,487	3,891	285,545	46,314	331,859
1938						
January.....	276,953	6,889	4,225	288,067	44,762	332,829
February.....	268,152	7,688	4,415	280,255	44,165	324,420
March.....	238,548	7,478	4,297	250,323	43,586	293,909
April.....	256,474	7,654	4,118	268,246	43,406	311,652
May.....	247,533	7,352	3,944	258,829	43,647	302,476
June.....	231,091	7,048	3,389	241,528	43,364	284,892

Appendix E—Continued

Commissioned officers and enlisted men on duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps during the fiscal year 1938

Month	Regular Army	Reserve Corps	U. S. Navy Reserve	U. S. Marine Corps Reserve	Enlisted men, Regular Army
1937					
July.....	160	6,837	176	35	2
August.....	163	6,577	174	36	2
September.....	158	5,953	155	39	33
October.....	146	5,459	142	32	3
November.....	148	5,228	136	31	3
December.....	135	4,860	131	29	3
1938					
January.....	129	4,767	127	31	3
February.....	119	4,721	128	31	2
March.....	114	4,646	128	29	37
April.....	115	4,629	125	30	3
May.....	114	4,569	126	27	3
June.....	119	4,561	115	25	34

Appendix F

Civilian Conservation Corps, morbidity and mortality, fiscal year 1938

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

Average strength ²	Admissions						Deaths					
	Diseases		Injuries		Total		Diseases		Injuries		Total	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Rate</i>										
262,906---	232,000	882.44	33,525	127.52	265,525	1,009.96	338	1.29	298	1.13	636	2.42

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 2,954.

Appendix G

Items of clothing and equipage purchased for direct issue to the Civilian Conservation Corps, fiscal year 1938

Article	Quantity	Money value
Aprons, white.....	130,000	\$43,540.96
Belts, waist web.....	700,000	91,768.11
Boots, all rubber lace pac.....	135	417.92
Boots, logger leather laced.....	98,893	345,001.12
Boots, rubber hip.....	3,000	9,814.52
Boots, sport pac. 15-inch.....	3,663	12,157.27
Caps, field.....	385,000	39,145.22
Caps, white.....	25,700	5,045.31
Caps, winter 30-ounce wool.....	29,150	8,867.61
Caps, winter, regular.....	344,500	165,260.74
Cloth, shirting flannel.....	1,021,959	1,106,041.61
Cloth, suiting, O. D. 20-ounce.....	1,612,500	3,067,026.21
Coats, duck water repellant.....	7,300	15,253.35
Coats, white.....	72,908	65,084.78
Drawers, Summer.....	1,627,659	333,415.82
Drawers, wool winter.....	1,298,000	898,809.80
Gloves, working, Leather Palm.....	800,000	261,634.24
Hats, duck water repellant.....	6,100	2,017.03
Hats, working denim.....	428,978	91,358.46
Insoles.....	65,660	6,196.92
Jumpers, working denim.....	926,799	560,332.97
Laces, shoes and boots.....	1,076,006	25,612.49
Mackinaws.....	470,300	1,468,407.09
Mittens, chopper.....	70,000	29,949.50
Booties.....	4,454	423.10
Gloves, leather lined.....	890	606.19
Laboratory supplies.....		2,426.91
Snowshoes.....	78	381.61
Life Preservers.....	200	248.92
Findings.....		15,303.74
Neckties.....	300,000	71,601.81
Overshoes, artic.....	115,108	236,641.06
Raincoats, oilskin.....	120,000	297,155.16
Shirts, cotton khaki.....	993,500	368,371.03
Shirts, flannel.....	730,000	222,779.93
Shoes, service.....	1,744,202	4,147,450.27
Socks, cotton.....	1,355,161	98,854.27
Socks, wool, light.....	2,512,091	376,334.07
Socks, wool, heavy.....	300,000	75,897.68
Sweaters, wool.....	59,000	169,649.45
Special size clothing and other miscellaneous articles.....		54,952.50
Trousers, cotton khaki.....	1,110,625	693,139.81
Trousers, working denim.....	1,364,996	813,802.41
Trousers, duck water repellant.....	16,950	36,841.25
Trousers, white.....	45,000	42,966.17
Trousers, wool O. D.....	1,116,700	756,549.28
Undershirts, summer.....	2,151,917	261,525.63
Undershirts, winter.....	1,478,551	1,031,650.64
Windbreakers.....	36,200	56,348.65
Total clothing.....		18,482,060.59
Bags, barrack.....	499,200	188,195.39
Cases, pillow.....	200,000	28,821.87
Cloth, bobbinet.....	33,530	10,150.79
Cots, steel, parts for.....		44,424.83
Flags, storm.....	2,500	9,278.48
Kits, toilet.....	413,000	302,139.89
Naphthalene.....	4,400	301.84
Towels, bath.....	440,000	98,163.25
Towels, huck.....	1,099,902	83,664.09
Total equipage.....		765,140.43
Total clothing and equipage.....		19,247,201.02

Appendix H

Obligations for the fiscal year 1938

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS, TOTAL OBLIGATIONS, JULY 1, 1937-JUNE 30, 1938

1. Allowance to members.....	\$102, 411, 086. 96
2. Pay of Reserve officers, Coast Guard warrant officers, civilian surgeons, dentists, and clergymen.....	19, 199, 217. 09
3. Pay of other civilian employees.....	53, 823, 606. 79
4. Supplies and materials.....	36, 405, 005. 79
5. Subsistence.....	43, 515, 975. 52
6. Communication service.....	697, 695. 48
7. Travel of persons.....	9, 736, 402. 92
8. Transportation of things.....	2, 905, 373. 14
9. Utilities.....	1, 540, 039. 17
10. Rents.....	738, 411. 57
11. Repairs and alterations.....	15, 164, 597. 76
12. Equipment.....	4, 215, 122. 92
13. Structures and parts.....	11, 284, 690. 98
14. Miscellaneous.....	6, 961, 663. 88
Total.....	308, 598, 889. 97

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS, EXCLUSIVE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

1. Allowance to members.....	\$99, 570, 044. 74
2. Pay of Reserve officers, Coast Guard warrant officers, civilian surgeons, dentists, and clergymen.....	19, 199, 217. 09
3. Pay of other civilian employees.....	52, 474, 875. 61
4. Supplies and materials.....	35, 504, 877. 38
5. Subsistence.....	42, 616, 030. 00
6. Communication service.....	682, 621. 08
7. Travel of persons.....	9, 638, 123. 12
8. Transportation of things.....	2, 786, 616. 56
9. Utilities.....	1, 528, 395. 69
10. Rents.....	684, 239. 56
11. Repairs and alterations.....	14, 777, 349. 55
12. Equipment.....	3, 918, 218. 60
13. Structures and parts.....	10, 540, 996. 09
14. Miscellaneous.....	6, 929, 964. 88
Total.....	300, 851, 569. 95

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

1. Allowance to members.....	-----
2. Pay of Reserve officers, Coast Guard warrant officers, civilian surgeons, dentists, and clergymen.....	-----
3. Pay of other civilian employees.....	\$165, 278. 40
4. Supplies and materials.....	6, 670. 47
5. Subsistence.....	-----
6. Communication service.....	1, 595. 85
7. Travel of persons.....	26, 104. 92
8. Transportation of things.....	50. 50
9. Utilities.....	-----
10. Rents.....	505. 64
11. Repairs and alterations.....	1, 683. 95
12. Equipment.....	7, 582. 71
13. Structures and parts.....	-----
14. Miscellaneous.....	11, 257. 38
Total.....	220, 729. 82

WAR DEPARTMENT, TOTAL

1. Allowance to members.....	\$98,481,168.74
2. Pay of Reserve officers, Coast Guard warrant officers, civilian surgeons, dentists, and clergymen.....	19,199,217.09
3. Pay of other civilian employees.....	15,134,423.23
4. Supplies and materials.....	27,138,379.67
5. Subsistence.....	42,285,973.00
6. Communication service.....	364,029.19
7. Travel of persons.....	8,494,038.50
8. Transportation of things.....	2,220,330.06
9. Utilities.....	1,404,900.69
10. Rents.....	292,235.14
11. Repairs and alterations.....	8,021,716.57
12. Equipment.....	1,156,416.36
13. Structures and parts.....	2,558,554.09
14. Miscellaneous.....	6,726,502.01
Total.....	233,477,884.34

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, TOTAL¹

1. Allowance to members.....	\$324,319.00
2. Pay of Reserve officers, Coast Guard warrant officers, civilian surgeons, dentists, and clergymen.....	9,709,798.00
3. Pay of other civilian employees.....	1,936,416.00
4. Supplies and materials.....	151,268.00
5. Subsistence.....	115,238.00
6. Communication service.....	303,341.00
7. Travel of persons.....	158,683.00
8. Transportation of things.....	23,746.00
9. Utilities.....	85,567.00
10. Rents.....	1,729,256.00
11. Repairs and alterations.....	934,073.00
12. Equipment.....	2,291,630.00
13. Structures and parts.....	98,381.00
14. Miscellaneous.....	
Total.....	17,861,716.00

¹ Does not include Bureau of Indian Affairs, which had a separate fiscal procedure during fiscal year 1938.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TOTAL

1. Allowance to members.....	\$764,557.00
2. Pay of Reserve officers, Coast Guard warrant officers, civilian surgeons, dentists, and clergymen.....	27,420,412.00
3. Pay of other civilian employees.....	6,419,609.00
4. Supplies and materials.....	178,789.00
5. Subsistence.....	200,332.00
6. Communication service.....	811,915.00
7. Travel of persons.....	407,553.00
8. Transportation of things.....	99,749.00
9. Utilities.....	305,000.00
10. Rents.....	5,024,688.00
11. Repairs and alterations.....	1,795,658.00
12. Equipment.....	5,690,812.00
13. Structures and parts.....	91,304.00
14. Miscellaneous.....	
Total.....	49,210,378.00

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

1. Allowance to members.....	
2. Pay of Reserve officers, Coast Guard warrant officers, civilian surgeons, dentists, and clergymen.....	
3. Pay of other civilian employees.....	\$20,868.83
4. Supplies and materials.....	587.50
5. Subsistence.....	
6. Communication service.....	1,426.04
7. Travel of persons.....	2,723.70

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

8. Transportation of things	-----	
9. Utilities	-----	
10. Rents	-----	
11. Repairs and alterations	-----	\$5. 03
12. Equipment	-----	77. 84
13. Structures and parts	-----	
14. Miscellaneous	-----	2, 520. 49
Total	-----	28, 209. 43

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (CENSUS)

1. Allowance to members	-----	
2. Pay of Reserve officers, Coast Guard warrant officers, civilian surgeons, dentists, and clergymen	-----	
3. Pay of other civilian employees	-----	\$24, 095. 15
4. Supplies and materials	-----	1, 356. 52
5. Subsistence	-----	
6. Communication service	-----	
7. Travel of persons	-----	
8. Transportation of things	-----	
9. Utilities	-----	
10. Rents	-----	931. 78
11. Repairs and alterations	-----	
12. Equipment	-----	
13. Structures and parts	-----	
14. Miscellaneous	-----	
Total	-----	26, 383. 45

TREASURY DEPARTMENT (PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE)

1. Allowance to members	-----	
2. Pay of Reserve officers, Coast Guard warrant officers, civilian surgeons, dentists, and clergymen	-----	
3. Pay of other civilian employees	-----	
4. Supplies and materials	-----	\$1, 858. 22
5. Subsistence	-----	
6. Communication service	-----	
7. Travel of persons	-----	
8. Transportation of things	-----	
9. Utilities	-----	
10. Rents	-----	
11. Repairs and alterations	-----	
12. Equipment	-----	24, 410. 69
13. Structures and parts	-----	
14. Miscellaneous	-----	
Total	-----	26, 268. 91

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS¹

1. Allowance to members	-----	\$2, 841, 042. 22
2. Pay of Reserve officers, Coast Guard warrant officers, civilian surgeons, dentists, and clergymen	-----	
3. Pay of other civilian employees	-----	1, 348, 731. 18
4. Supplies and materials	-----	900, 128. 41
5. Subsistence	-----	899, 945. 52
6. Communication service	-----	15, 074. 40
7. Travel of persons	-----	98, 279. 80
8. Transportation of things	-----	118, 756. 58
9. Utilities	-----	11, 643. 48
10. Rents	-----	54, 172. 01
11. Repairs and alterations	-----	387, 248. 21
12. Equipment	-----	296, 904. 32
13. Structures and parts	-----	743, 694. 89
14. Miscellaneous	-----	31, 699. 00
Total	-----	7, 747, 320. 02

¹ In the Department of the Interior, but fiscal affairs of fiscal year 1938 were not handled as were other Interior fiscal affairs.

Appendix I

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS—COOPERATING AGENCIES

- I. Office of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps.¹
- II. United States War Department:
 1. Camp operations, etc., as distinct from camp work projects.
 2. Office of Chief of Engineers.
 3. Military reservations work projects as distinct from camp operations, etc., in (1) above.
- 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. Bureau of Indian Affairs (camp operations and work projects).
 3. General Land Office.
 4. Hawaii, Territory of (camp operations and work projects).
 5. Division of Grazing.
 6. Office of Education.²
 7. Bureau of Reclamation.
- IV. United States Department of Agriculture (technical direction of work projects):
 1. Forest Service.
 2. Bureau of Biological Survey.
 3. Bureau of Plant Industry.³
 4. Bureau of Animal Industry (National Agricultural Research Center).
 5. Bureau of Entomology.⁴
 6. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering.
 7. Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.⁴
 8. Soil Conservation Service.
- V. United States Department of Labor ¹ (selection of men).
- VI. United States Veterans' Administration ¹ (selection of men).
- VII. United States Department of the Treasury (Bureau of Public Health Service).¹
- VIII. United States Department of Commerce (Bureau of the Census).¹
- IX. United States Department of the Navy, naval reservations.³
- X. Tennessee Valley Authority.³

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

² Operates no camps. Services are in conjunction with "U. S. Department of War, camp operations, etc., as distinct from camp work projects." II (1) above.

³ Operates no camps directly but has camps which are operated by others.

⁴ Operates no camps, services advisory to other cooperating agencies.

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

1. U. S. Department of the Navy on naval reservations.
2. Tennessee Valley Authority.
3. Alaska: Work supervision and camp supervision.
4. Puerto Rico: Work supervision and camp supervision.
5. 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. Park camps are supervised in Hawaii. The State Park Division of the National Park Service supervises some projects for the Tennessee Valley Authority, some Bureau of Reclamation projects, and some recreational demonstration projects.

Appendix J

Civilian Conservation Corps—Total work completed during the fiscal year 1938, by services and totals for services

No.	Type of job	Unit	All services		Military reservations		Corps of Engineers		Naval reservations		General land office		Bureau of Indian Affairs		Bureau of Reclamation	
			New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance
<i>Structural improvements (100 series)</i>																
<i>Bridges:</i>																
101	Foot and horse	No.	275.0	111.0	9.0								3.0	3.0	5.0	
104	Vehicle	No.	1,324.0	674.0	65.0	12.0							56.0	57.0	89.0	1.0
<i>Buildings, other than CCC camp:</i>																
105	Barns	No.	39.0	50.0	1.0	1.0								2.0		
106	Bathhouses	No.	53.0	20.0												
107	Cabins, overnight	No.	343.0	59.0	1.0								4.0	5.0		
108	Combination buildings	No.	82.0	38.0	1.0								1.0	3.0		
110	Dwellings	No.	353.0	734.0						1.0			41.0	57.0	11.0	
111	Equip. and sup. storage houses	No.	398.0	314.0	3.0	2.0							21.0	4.0	6.0	
112	Garages	No.	269.0	124.0	1.0	2.0							26.0	2.0	3.0	
113	Latrines and toilets	No.	975.0	600.0	5.0								67.0		4.0	
114	Lodges and museums	No.	29.0	22.0	1.0								1.0			
115	Lookout houses	No.	62.0	89.0	3.0								7.0	11.0		
116	Lookout towers	No.	241.0	214.0	7.0								9.0	6.0		
119	Shelters	No.	181.0	34.0	3.0	1.0							1.0		1.0	
120	Other buildings	No.	1,333.0	950.0	6.0	3.0							15.0	27.0	12.0	
121	Cribbing, including filing	Cu. yd.	99,768.0	8,036.0	9,257.0								3,513.0	2,550.0	1,506.0	530.0
122	Impounding and large diversion dams	No.	729.0	809.0	2.0	2.0							142.0	338.0	3.0	
131	Fences	Rods	3,100,799.2	1,111,888.5	14,670.3	6,611.0							275,953.0	436,712.5	16,155.0	
132	Guard rails	Rods	31,060.8	1,141.0	547.0								1,102.0		258.0	
133	Levees, dykes, jetties, and groins	Cu. yd.	3,407,750.0	447,136.0	16,309.0								16,369.0		68,937.0	268.0
134	Power lines	Miles	121.5	47.0	6										7.4	
137	Incinerators	No.	133.0	7.0						1.0	1.0				1.0	
139	Sewage and waste-disposal systems	No.	777.0	161.0	2.0										2.0	
140	Telephone lines	Miles	7,575.0	29,035.6	68.1	151.9						0.7	142.5	668.1	4,548.9	79.4
<i>Water supply systems:</i>																
141	Fountains, drinking	No.	257.0	3.0												1.0
142	Open ditches	Lin. ft.	497,603.0	74,951.0	2,900.0											1.0
143	Pipe or tile lines	Lin. ft.	842,438.0	85,121.0	6,053.0	5,950.0										5,274.0
145	Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gal.	17,073.3	722.5												6,665.0
146	Wells, including pumps and pump houses	No.	473.0	800.0	4.0	3.0										1.0
147	Miscellaneous	No.	686.0	276.0	7.0											1.0
<i>Other structural improvements:</i>																
148	Camp stoves or fireplaces	No.	4,560.0	59.0	4.0											4.0
149	Cattle guards	No.	474.0	59.0	2.0											4.0
150	Corrals	No.	114.0	18.0												2.0
152	Seats	No.	3,153.0	108.0	13.0											3.0
153	Signs, markers, and monuments	No.	58,529.0	2,235.0	404.0											4.0
154	Stone walls	Rods	3,403.6	1,837.0	20.5											15.0
155	Table and bench combinations	No.	8,678.0	1,808.0	5.0											448.3
156	Tool boxes	No.	288.0	5.0	4.0											22.0
157	Miscellaneous	No.	40,595.0	2,337.0	6.0											1.0
158	Radio stations	No.	9.0	35.0												30.0
159	Springs	No.	759.0	378.0	8.0	1.0										7.0
160	Waterholes	No.	391.0	639.0												328.0
161	Small reservoirs	No.	632.0	290.0												5.0
162	Landing docks and piers	No.	22.0	2.0	1.0											27.0
<i>Transportation improvements (200 series)</i>																
201	Airplane landing fields	No.	19.0	6.0	2.0											2.0
202	Truck trails or minor roads	Miles	9,185.3	63,508.1	271.9	964.0	0.9			12.1	47.0		256.9	733.3	5,004.9	589.9
<i>Trails:</i>																
206	Foot	Miles	952.9	5,545.3	1	3.0										2
207	Horse or stock	Miles	1,113.1	8,072.9	140.4	15.0							20.5	238.8	470.2	11.7
<i>Erosion control (300 series)</i>																
301	Stream and lake bank protection	Sq. yd.	1,251,759.0	70,114.0	29,348.0											
<i>Treatment of gullies:</i>																
303	Bank sloping	Sq. yd.	19,451,189.0	648,671.0	83,036.0											
304	Check dams, permanent	No.	27,842.0	2,936.0	153.0											
305	Check dams, temporary	No.	583,078.0	13,851.0	97.0											
306	Seeding and sodding	Sq. yd.	40,096,462.0	2,352,638.0	211,275.0											
307	Tree planting, gully	Sq. yd.	53,749,000.0	25,343,208.0	200.0											
308	Ditches, diversion	Lin. ft.	5,375,173.0	334,903.0	76,402.0	4,000.0										
309	Terracing	Miles	4,077.6	861.4	3.6											
<i>Terrace outletting:</i>																
310	Channel construction	Lin. ft.	7,240,361.0	383,107.0	26,377.0											
311	Outlet structures	No.	44,644.0	4,775.0												
313	Planting, seed, or sod	Sq. yd.	21,305,988.0	4,890,079.0	11,079.0											
314	Sheet erosion planting	Acres	108,581.1	11,938.4												
<i>Limestone, for liming soil:</i>																
315	Quarrying	Tons	324,212.0	171.0	23,729.0											
316	Crushing	Tons	227,437.0		23,729.0											
317	Hauling	Tons	108,604.0		24,554.0											
319	Contour furrows and ridges	Miles	25,007.4	6,854.4												
320	Preparation for strip cropping	Acres	47,745.3	568.8												
321	Road erosion demonstration	Miles	186.6	13.8	4											
322	Wind erosion area treated	Acres	2,510.6	60.6	47.5											
323	Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Lin. ft.	2,821,955.0	176,218.0												
324	Water spreaders (terrace type)	Lin. ft.	2,025,109.0	499,367.0												
<i>Flood control, irrigation, and drainage (400 series)</i>																
<i>Clearing and cleaning:</i>																
401	Channels and levees	Sq. yd.	6,796,616.0	81,812,847.0	64,828.0	26,753.0										
402	Reservoir, pond, and lake sites	Acres	7,734.1	24.0	508.5											
403	Lining of waterways	Sq. yd.	268,946.0	3,518.0	1,830.0											
<i>Excavations, channels, canals, and ditches:</i>																
404	Earth	Cu. yd.	4,966,670.0	15,864,026.0	57,422.0	850.0										
405	Rock	Cu. yd.	136,973.0	9,261.0												
406	Pipe and tile lines and conduits	Lin. ft.	634,339.0	416,045.0	10,847.0											
<i>Riprap or paving:</i>																
407	Rock or concrete	Sq. yd.	572,580.0	20,235.0	6,659.0	12.0										
408	Brush or willows	Sq. yd.	92,536.0	14,598.0												
411	Water control structures other than dams	No.	5,262.0	1,089.0	120.0											
412	Concrete core walls other than dams	Cu. yd.	4,042.0	11.0	483.0											
414	Leveling of spoil banks	Cu. yd.	395,420.0	3,568,649.0												
<i>Forest culture (500 series)</i>																
501	Field planting or seeding (trees)	Acres	270,312.3	40,977.7	1,363.0	187.0										
502	Forest stand improvement	Acres	322,919.5		2,205.1											
503	Nurseries	M-dys	733,971.0	72,259.0	8,958.0	4,700.0										
<i>Tree seed collection:</i>																
504	Conifers (cones)	Bu.	94,011.0		360.0											
505	Hardwoods	Pounds	2,316,878.0		318.0											
506	Coll. of tree seedlings	No.	4,338,957.0		55,000.0											
<i>Forest protection (600 series)</i>																
601	Fighting forest fires	M-dys	372,569.0		6,461.0											
602	Fire breaks	Miles	3,151.2	4,802.8	156.7	5.0										
<i>Fire hazard reduction:</i>																
603	Roadside and trailside	Miles	5,163.0	259.6	319.6	37.8										

Appendix J—Continued

Civilian Conservation Corps—Total work completed during the fiscal year 1938, by services and totals for services—Continued

No.	Type of job	Unit	National Parks and monuments			State parks, new work	Division of Grazing		Forest Service		Bureau of Animal Industry		Bureau of Biological Survey		Bureau of Plant Industry		Bureau of Agricultural Engineering		Soil Conservation Service	
			New work	Maintenance			New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance
<i>Structural improvements (100 series)</i>																				
<i>Bridges:</i>																				
101	Foot and horse	No.	10.0	21.0	49.0			180.0	24.0	3.0								63.0	16.0	
104	Vehicle	No.	12.0	102.0	35.0		37.0	890.0	277.0	6.0			31.0	9.0				179.0	103.0	37.0
<i>Buildings, other than CCC camp:</i>																				
105	Barns	No.	2.0	8.0	3.0		3.0	24.0	37.0	1.0			5.0	2.0						
106	Bathhouses	No.	3.0	4.0	29.0			21.0	16.0											
107	Cabins, overnight	No.			254.0			77.0	54.0				7.0							
108	Combination buildings	No.			48.0		2.0	24.0	33.0	1.0			7.0							
110	Dwellings	No.	48.0	304.0	33.0		5.0	209.0	307.0				11.0	1.0		4.0				
111	Equip. and sup. storage houses	No.	39.0	38.0	67.0		1.0	205.0	248.0		3.0		23.0	4.0					30.0	18.0
112	Garages	No.	11.0	9.0	67.0		2.0	117.0	99.0				22.0	4.0		3.0			19.0	4.0
113	Latrines and toilets	No.	89.0	135.0	136.0		2.0	603.0	465.0				5.0							
114	Lodges and museums	No.	4.0	21.0	22.0			1.0	1.0											
115	Lookout houses	No.	3.0	1.0	3.0			211.0	204.0				8.0	3.0						
116	Lookout towers	No.	15.0	6.0	83.0			75.0	27.0		3.0									
119	Shelters	No.	32.0	245.0	152.0		16.0	859.0	604.0				157.0	21.0	1.0			5.0	83.0	10.0
120	Other buildings	No.	700.0	3,580.0	16,999.0		1,480.0	23,504.0	496.0		500.0		1,072.0	5.0	3.0				41,237.0	850.0
121	Cribbing, including filling	Cu. yd.	2.0		33.0		168.0	111.0	82.0				5.0	3.0					263.0	328.0
122	Impounding and large diversion dams		2.0		33.0		168.0	111.0	82.0				5.0	3.0					263.0	328.0
131	Fences	Rods	11,637.5	22,916.0	61,299.0		164,337.2	400,135.0	378,131.0		5,508.0		90.0	99,836.0	54,949.0	263.0			77,721.0	2,056,878.2
132	Guard rails	Rods	1,809.5	644.0	16,837.3			458.0	14.0					22.0	454.0				2,298.0	17.0
133	Levees, dykes, jetties, and groins	Cu. yd.			322,587.0			215,276.0	4,425.0				2,567,165.3	22,054.0				422,843.0	190,614.0	1,971.0
134	Power lines	Miles	14.4	9.7	52.1			36.3	1.1											
137	Incinerators	No.	5.0	2.0	63.0			64.0	5.0											
139	Sewage and waste-disposal systems	No.	94.0	62.0	330.0			330.0	90.0											
140	Telephone lines	Miles	140.5	1,200.8	119.3		52.5	6,133.1	22,688.8				171.4	103.6		1.0			141.9	68.1
<i>Water supply systems:</i>																				
141	Fountains, drinking	No.	64.0		138.0			53.0	3.0											
142	Open ditches	Lin. ft.			41,912.0			21,076.0	51,240.0		1,310.0		4,500.0							13,650.0
143	Pipe or tile lines	Lin. ft.	103,435.0	17,028.0	351,364.0		61,832.0	257,008.0	36,778.0		1,220.0		2,850.0		708.0	2,685.0			21,659.0	21,460.0
144	Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gal.	88.6		613.5		78.5	456.2	44.0				16.0						9,240.0	
146	Wells, inc. pumps and pumphouses	No.	5.0	3.0	95.0		43.0	76.0	25.0				24.0							2.0
147	Miscellaneous	No.	1.0	12.0	15.0		93.0	461.0	237.0				10.0	2.0					19.0	6.0
<i>Other structural improvements:</i>																				
148	Camp stoves or fireplaces	No.	177.0	37.0	2,162.0			2,116.0	553.0		1.0		30.0							
149	Cattle guards	No.	1.0		20.0		63.0	221.0	47.0				16.0	5.0					42.0	5.0
150	Corrals	No.	4.0	3.0	7.0		69.0	18.0	11.0		5.0		2.0							
152	Seats	No.	102.0	108.0	1,836.0			1,198.0												
153	Signs, markers, and monuments	No.	3,621.0	1,763.0	4,355.0		954.0	45,150.0	472.0				86.0						2,407.0	
154	Stone walls	Rods	212.9	1,837.0	1,215.4		24.0	1,207.0					40.0							
155	Table and bench combinations	No.	627.0	36.0	3,887.0			4,095.0	1,764.0				8.0							
156	Tool boxes	No.	7.0		61.0		3.0	131.0	5.0				1.0						72.0	
157	Miscellaneous	No.	440.0	10.0	3,168.0		15.0	13,998.0	2,069.0				79.0	1.0	1.0		245.0		22,848.0	
158	Radio stations	No.		29.0				5.6												
159	Springs	No.	16.0	3.0	12.0		71.0	122.0	60.0										202.0	47.0
160	Waterholes	No.			6.0		2.0	378.0	636.0											
161	Small reservoirs	No.	7.0	14.0	25.0		67.0	15.0	5.0										501.0	231.0
162	Landing docks and piers	No.	1.0	1.0	10.0			9.0	1.0				1.0							
<i>Transportation improvements (200 series)</i>																				
201	Airplane, landing fields	No.						14.0	6.0				1.0							
202	Truck trails or minor roads	Miles	156.2	2,786.1	403.5		975.9	4,906.4	47,284.8		7.3	34.0	392.5	2,901.2	2.2			15.4	733.2	1,738.9
<i>Trails:</i>																				
206	Foot	Miles	62.1	291.3	130.5		134.0	730.3	5,200.0		4.0								3.6	
207	Horse or stock	Miles	164.0	1,631.4	45.4			284.5	5,924.8					2.0					94.3	5.0
<i>Erosion control (300 series)</i>																				
301	Stream and lake bank protection	Sq. yd.	4,800.0	2,060.0	216,347.0			250,809.0					174,117.0	41,294.0				766.0	534,949.0	25,994.0
<i>Treatment of gullies:</i>																				
303	Bank sloping	Sq. yd.	178,862.0	530,444.0	429,502.0		175.0	9,093,987.0	12,221.0				11,740.0		17,391.0				9,527,306.0	106,006.0
304	Check dams, permanent	No.	429.0		2,226.0		24.0	3,202.0	509.0				135.0	25.0					18,404.0	2,299.0
305	Check dams, temporary	No.	3,529.0	214.0	1,165.0		1,948.0	71,050.0	1,697.0										504,892.0	11,938.0
306	Seeding and sodding	Sq. yd.	164,622.0	344,800.0	286,156.0			10,768,509.0	7,123.0				1,295.0						28,555,948.0	2,000,715.0
307	Tree planting, gully	Sq. yd.	112,740.0		46,850.0		1,920.0	14,608,399.0	5,333.0										38,662,213.0	25,337,875.0
308	Ditches, diversion	Lin. ft.	6,360.0	6,800.0	11,950.0		1,100.0	101,375.0	8,782.0		2,225.0	1,100.0							5,159,367.0	313,121.0
309	Terracing	Miles	7.3		2.0			184.6	63.0										3,586.5	798.2
<i>Terrace outletting:</i>																				
310	Channel construction	Lin. ft.					2,271.0	278,836.0											6,876,246.0	383,107.0
311	Outlet structures	No.						10,579.0											33,321.0	4,769.0
313	Planting, seed, or sod	Sq. yd.			6,400.0			162,484.0					196,606.0	6,500.0					19,761,507.0	4,883,579.0
314	Sheet erosion planting	Acres						5,390.3	65.0										103,154.8	11,873.4
<i>Limstone, for liming soil:</i>																				
315	Quarrying	Tons																		
316	Crushing	Tons											2,608.0							
317	Hauling	Tons											257.0							
319	Contour furrows and ridges	Miles																	24,205.2	6,854.4
320	Preparation for strip cropping	Acres						9.3											47,736.0	568.8
321	Road erosion demonstration	Miles																	186.2	13.8
322	Wind erosion area treated	Acres			19.0			92.3											2,351.8	60.6
323	Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Lin. ft.			2,309.0		15,243.0	50,065.0	7,700.0										2,742,520.0	168,518.0
324	Water spreaders (terrace type)	Lin. ft.						52,642.0	6,553.0		2,000.0								1,998,792.0	492,814.0
<i>Flood control, irrigation, and drainage (400 series)</i>																				
<i>Clearing and cleaning:</i>																				
401	Channels and levees	Sq. yd.			66,049.0		1													

Appendix K

Total work completed by States and Territories (all services), and totals thereof, fiscal year 1933

No.	Type of job	Unit	Alabama		Arizona		Arkansas		California		Colorado		Connecticut		Delaware	
			New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance
<i>Structural improvements (100 series)</i>																
<i>Bridges:</i>																
101	Foot and horse	No.			5.0		2.0		5.0	4.0	30.0					
104	Vehicle	No.	56.0	8.0	15.0	12.0	76.0	18.0	43.0	26.0	24.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	3.0
<i>Buildings, other than CCC camp:</i>																
<i>Barns</i>																
105	Barns	No.	2.0		1.0	16.0			4.0	2.0		1.0				
<i>Bathhouses</i>																
106	Bathhouses	No.					2.0		2.0					2.0		
<i>Cabins, overnight</i>																
107	Cabins, overnight	No.	23.0		4.0		7.0		6.0			1.0				
<i>Combination buildings</i>																
108	Combination buildings	No.	2.0		6.0	1.0	3.0		6.0			3.0		8.0		
<i>Dwellings</i>																
110	Dwellings	No.	10.0	3.0	7.0	103.0	7.0	6.0	52.0	158.0	11.0	71.0	3.0	5.0		
<i>Equip. and sup. storage houses</i>																
111	Equip. and sup. storage houses	No.	5.0	3.0	20.0	22.0	10.0	4.0	29.0	32.0	4.0	9.0	1.0	3.0		
<i>Garages</i>																
112	Garages	No.	6.0		4.0		10.0	1.0	23.0	9.0	3.0	4.0	1.0	1.0		
<i>Latrines and toilets</i>																
113	Latrines and toilets	No.	14.0	1.0	34.0	72.0	9.0	2.0	89.0	137.0	50.0	32.0	25.0	16.0		
<i>Lodges and museums</i>																
114	Lodges and museums	No.				9.0				2.0	1.0	8.0		1.0		
<i>Lookout houses</i>																
115	Lookout houses	No.	3.0		4.0		5.0	7.0	3.0	6.0						
<i>Lookout towers</i>																
116	Lookout towers	No.	14.0	3.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	13.0	6.0	9.0		1.0	1.0			
<i>Shelters</i>																
119	Shelters	No.	2.0		6.0		7.0		15.0	1.0						
<i>Other buildings</i>																
120	Other buildings	No.	7.0		57.0	27.0	52.0	14.0	66.0	178.0						
<i>Cribbing, including filling</i>																
121	Cribbing, including filling	Cu. yd.			286.0		18,447.0	880.0	957.0	200.0	2,156.0	4.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	20.0
<i>Impounding and large diversion dams</i>																
122	Impounding and large diversion dams	No.	2.0	1.0	89.0	142.0	11.0	9.0	6.0	3.0	106.0	89.0	1.0			
<i>Fences</i>																
131	Fences	Rods	20,618.0	242.0	170,889.0	104,605.0	168,634.0	6,616.6	43,844.3	33,555.0	50,917.4	26,153.0	400.0			3,686.0
<i>Guard rails</i>																
132	Guard rails	Rods	467.0		194.5	37.0	98.0	22.0	914.0	17.0	988.0	39.0	50.0			
<i>Levees, dykes, jetties, and groins</i>																
133	Levees, dykes, jetties, and groins	Cu. yd.			53,463.0	1,163.0	7,767.0		503,993.0	2,156.0	1,423.0	94.0			48.0	
<i>Power lines</i>																
134	Power lines	Miles	1.0		3.0	6.5	6.1		6.9	12.2	3.1	5.0				
<i>Incinerators</i>																
137	Incinerators	No.			6.0				1.0	4.0						
<i>Sewage and waste disposal systems</i>																
139	Sewage and waste disposal systems	No.	29.0		30.0	1.0	3.0		63.0	48.0	112.0	22.0				
<i>Telephone lines</i>																
140	Telephone lines	Miles	235.4	127.4	263.0	787.4	505.9	1,255.6	552.0	3,806.5	1.2	104.7	9.5	27.1		
<i>Water supply systems:</i>																
<i>Fountains, drinking</i>																
141	Fountains, drinking	No.			16.0				7.0							
<i>Open ditches</i>																
142	Open ditches	Lin. ft.			37,140.0	1,510.0			3,840.0	5,700.0	276,010.0					
<i>Pipe or tile lines</i>																
143	Pipe or tile lines	Lin. ft.	7,950.0		96,469.0	9,130.0	7,225.0		56,675.0	1,900.0	14,690.0	9,280.0				
<i>Storage facilities (omit last 000)</i>																
145	Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gal.	112.0		6,049.0	300.0	12.0		837.0	39.0	8,443.0					
<i>Wells, inc. pumps and p'houses</i>																
146	Wells, inc. pumps and p'houses	No.	6.0		57.0	453.0	6.0	2.0	21.0	30.0	4.0	3.0	2.0	7.0		
<i>Miscellaneous</i>																
147	Miscellaneous	No.	3.0		71.0	21.0	14.0	3.0	72.0	79.0	13.0	8.0	32.0	15.0		
<i>Other structural improvements:</i>																
<i>Camp stoves or fireplaces</i>																
148	Camp stoves or fireplaces	No.	22.0		58.0	32.0	4.0	2.0	360.0	33.0	329.0	35.0	12.0			
<i>Cattle guards</i>																
149	Cattle guards	No.	4.0		45.0	4.0	4.0		55.0	8.0	18.0	6.0				
<i>Corrals</i>																
150	Corrals	No.			13.0	3.0			10.0	7.0	1.0					
<i>Sens</i>																
152	Sens	No.			14.0	108.0	1.0		99.0		3.0			15.0		
<i>Signs, markers, and monuments</i>																
153	Signs, markers, and monuments	No.	633.0		479.0	60.0	226.0		2,177.0	605.0	1,300.0	9.0	1,454.0			
<i>Stone walls</i>																
154	Stone walls	Rods	34.0		219.0	134.0			256.4							
<i>Table and bench combinations</i>																
155	Table and bench combinations	No.	49.0		64.0	24.0			265.0	122.0	507.0	2.0	308.0	74.0		
<i>Tool boxes</i>																
156	Tool boxes	No.					9.0		6.0				14.0			
<i>Miscellaneous</i>																
157	Miscellaneous	No.	228.0		76.0		22,613.0	9.0	452.0	20.0	76.0		136.0	1.0	2.0	
<i>Radio stations</i>																
158	Radio stations	No.			2.0	3.0			2.0	18.0						
<i>Springs</i>																
159	Springs	No.			70.0	12.0			51.0	32.0	25.0	20.0	3.0			
<i>Waterholes</i>																
160	Waterholes	No.			8.0	3.0										
<i>Small reservoirs</i>																
161	Small reservoirs	No.	4.0		35.0	39.0	28.0	26.0	19.0	24.0	118.0	33.0		422.0		
<i>Landing docks and piers</i>																
162	Landing docks and piers	No.	3.0													
<i>Transportation improvements (200 series)</i>																
<i>Airplane, landing fields</i>																
201	Airplane, landing fields	No.							1.0	3.0						
<i>Truck trails or minor roads</i>																
202	Truck trails or minor roads	Miles	191.6	400.2	465.3	2,943.8	286.1	2,286.3	630.6	10,635.2	220.6	674.5	16.8	103.9	2.4	40.4
<i>Trails</i>																
<i>Foot</i>																
206	Foot	Miles	2.8		1.2	30.8	36.3	26.0	45.7	138.6	3.7	4.8	7.5	15.1		
<i>Horse or stock</i>																
207	Horse or stock	Miles			87.6	112.2			58.3	1,249.0	3.6	109.1			1.1	
<i>Erosion control (300 series)</i>																
<i>Stream and lake bank protection</i>																
301	Stream and lake bank protection	Sq. yd.			17,461.0		3,764.0		17,520.0	2,310.0	50.0		511.0			
<i>Treatment of gullies:</i>																
<i>Bank sloping</i>																
303	Bank sloping	Sq. yd.	269,334.0	150.0	1,357.0		811,922.0	12,540.0	40,459.0	8,902.0	37,048.0	500.0				
<i>Check dams, permanent</i>																
304	Check dams, permanent	No.	859.0		1,839.0	315.0	78.0	1.0	363.0	25.9	1,476.0	66.0				
<i>Check dams, temporary</i>																
305	Check dams, temporary	No.	168,418.0	126.0	1,533.0		2,431.0	51.0	565.0	13.0	2,454.0	605.0				
<i>Seeding and sodding</i>																
306	Seeding and sodding	Sq. yd.	621,932.0	2,935.0	226,785.0		1,199,393.0	119,981.0	1,064,969.0	17,876.0	343,149.0					
<i>Tree planting, gully</i>																
307	Tree planting, gully	Sq. yd.	4,063,345.0		293,169.0		822,249.0	109,490.0	520,584.0	291,260.0	748,454.0					
<i>Ditches, diversion</i>																
308	Ditches, diversion	Lin. ft.	7,738.0		18,068.0		28,638.0	159.0	78,915.0	13,950.0	262,785.0	82,674.0				
<i>Terracing</i>																
309	Terracing	Miles	12.5		82.5	9.0	98.7	2.8	145.7	51.6	120.7	31.0				
<i>Terrace outletting:</i>																
<i>Channel construction</i>																
310	Channel construction	Lin. ft.	1,411,306.0	13,282.0			71,557.0	5,091.0	87,015.0	11,633.0	1,220.0					
<i>Outlet structures</i>																
311	Outlet structures	No.	14,117.0	153.0	11.0		85.0	16.0	1,311.0	27.0	619.0	10.0				
<i>Planting, seed, or sod</i>																
313	Planting, seed, or sod	Sq. yd.	1,312,824.0	125,596.0	52.0		325,001.0	31,521.0	75,776.0	240,477.0	1,598.0					
<i>Sheet erosion planting</i>																
314	Sheet erosion planting	Acres	2,810.7	770.0			1,302.0	127.0	1,018.7							
<i>Limestone, for liming soil:</i>																
<i>Quarrying</i>																
315	Quarrying	Tons					6,787.0				1,572.0					
<i>Crushing</i>																
316	Crushing	Tons					8,942.0									
<i>Hauling</i>																
317	Hauling	Tons					2,918.0									
<i>Contour furrows and ridges</i>																
319	Contour furrows and ridges	Miles	310.5		380.0		1,639.7		75.2	26.0	3,347.4	4,487.6				
<i>Preparation for strip cropping</i>																
320	Preparation for strip cropping	Acres	644.5				4,447.0	10.0	76.3		3,467.0					
<i>Road erosion demonstration</i>																
321	Road erosion demonstration	Miles	1.0				12.4	1.0								
<i>Wind erosion area treated</i>																
322	Wind erosion area treated	Acres							29.0	5.0	56.5					
<i>Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)</i>																
323	Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Lin. ft.			339,957.0	39,430.0			2,545.0		526,521.0	61,376.0				
<i>Water spreaders (terrace type)</i>																
324	Water spreaders (terrace type)	Lin. ft.			54,317.0	6,553.0					1,128,838.0	473,245.0				
<i>Flood control, irrigation, and drainage (400 series)</i>																
<i>Clearing and cleaning:</i>																
<i>Channels and levees</i>																
401	Channels and levees	Sq. yd.	70.0													

Appendix K—Continued

Total work completed by States and Territories (all services), and totals thereof, fiscal year 1938—Continued

No.	Type of job	Unit	District of Columbia		Florida		Georgia		Idaho		Illinois		Indiana		Iowa	
			New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance
<i>Structural improvements (100 series)</i>																
101	Bridges:	No.														
	Foot and horse	No.			1.0		2.0		6.0		4.0		1.0	13.0	3.0	
104	Vehicle	No.			84.0	9.0	109.0	7.0	37.0	17.0	5.0	38.0	2.0	21.0	1.0	15.0
<i>Buildings, other than CCC camp:</i>																
105	Barns	No.			2.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	6.0		1.0	3.0			
106	Bathhouses	No.													2.0	
107	Cabins, overnight	No.					3.0		5.0	23.0		6.0		12.0		
108	Combination buildings	No.			1.0		3.0		2.0	5.0	2.0	1.0		1.0	3.0	
110	Dwellings	No.			7.0	3.0	7.0	1.0	3.0	20.0		8.0	5.0	6.0	1.0	1.0
111	Equip. and sup. storage houses	No.			10.0	1.0	6.0	6.0	18.0	16.0	3.0	7.0	1.0	6.0	1.0	
112	Garages	No.			11.0	1.0	5.0		8.0	9.0	9.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	4.0	
113	Latrines and toilets	No.		1.0	7.0		5.0		22.0	11.0	21.0		5.0		5.0	
114	Lodges and museums	No.					1.0									
115	Lookout houses	No.			1.0	3.0			3.0	3.0						
116	Lookout towers	No.			13.0	18.0	10.0	6.0	8.0	1.0	11.0	7.0	2.0	6.0		
119	Shelters	No.			3.0		3.0		9.0		15.0		1.0		4.0	
120	Other buildings	No.			30.0	11.0	27.0	16.0	28.0	37.0	7.0	17.0	289.0	22.0	2.0	
121	Cribbing, including filling	Cu. yd.			700.0		1,882.0		66.0		3.0					
122	Impounding and large diversion dams	No.					5.0	1.0	7.0	9.0	4.0			2.0	1.0	1.0
131	Fences	Rods	293.0		29,468.0	25,090.0	34,540.0	600.0	29,439.0	57,483.0	88,787.0	19,914.0	38,776.0	22,285.0	69,378.0	11,016.0
132	Guard rails	Rods	454.0				359.0		100.0		2,086.0		92.8	36.0	848.0	
133	Levees, dykes, jetties, and groins	Cu. yd.			530,916.0	16,019.0			254.0		156,000.0		165,070.0	77,053.0	143,466.0	
134	Power lines	Miles			7.5		1.7		1.2	14.0			4	2.2		
137	Incinerators	No.									6.0					
139	Sewage and waste disposal systems	No.	1.0		8.0		1.0		12.0	2.0	2.0		6.0	1.0	7.0	
140	Telephone lines	Miles			243.6	81.5	290.4	148.0	311.9	1,116.6	14.5	37.5	25.1	228.0		
<i>Water supply systems:</i>																
141	Fountains, drinking	No.			5.0		12.0		4.0		2.0		2.0		5.0	
142	Open ditches	Lin. ft.			4,900.0				48,060.0	9,000.0						
143	Pipe or tile lines	Lin. ft.			10,492.0		13,516.0	950.0	34,745.0	2,500.0	14,121.0		18,860.0		10,214.0	
145	Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gal.							78.0		2		40.0	10.0	7.0	
146	Wells, inc. pumps and p'houses	No.			19.0				7.0	18.0	21.0		1.0		6.0	2.0
147	Miscellaneous	No.			3.0	1.0	4.0	1.0	22.0	5.0	6.0	1.0	9.0	3.0		
<i>Other structural improvements:</i>																
148	Camp stoves or fireplaces	No.					13.0		102.0		928.0		5.0		12.0	
149	Cattle guards	No.			9.0		7.0		52.0							
150	Corrals	No.			1.0				2.0				1.0			
152	Seats	No.					30.0								135.0	
153	Signs, markers, and monuments	No.					679.0		3,024.0		291.0		361.0	8.0	53.0	
154	Stone walls	Rods	3.5		35.0		12.5		144.0		750.0		12.0		37.0	
155	Table and bench combinations	No.					27.0		412.0						184.0	
156	Tool boxes	No.				5.0			3.0							
157	Miscellaneous	No.			62.0	16.0	380.0		688.0	23.0	501.0		1,485.0	1,611.0	45.0	
158	Radio stations	No.					2.0		54.0	26.0	1.0		8.0	1.0		
159	Springs	No.							1.0							
160	Waterholes	No.						2.0	4.0	8.0	7.0	1.0	43.0	8.0	4.0	
161	Small reservoirs	No.														
162	Landing docks and piers	No.					3.0		1.0							
<i>Transportation improvements (200 series)</i>																
201	Airplane, landing fields	No.							4.0	2.0						
202	Truck trails or minor roads	Miles	2.2	2.0	231.7	527.5	233.2	500.3	629.3	3,270.8	47.3	53.3	83.7	119.0	11.0	4.5
<i>Trails:</i>																
206	Foot	Miles			7.4		52.2	101.0	15.7	441.0	2.5		1.6		1.5	
207	Horse or stock	Miles						20.0	109.7	439.0	12.8		1			
<i>Erosion control (300 series)</i>																
301	Stream and lake bank protection	Sq. yd.			84,925.0				12,568.0	165.0	103,218.0	100.0	919.0		2,140.0	
<i>Treatment of gullies:</i>																
303	Bank sloping	Sq. yd.					157,482.0		497,919.0	3,581.0	663,787.0	345.0	660,453.0	18,055.0	371,235.0	378.0
304	Check dams, permanent	No.					639.0	32.0	173.0	595.0	158.0		63.0	4.0	278.0	122.0
305	Check dams, temporary	No.					52,844.0	1,343.0	1,720.0	1,021.0	8,546.0	773.0	36,970.0	570.0	3,040.0	512.0
306	Seeding and sodding	Sq. yd.					1,369,396.0	10,585.0	125,301.0		1,275,264.0	32,852.0	2,899,686.0		875,850.0	36,545.0
307	Tree planting, gully	Sq. yd.					174,219.0	105,480.0	100,420.0		3,125,345.0	424,500.0	2,498,292.0	458,860.0	2,824,956.0	8,194,232.0
308	Ditches, diversion	Lin. ft.	70.0		2,225.0	1,100.0	92,053.0		5,077.0	230.0	43,984.0	1,821.0	6,489.0	300.0	82,166.0	6,864.0
309	Terracing	Miles					.5				134.4	58.8	405.1	3.1	118.0	16.0
<i>Terrace outletting:</i>																
310	Channel construction	Lin. ft.					326,443.0	3,397.0			93,573.0	13,457.0	54,219.0	1,850.0	41,267.0	2,936.0
311	Outlet structures	No.					8,816.0	1,765.0			128.0	57.0	18.0	14.0	41.0	4.0
313	Planting, seed or sod	Sq. yd.			153,046.0	6,500.0	480,003.0	383,861.0			448,416.0	71,477.0	80,133.0	5,840.0	119,495.0	7,623.0
314	Sheet erosion planting	Acres					1,424.9	1,466.1	268.0				38.0		31.0	
<i>Limestone, for liming soil:</i>																
315	Quarrying	Tons									33,452.0		14,669.0		24,681.0	
316	Crushing	Tons									31,961.0		10,782.0		20,289.0	
317	Hauling	Tons									7,263.0				7,207.0	
319	Contour furrows and ridges	Miles					30.5		44.0	8.0	220.9	22.4	149.6	15.0	104.0	2.8
320	Preparation for strip cropping	Acres					183.5		3.0		2,209.5		259.0		1,770.9	
321	Road erosion demonstration	Miles					2.0		2.8		3.1		1			
322	Wind erosion area treated	Acres											3.6		1.3	9.6
323	Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Lin. ft.							5,800.0	50.0						
324	Water spreaders (terrace type)	Lin. ft.			2,000.0						1,051.0		345.0		1,363.0	
<i>Flood control, irrigation, and drainage (400 series)</i>																
<i>Clearing and cleaning:</i>																
401	Channels and levees	Sq. yd.					37,175.0		830,519.0	169,160.0	1,105,348.0	13,773,657.0	12,914.0	11,959,607.0	31,234.0	6,773,438.0
402	Reservoir, pond, and lake sites	Acres					207.0		12.0		105.0				27.0	
403	Lining of waterways	Sq. yd.							12,925.0							
<i>Excav., chan., canals, and ditches:</i>																
404	Earth	Cu. yd.	593.0		581.0		16,378.0		46,946.0	6.0	547,360.0	2,880,792.0	1,163.0	1,333,532.0	6,895.0	2,168,045.0
405	Rock	Cu. yd.					10.0		24,802.0		3,308.0		18.0	3,497.0	13.0	
406	Pipe and tile lines and conduits	Lin. ft.	31,585.0		140.0		1,006.0		7,346.0		2,341.0		36,629.0	6,801.0	102,090.0	54,887.0
<i>Riprap or paving:</i>																
407	Rock or concrete	Sq. yd.			860.0		4,094.0	12.0	36,920.0		6,152.0		1,232.0	4,386.0	3,382.0	133.0
408	Brush or willows	Sq. yd.			10,700.0		265.0		2,911.0				2,672.0	1,054.0	288.0	
411	Water control structures other than dams	No.	1.0		2.0	2.0	101.0		1.0		365.0		10.0	3.0	48.0	
412	Concrete core walls other than dams	Cu. yd.					287.0				98.0			1.0	10.0	
414	Leveling of spoil banks	Cu. yd.										866,047.0		623,080.0		616,928.0
<i>Forest culture (500 series)</i>																
501	Field planting or seeding (trees)	Acres			1,375.5		1,317.1	935.8	1,973.3	62.5	2,344.1	207.5	2,233.2	127.3	578.7	158.4

Appendix K—Continued

Total work completed by States and Territories (all services), and totals thereof, fiscal year 1938—Continued

No.	Type of job	Unit	Kansas		Kentucky		Louisiana		Maine		Maryland		Massachusetts		Michigan	
			New work	Main-tenance	New work	Main-tenance	New work	Main-tenance	New work	Main-tenance	New work	Main-tenance	New work	Main-tenance	New work	Main-tenance
<i>Structural improvements (100 series)</i>																
Bridges:																
101	Foot and horse	No.								1.0	3.0		3.0		7.0	
104	Vehicle	No.	5.0	2.0	4.0	12.0	109.0	44.0	3.0	1.0	5.0	19.0	5.0		14.0	15.0
Buildings, other than CCC camp:																
105	Barns	No.								2.0	2.0		6.0		2.0	
106	Bathhouses	No.	1.0										3.0		2.0	
107	Cabins, overnight	No.								18.0		1.0	1.0		3.0	
108	Combination buildings	No.											1.0		3.0	
110	Dwellings	No.			6.0	1.0	6.0	1.0	4.0		1.0	1.0	2.0		10.0	15.0
111	Equip. and sup. storage houses	No.	1.0		1.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.0		3.0		2.0		28.0	17.0
112	Garages	No.	1.0		1.0		2.0	4.0	1.0		4.0		1.0		5.0	12.0
113	Latrines and toilets	No.			3.0		3.0		13.0	71.0		5.0	11.0		33.0	
114	Lodges and museums	No.							4.0				4.0			
115	Lookout houses	No.			5.0	2.0	1.0	5.0							1.0	3.0
116	Lookout towers	No.			10.0	2.0	15.0	11.0			2.0	1.0			14.0	40.0
119	Shelters	No.					1.0	1.0	10.0				4.0			
120	Other buildings	No.			6.0	14.0	10.0		3.0	4.0	3.0		2.0		24.0	31.0
121	Cribbing, including filling	Cu. yd			65.0		220.0		255.0		676.0				399.0	
122	Impounding and large diversion dams	No.	23.0	13.0	2.0		4.0	7.0					6.0		2.0	
131	Fences	Rods	26,469.0	5,338.0	93,665.0	2,759.0	117,476.0	59,659.0	30.0		14,503.3	180.0	1,953.0		1,323.0	180.0
132	Guard rails	Rods	30.0		164.0				5.0		82.0	17.0	1,753.4		2,581.0	
133	Levees, dykes, jetties, and groins	Cu. yd	30,904.0		340.0						5,935.0		3,053.0		307,615.0	
134	Power lines	Miles					5				2.3		1.0		5.1	
137	Inclinerators	No.														
139	Sewage and waste-disposal systems	No.			3.0						10.0				23.0	1.0
140	Telephone lines	Miles			173.4	203.1	210.0	285.0	44.3	8.0	5.8	75.3	1.0		128.5	764.9
Water supply systems:																
141	Fountains, drinking	No.			4.0										5.0	
142	Open ditches	Lin. ft									1,310.0					
143	Pipe or tile lines	Lin. ft	4,455.0	4,700.0	4,000.0		4,092.0		1,650.0		15,534.0	1,220.0	6,041.0		12,153.0	
145	Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gal.											3			
146	Wells, inc. pumps and p'houses	No.	33.0		2.0				1.0		1.0				3.0	
147	Miscellaneous	No.	1.0		4.0	2.0	1.0		3.0	4.0	11.0				33.0	2.0
Other structural improvements:																
148	Camp stoves or fireplaces	No.						6.0	2.0		1.0		242.0		99.0	
149	Cattle guards	No.														
150	Corrals	No.									4.0				8.0	
152	Seats	No.			1,060.0				4.0		1.0		5.0		86.0	
153	Signs, markers, and monuments	No.	59.0		41.0		26.0		296.0		422.0		808.0		246.0	
154	Stone walls	Rods	20.0								31.5		44.0		6.0	
155	Table and bench combinations	No.					15.0		31.0		2.0		95.0		404.0	
156	Tool boxes	No.	1.0		12.0		17.0				1.0		7.0			
157	Miscellaneous	No.	22.0		15.0		18.0	4.0	2.0		15.0		53.0		2,494.0	115.0
158	Radio stations	No.														
159	Springs	No.	3.0				1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0					
160	Waterholes	No.											2.0		20.0	
161	Small reservoirs	No.	17.0	11.0	10.0	2.0	7.0	6.0	1.0				7.0			
162	Landing docks and piers	No.													2.0	
Transportation improvements (200 series)																
201	Airplane, landing fields	No.													1.0	
202	Truck trails or minor roads	Miles	66.5	7.6	81.2	374.2	154.8	371.4	25.3	29.5	38.5	240.6	48.0	134.6	301.2	3,171.3
Trails:																
206	Foot	Miles	3.0		5.4	10.5			152.1	247.2	5.0		13.3	2.0	33.5	2
207	Horse or stock	Miles	15.0	2.0					7.6		4.5		3.1			
Erosion control (300 series)																
301	Stream and lake bank protection	Sq. yd.	906.0		1,021.0						15,923.0	1,508.0			4,050.0	
Treatment of gullies:																
303	Bank sloping	Sq. yd.	33,189.0		510,050.0		194,728.0				27,419.0	60.0		12,255.0	13,067.0	
304	Check dams, permanent	No.	306.0	211.0	106.0	15.0					74.0	30.0				
305	Check dams, temporary	No.	389.0	354.0	10,862.0	595.0	51.0				540.0	391.0			72.0	
306	Seeding and sodding	Sq. yd.	3,450.0		485,396.0	6,475.0	84,545.0	4,175.0			303,325.0	185.0				
307	Tree planting, gully	Sq. yd.	775,475.0	590,865.0	2,445,014.0	112,355.0	7,633.0				49,375.0				5,808.0	
308	Ditches, diversion	Lin. ft	150,604.0	12,245.0	4,640.0		22,322.0		350.0		60,150.0		23,285.0			
309	Terracing	Miles	93.8		53.3	4.0	375.6		207.8		28.5		2.2			
Terracing outletting:																
310	Channel construction	Lin. ft	92,590.0	4,590.0	82,705.0	8,600.0	381,240.0	10,767.0			12,070.0	3,541.0				
311	Outlet structures	No.	550.0	65.0	286.0	72.0	5.0				176.0	0.0				
313	Planting, seed, or sod	Sq. yd.	580,463.0	560,733.0	163,023.0	27,360.0	603,027.0	42,955.0			50,304.0	7,722.0			120.0	
314	Sheet erosion planting	Acres	72,696.5				6,250.0	255.0								
Limestone, for liming soil:																
315	Quarrying	Tons	15,288.0		64,801.0						1,771.0	171.0				
316	Crushing	Tons	5,920.0		26,899.0						2,847.0					
317	Hauling	Tons	4,099.0		23,729.0		62.0				1,010.0					
319	Contour furrows and ridges	Miles	275.7		815.9		303.5				64.2	300.0				
320	Preparation for strip cropping	Acres	177.0		2,651.0		1,519.0				1,282.5					
321	Road erosion demonstration	Miles			1.5		1				3.2					
322	Wind erosion area treated	Acres													27.2	
323	Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Lin. ft														
324	Water spreaders (terrace type)	Lin. ft														
Flood control, irrigation, and drainage (400 series)																
Clearing and cleaning:																
401	Channels and levees	Sq. yd.	1,410.0			4,027,467.0	106,462.0	7,322,150.0			12,122.0	2,784,863.0			53,782.0	432.0
402	Reservoir, pond, and lake sites	Acres	57.4		4.0		3.0									
403	Lining of waterways	Sq. yd.	65,187.0									713.0				
Excav., chan., canals, and ditches:																
404	Earth	Cu. yd.	49,621.0			903,908.0		1,533,798.0	400.0		29,083.0	660,420.0	570.0		3,091.0	
405	Rock	Cu. yd.	57,702.0			1,380.0							90.0			
406	Pipe and tile lines and conduits	Lin. ft			1,245.0	4,480.0		965.0			69,222.0	48.0	207.0		1,400.0	
Riprap or paving:																
407	Rock or concrete	Sq. yd.	40,174.0		1,027.0	138.0					1,373.0		3,926.0		1,838.0	
408	Brush or willows	Sq. yd.									4,122.0					
411	Water control structures other than dams	No.			1.0	14.0					98.0	7.0	1.0		1.0	1.0
412	Concrete core walls other than dams	Cu. yd.														
414	Leveling of spoil banks	Cu. yd.				177,546.0		158,821.0				70,570.0				
Forest culture (500 series)																
501	Field planting or seeding (trees)	Acres	721.5	951.5	1,547.9	145.6	17,884.7	39.0			571.6		1,240.4		59,521.2	3,316.5
502	Forest stand improvement	Acres	200.0		508.6		1,630.0		29.0		5,554.7		4,495.6		21,762.4	
503	Nurseries	M-dys.	3,128.0	4,700.0	16,049.0		29,302.0		2,758.0		2,301.0		231.0	162.0	45,855.0	
Tree seed collection:																
504	Conifers (cones)	Bu.			32.0		9,512.0				710.0		64.0		619.0	
505	Hardwoods	Pounds	58,261.0		71,291.0		6,287.0				17,820.0		18.0		9,229.0	
506	Coll. of tree seedlings	No.					4,000.0	</								

Appendix K—Continued

Total work completed by States and Territories (all services), and totals thereof, fiscal year 1938—Continued

No.	Type of job	Unit	Minnesota		Mississippi		Missouri		Montana		Nebraska		Nevada		New Hampshire	
			New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance
<i>Structural improvements (100 series)</i>																
<i>Bridges:</i>																
101	Foot and horse	No.	3.0											3.0		7.0
104	Vehicle	No.	23.0	4.0	41.0	10.0	9.0	1.0	30.0	46.0	3.0		12.0	1.0		2.0
<i>Buildings, other than CCC camp:</i>																
105	Barns	No.					1.0		1.0	4.0	2.0		1.0			
106	Bathhouses	No.	1.0		1.0		1.0				1.0		1.0	2.0	2.0	
107	Cabins, overnight	No.	3.0		11.0		11.0	5.0	5.0	2.0	2.0		3.0			6.0
108	Combination buildings	No.	4.0	2.0					1.0	6.0						1.0
110	Dwellings	No.	13.0	42.0	6.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	23.0	25.0	4.0	7.0	4.0	2.0	6.0	5.0
111	Equipment and sup. storage houses	No.	17.0	13.0	11.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	16.0	4.0	6.0	9.0	4.0	1.0	2.0	4.0
112	Garages	No.	6.0	5.0			11.0	4.0	9.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	2.0
113	Latrines and toilets	No.	30.0	3.0	1.0		3.0		26.0	2.0	11.0	2.0	8.0	4.0	3.0	22.0
114	Lodges and museums	No.					2.0				1.0			1.0		
115	Lookout houses	No.	1.0	4.0	4.0	7.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	4.0		1.0				
116	Lookout towers	No.	11.0	14.0	7.0	13.0	16.0	3.0	10.0	1.0	2.0					1.0
119	Shelters	No.					2.0		1.0		1.0			1.0	2.0	11.0
120	Other buildings	No.	37.0	25.0	4.0	15.0	42.0	8.0	11.0	13.0	11.0	16.0	2.0	15.0	3.0	27.0
121	Cribbing, including filling	Cu. yd.			3,500.0		3,473.0		272.0	2,550.0	4,800.0	280.0		530.0	113.0	
122	Impounding and large diversion dams	No.	14.0	30.0	1.0		5.0		52.0	54.0	5.0	27.0	6.0			1.0
131	Fences	Rods	39,094.0	753.0	85,235.0	86,220.0	105,083.0	13,156.0	59,861.0	80,489.0	65,232.0	3,098.0	35,174.0	29,524.5	3.0	
132	Guard rails	Rods	970.5		2,365.0		95.0		970.0		158.9				152.0	123.0
133	Levees, dykes, jetties, and groins	Cu. yd.	121,318.0				100,434.0	36,094.0	43,063.0				127,329.0			
134	Power lines	Miles	1.8		4.3		11.0		1.1	9.0			6.5			
137	Incinerators	No.					3.0				1.0					
139	Sewage and waste-disposal systems	No.	18.0	3.0	4.0		7.0		16.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0			
140	Telephone lines	Miles	111.9	821.9	284.7	741.0	89.4	454.5	422.8	1,267.0	18.4	28.0	50.5	40.0	2.0	75.4
<i>Water supply systems:</i>																
141	Fountains, drinking	No.	4.0				3.0									
142	Open ditches	Lin. ft.							5,000.0	42,240.0			2,500.0			
143	Pipe or tile lines	Lin. ft.	5,646.0		15,980.0		4,500.0		7,000.0		17,310.0		12,050.0		1,606.0	
145	Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gal.	2.0				10.0		5.0		20.0		56.0			
146	Wells, including pumps and pumphouses	No.	7.0		2.0		1.0		33.0	71.0	12.0		21.0	28.0	2.0	2.0
147	Miscellaneous	No.	11.0	2.0	9.0	3.0	5.0	1.0	11.0	7.0			1.0	3.0	1.0	1.0
<i>Other structural improvements:</i>																
148	Camp stoves or fireplaces	No.	14.0				15.0		37.0				8.0		15.0	
149	Cattle guards	No.			1.0		3.0		44.0	1.0			15.0	2.0		
150	Corrals	No.							6.0	1.0			15.0			
152	Seats	No.	60.0				3.0				50.0					
153	Signs, markers, and monuments	No.	82.0		2.0	831.0	73.0		8,467.0		69.0		383.0		626.0	
154	Stone walls	Rods	4.0		8.0		85.0		73.0		43.0		66.3		7.0	
155	Table and bench combinations	No.	91.0		10.0		151.0		4.0		18.0		18.0	18.0	166.0	
156	Tool boxes	No.					4.0				1.0		1.0		1.0	
157	Miscellaneous	No.	616.0	82.0	333.0	28.0	68.0	10.0	796.0	21.0	373.0		278.0	3.0	22.0	
<i>Radio stations:</i>																
158	Springs	No.							109.0	125.0			16.0	3.0	16.0	
160	Waterholes	No.									1.0		5.0		16.0	
161	Small reservoirs	No.	2.0				16.0	2.0	1.0		1.0		6.0	5.0		
162	Landing docks and piers	No.													1.0	
<i>Transportation improvements (200 series)</i>																
201	Airplane landing fields	No.	2.0													
202	Truck trails or minor roads	Miles	247.3	1,835.0	112.3	2,603.1	112.7	1,085.7	269.4	1,665.0	55.9	231.5	291.8	689.8	16.2	141.9
<i>Trails:</i>																
206	Foot	Miles	54.0	126.0	.9		10.0		5.6			1.0			32.7	490.7
207	Horse or stock	Miles							92.8	271.0			12.6		2.5	
<i>Erosion control (300 series)</i>																
301	Stream and lake bank protection	Sq. yd.	92,209.0	4,900.0	4,000.0		940.0		3,015.0		1,500.0		288.0		83.0	
<i>Treatment of gullies:</i>																
303	Bank sloping	Sq. yd.	84,061.0	1,110.0	408,168.0	530,264.0	224,607.0	767.0			235,371.0	2,257.0	451.0		1,900.0	
304	Check dams, permanent	No.	69.0	41.0	29.0		508.0	185.0			167.0	81.0	6,405.0	16.0		
305	Check dams, temporary	No.	2,243.0	80.0	30,152.0	25.0	4,864.0	1,861.0			2,610.0	765.0	2.0			
306	Seeding and sodding	Sq. yd.	55,708.0	9,055.0	2,690,509.0	458,715.0	1,274,806.0	228,577.0			1,023,161.0	549,906.0	53,240.0			
307	Tree planting, gully	Sq. yd.	363,685.0	353,738.0	2,537,628.0	458,715.0	2,835,673.0	4,594,773.0			4,513,682.0	9,257,447.0	14,768.0	21,780.0		
308	Ditches, diversion	Lin. ft.	31,610.0	4,752.0	2,022,510.0		99,853.0	7,305.0			171,004.0	29,837.0	450.0			
309	Terracing	Miles	27.2	.9	201.8	136.5	264.3	15.4			27.4	53.3				
<i>Terrace outletting:</i>																
310	Channel construction	Lin. ft.	15,539.0	200.0	533,883.0	2,824.0	95,817.0	27,806.0			18,824.0	7,130.0				
311	Outlet structure	No.	15.0	5.0	188.0		503.0	161.0			59.0	26.0				
313	Planting seed or sod	Sq. yd.	16,061.0	1,710.0	767,638.0	7,069.0	514,972.0	396,358.0			247,867.0	211,877.0				
314	Sheet erosion planting	Acres			2,074.8	144.3	3.0	2.5			190.5	23.0				
<i>Limestone for liming soil:</i>																
315	Quarrying	Tons	18,858.0				48,231.0				393.0					
316	Crushing	Tons	9,997.0				45,248.0									
317	Hauling	Tons	8,516.0				11,823.0				43.0					
319	Contour furrows and ridges	Miles			544.5	6.9	46.5	2.9			444.6	84.6				
320	Preparation for strip cropping	Acres	4,055.0	165.0	941.5		41.0				1,905.0					
321	Road erosion demonstration	Miles	1.5		13.3		2.1									
322	Wind erosion area treated	Acres									13.0			105.0		
323	Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Lin. ft.														
324	Water spreaders (terrace type)	Lin. ft.	5,311.0				12,166.0	2,310.0	108,370.0		230.0					
<i>Flood control, irrigation and drainage (400 series)</i>																
<i>Clearing and cleaning:</i>																
401	Channels and levees	Sq. yd.	58,010.0				19,800.0	16,312,508.0	6,900.0	686,265.0	553,885.0	66,239.0	270,522.0	59,230.0		
402	Reservoir, pond, and lake sites	Acres	123.0		359.0		31.7		72.2				21.5			
403	Lining of waterways	Sq. yd.							3,297.0		18,987.0		20,028.0			
<i>Excav., chan., canals, and ditches:</i>																
404	Earth	Cu. yd.	265,329.0					3,967,591.0	378,178.0		389,803.0		992,420.0	23,839.0	3,381.0	
405	Rock	Cu. yd.						9,352.0					1,825.0		1,152.0	
406	Pipe and tile lines and conduits	Lin. ft.	705.0		400.0			14,955.0	10,371.0	380.0	543.0		8,190.0		275.0	
<i>Riprap or paving:</i>																
407	Rock or concrete	Sq. yd.	1,700.0				1,608.0	313.0	49,923.0		70,098.0		24,991.0		45.0	
408	Brush or willows	Sq. yd.									1,200.0		3,536.0	1,928.0		
411	Water control structures other than dams	No.			15.0	3.0	31.0	92.0	140.0	1.0	186.0	2.0	608.0		2.0	
412	Concrete core walls other than dams	Cu. yd.							202.0				2,500.0			
414	Leveling of spoil banks	Cu. yd.	670.0					195,491.0	18,600.0				1,500.0			
<i>Forest culture (500 series)</i>																
501	Field planting or seeding (trees)	Acres	12,815.9	4,437.2	23,421.1	123.5	2,790.5	311.5	235.0		635.1	4,034.4	31.0		91.5	
502	Forest stand improvement	Acres	8,994.4		1,032.1											

Appendix K—Continued

Total work completed by States and Territories (all services), and totals thereof, fiscal year 1938—Continued

No.	Type of job	Unit	New Jersey		New Mexico		New York		North Carolina		North Dakota		Ohio		Oklahoma	
			New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance
<i>Structural improvements (100 series)</i>																
<i>Bridges:</i>																
101	Foot and horse	No.	5.0		1.0		12.0		2.0				3.0	50.0	5.0	
104	Vehicle	No.	8.0		12.0	6.0	13.0		41.0	60.0	7.0		11.0	60.0	31.0	
<i>Buildings, other than CCC camp:</i>																
<i>Barns</i>																
105	Barns	No.							1.0		1.0		1.0	2.0	3.0	
106	Bathhouses	No.	1.0		1.0		4.0	4.0			1.0			2.0		
107	Cabins, overnight	No.	11.0		3.0		20.0		1.0	1.0				1.0		
108	Combination buildings	No.					2.0		3.0				1.0			
110	Dwellings	No.			1.0	14.0	9.0	2.0	12.0	14.0	8.0	4.0	1.0	5.0	5.0	
111	Equip. and sup. storage houses	No.			9.0	3.0	10.0		6.0	11.0	7.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	19.0	1.0
112	Garages	No.	1.0		2.0		6.0		1.0	2.0	7.0		3.0	2.0	13.0	
113	Latrines and toilets	No.	12.0		49.0	47.0	29.0	54.0	25.0	2.0	3.0		10.0	11.0	6.0	
114	Lodges and museums	No.			1.0		3.0									
115	Lookout houses	No.					1.0		5.0	8.0						
116	Lookout towers	No.	2.0				1.0		6.0	11.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	2.0	
119	Shelters	No.	7.0		1.0		13.0		2.0				6.0	4.0	4.0	
120	Other buildings	No.	3.0		37.0	29.0	120.0	3.0	17.0	39.0	6.0			5.0	26.0	
121	Cribbing, including filling	Cu. yd.	1,537.0		3,233.0		412.0									
122	Impounding and large diversion dams	No.	2.0		91.0	120.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	20.0	19.0	1.0	1.0	73.0	69.0
131	Fences	Rods.	13,940.0	410.0	247,638.0	215,597.0	54,509.0	2,280.0	109,800.0	2,160.0	61,465.0	25,900.0	96,328.0	26,250.0	116,142.4	4,638.0
132	Guard rails	Rods.	470.0		282.0	10.0	1,713.0		541.0		547.0		651.0		977.0	
133	Levees, dykes, jetties, and groins	Cu. yd.	1,618.0		49,718.0	402.0	4,489.0		140,775.0	786.0	165,805.0		1,058.0	371.0	4,759.0	
134	Power lines	Miles.			9.0		3.6		6.1	1.0			3.0		2.0	
137	Incinerators	No.			16.0		3.0						2.0		19.0	
139	Sewage and waste-disposal systems	No.	8.0		11.0	64.0	32.0		16.0	2.0	2.0		2.0		19.0	
140	Telephone lines	Miles.	15.3		132.7	1,167.0	44.5	25.1	315.0	1,155.1	52.7	207.8	4.3	14.9	201.2	80.0
<i>Water supply systems:</i>																
141	Fountains, drinking	No.	4.0				8.0		1.0				14.0		17.0	
142	Open ditches	Lin. ft.			65,974.0	13,650.0	850.0									
143	Pipe or tile lines	Lin. ft.	6,432.0		26,550.0	21,973.0	69,795.0	19,100.0	1,700.0		3,730.0		18,643.0		19,245.0	
145	Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gal.	4.0		860.0	363.5	24.0	10.0							34.5	
146	Wells, incl. pumps and p'houses	No.	2.0		10.0	30.0	4.0		3.0	2.0	43.0	92.0			40.0	1.0
147	Miscellaneous	No.			42.0	27.0	2.0		12.0		39.0		1.0		3.0	
<i>Other structural improvements:</i>																
148	Camp stoves for fireplaces	No.	62.0		50.0	20.0	208.0	252.0	2.0		42.0		136.0	4.0	82.0	
149	Cattle guards	No.			53.0	14.0									3.0	
150	Corrals	No.			1.0				4.0						1.0	3.0
152	Seats	No.	113.0		12.0		215.0						32.0			
153	Signs, markers, and monuments	No.	107.0		278.0		703.0	254.0	1,936.0		336.0		207.0		225.0	
154	Stone walls	Rods.	142.3		371.5		121.0		10.0				128.0		49.0	
155	Table and bench combinations	No.	66.0		63.0		771.0	1,426.0	100.0		48.0	8.0	453.0	98.0	114.0	
156	Tool boxes	No.							1.0		7.0		9.0		23.0	
157	Miscellaneous	No.	5.0		635.0		242.0		28.0		8.0	5.0	147.0	122.0	172.0	
158	Radio stations	No.														
159	Springs	No.	1.0		31.0	4.0	2.0				41.0	4.0	13.0		9.0	
160	Waterholes	No.	2.0				224.0	214.0							1.0	
161	Small reservoirs	No.	3.0		70.0	11.0	1.0		1.0		7.0		17.0	9.0	85.0	75.0
162	Landing docks and piers	No.					1.0		1.0							
<i>Transportation improvements (200 series)</i>																
201	Airplane, landing fields	No.														
202	Truck trails or minor roads	Miles.	39.3	336.9	420.5	3,322.6	97.3	127.6	225.2	1,032.5	159.0	210.0	14.9	70.5	243.9	306.0
<i>Trails:</i>																
206	Foot	Miles.	3.8	5.0	2.0	12.0	102.5	182.8	48.5	603.5			5.6	.9	3.6	4.0
207	Horse or stock	Miles.	.8	15.8		20.5		7.5	21.7	320.7			3.4		1.4	
<i>Erosion control (300 series)</i>																
301	Stream and lake bank protection	Sq. yd.	7,185.0	450.0	264,060.0		31,807.0	970.0	119,012.0	832.0	4,000.0		63,212.0	8,172.0	7,000.0	
<i>Treatment of gullies:</i>																
303	Bank sloping	Sq. yd.	21,004.0		34,274.0		33,561.0	305.0	1,693,687.0	8,950.0	300.0		166,510.0		518,954.0	2,720.0
304	Check dams, permanent	No.	20.0		2,995.0	664.0	109.0	22.0	120.0		19.0	25.0	253.0	71.0	2,990.0	135.0
305	Check dams, temporary	No.	120.0	51.0	129,295.0	1,338.0	437.0	107.0	20,961.0	107.0			10,894.0	305.0	2,041.0	430.0
306	Seeding and sodding	Sq. yd.	177,417.0		4,146,271.0	6,600.0	330,718.0	26,923.0	2,770,749.0	15,834.0			628,193.0	10.0	1,336,320.0	36,292.0
307	Tree planting, gully	Sq. yd.	1,200.0		2,980,219.0		38,380.0		1,627,571.0	31,069.0			121,666.0		1,449,593.0	233,154.0
308	Ditches, diversion	Lin. ft.	26,683.0	1,050.0	62,440.0		309,482.0	47,590.0	168,763.0	1,271.0			38,933.0	2,867.0	697,396.0	22,080.0
309	Terracing	Miles.	49.5	24.9	76.6	20.0	1.8		16.3	8.8			29.3	1.7	654.6	68.5
<i>Terrace outletting:</i>																
310	Channel construction	Lin. ft.	43,081.0	6,170.0	500.0		24,960.0	5,720.0	1,524,709.0	42,189.0			5,488.0	2,665.0	599,146.0	148,121.0
311	Outlet structures	No.	97.0		441.0	23.0	138.0	27.0	3,841.0	512.0			22.0	1.0	1,211.0	270.0
313	Planting, seed or sod	Sq. yd.	71,792.0	2,650.0	2,513,689.0		197,687.0	3,301.0	3,260,466.0	703,812.0	6,400.0		10,009.0	350.0	1,849,925.0	1,092,342.0
314	Sheet erosion planting	Acres.	52.9				752.2		3,060.0		23.5		251.6	7.0	841.0	460.0
<i>Limestone, for liming soil:</i>																
315	Quarrying	Tons.					1,387.0						7,563.0		13,415.0	
316	Crushing	Tons.					23.0						2,446.0		2,531.0	
317	Hauling	Tons.					825.0						5,669.0		3,646.0	
319	Contour furrows and ridges	Miles.	1.8	2.6	808.7		22.3		36.0	2.0			43.7		4,084.1	242.9
320	Preparation for strip cropping	Acres.	218.0				1,694.4	2.0	10.0		458.0		4,976.1		2,184.0	
321	Road erosion demonstration	Miles.			78.0				3.3				1.8	1.6		
322	Wind erosion area treated	Acres.			563.0		102.1									
323	Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Lin. ft.			1,693,748.0	26,465.0										
324	Water spreaders (terrace type)	Lin. ft.	20.0		638,204.0	14,979.0	220.0						263.0		142.0	
<i>Flood control, irrigation, and drainage (400 series)</i>																
<i>Clearing and cleaning:</i>																
401	Channels and levees	Sq. yd.	17,220.0		125,460.0	186,337.0	35,263.0		894,242.0				1,729.0	9,578,475.0	35,388.0	
402	Reservoir, pond, and lake sites	Acres.	45.0		15.0		105.0		172.7				138.0		209.0	
403	Lining of waterways	Sq. yd.			3,277.0										2,000.0	
<i>Excav., chan., canals, and ditches:</i>																
404	Earth	Cu. yd.	11,281.0		46,943.0		97,517.0		188,651.0		11,600.0	100.0		1,695,575.0	30,657.0	
405	Rock	Cu. yd.			314.0									1,083.0	210.0	
406	Pipe and tile lines and conduits	Lin. ft.	18,322.0		4,153.0		30,812.0	1,840.0			6,540.0		24,782.0	164,911.0	287.0	
<i>Riprap or paving:</i>																
407	Rock or concrete	Sq. yd.	342.0		3,491.0		10,337.0		1,168.0		30,927.0		2,718.0	1,869.0	12,701.0	221.0
408	Brush or willows	Sq. yd.							22,630.0				15,628.0	3,542.0		2.0
411	Water control structures other than dams	No.	8.0		122.0	2.0	20.0		24.0	11.0	11.0	1.0	1.0	200.0	8.0	7.0
412	Concrete core walls other than dams	Cu. yd.					172.0			</						

Appendix K—Continued

Total work completed by States and Territories (all services), and totals thereof, fiscal year 1938—Continued

No.	Type of job	Unit	Oregon		Pennsylvania		Rhode Island		South Carolina		South Dakota		Tennessee		Texas	
			New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance
<i>Structural improvements (100 series)</i>																
101	Bridges:	No.														
	Foot and horse	No.	11.0		21.0	10.0		6.0					7.0	9.0	4.0	
104	Vehicle	No.	100.0	9.0	25.0	40.0			36.0	6.0	8.0	4.0	14.0	44.0	111.0	41.0
<i>Buildings, other than CCC camp:</i>																
105	Barns	No.	3.0	2.0		2.0			4.0	2.0		2.0	2.0	1.0	3.0	
106	Bathhouses	No.			6.0	1.0			1.0		1.0		1.0		2.0	
107	Cabins, overnight	No.	1.0	1.0	12.0	32.0			23.0		19.0		43.0		17.0	
108	Combination buildings	No.	5.0				1.0		4.0		2.0		1.0		6.0	
110	Dwellings	No.	31.0	69.0	4.0	3.0			7.0	2.0	9.0	27.0	1.0	14.0	7.0	
111	Equip. and sup. storage houses	No.	25.0	62.0	5.0	3.0			5.0	4.0	8.0	3.0	9.0	4.0	10.0	
112	Garages	No.	23.0	8.0	4.0	3.0			2.0		4.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	12.0	1.0
113	Latrines and toilets	No.	86.0	17.0	51.0	21.0	1.0		27.0		8.0	1.0	22.0		6.0	
114	Lodges and museums	No.	2.0						3.0		1.0		4.0			
115	Lookout houses	No.	1.0	10.0	1.0	2.0			2.0				2.0	7.0	4.0	3.0
116	Lookout towers	No.	6.0	2.0	1.0	6.0			4.0				4.0		4.0	
119	Shelters	No.	5.0	1.0	9.0	2.0			4.0				2.0		1.0	
120	Other buildings	No.	38.0	30.0	19.0	11.0			56.0	84.0	10.0	11.0	26.0	10.0	11.0	
121	Cribbing, including filling	Cu. yd.	46.0	16.0	291.0				456.0		19,290.0		45.0		8,755.0	
122	Impounding and large diversion dams	No.	3.0		5.0	2.0			10.0	1.0	25.0	123.0	1.0	1.0	19.0	24.0
131	Fences	Rods	65,599.0	42,853.0	41,443.3	398.0		32.0	33,233.0	23.0	38,251.0	51,739.0	73,167.0	214.0	457,190.3	40,210.0
132	Guard rails	Rods	551.8		1,209.0			94.0	20.0		303.0		329.0		2,453.0	
133	Levees, dykes, jetties, and groins	Cu. yd.	113,930.0	3,093.0	2,036.0				174,243.0		209,637.0	469.0			1,370.0	
134	Power lines	Miles	7.7		4.1				1.8				1.9		5.6	
137	Incinerators	No.			3.0	3.0							6.0		2.0	
139	Sewage and waste-disposal systems	No.	25.0	7.0	13.0				7.0		4.0	1.0	27.0		15.0	
140	Telephone lines	Miles	379.3	4,009.2	42.2	223.3	1.2		236.5	320.6	167.6	1,527.0	429.3	497.9	486.7	352.0
<i>Water supply systems:</i>																
141	Fountains, drinking	No.	19.0		44.0	3.0			6.0				9.0		11.0	
142	Open ditches	Lin. ft.	10,141.0						2,000.0		2,500.0					
143	Pipe or tile lines	Lin. ft.	44,084.0	1,398.0	20,830.0	5,000.0			6,940.0		10,269.0	730.0	20,040.0		41,076.0	
145	Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gal.	42.2		80.0				25.0		35.0		20.0		66.0	
146	Wells, inc. pumps and p'houses	No.	2.0	9.0	1.0			3.0	10.0		22.0	25.0	3.0		16.0	
147	Miscellaneous	No.	17.0	10.0	35.0				9.0	1.0	16.0	45.0	10.0		5.0	1.0
<i>Other structural improvements:</i>																
148	Camp stoves or fireplaces	No.	215.0		259.0	22.0	174.0		27.0		68.0		30.0		135.0	
149	Cattle guards	No.	26.0	14.0							1.0		5.0		69.0	
150	Corrals	No.	6.0	1.0	5.0										2.0	
152	Seats	No.	288.0		108.0		18.0						352.0			
153	Signs, markers, and monuments	No.	8,318.0	82.0	5,101.0	90.0	228.0				398.0		906.0		2,416.0	
154	Stone walls	Rods	525.0		98.5				15.0		93.0		117.5	55.0	45.0	
155	Table and bench combinations	No.	503.0	25.0	646.0			310.0	86.0		93.0		198.0		151.0	
156	Tool boxes	No.	1.0		12.0				23.0		24.0		5.0			
157	Miscellaneous	No.	209.0	5.0	145.0	1.0	1.0		223.0	71.0	451.0		748.0		542.0	
158	Radio stations	No.									1.0					
159	Springs	No.	60.0	20.0	31.0	26.0			1.0		64.0	50.0			12.0	
160	Waterholes	No.														
161	Small reservoirs	No.	23.0	11.0	11.0	2.0					17.0	1.0			20.0	11.0
162	Landing docks and piers	No.	1.0						2.0						1.0	
<i>Transportation improvements (200 series)</i>																
201	Airplane, landing fields	No.	1.0													1.0
202	Truck trails or minor roads	Miles	347.3	6,102.5	112.0	2,722.8	12.6		186.0	334.7	102.0	732.2	83.4	876.5	513.3	854.2
<i>Trails:</i>																
206	Foot	Miles	27.2	668.2	68.2	661.2			7.4	16.4		.9	11.9	459.2	.7	
207	Horse or stock	Miles	49.5	2,169.0	42.3	188.8						1.3	18.8	260.1	133.6	
<i>Erosion control (300 series)</i>																
301	Stream and lake bank protection	Sq. yd.	25,121.0	302.0	17,393.0	250.0					17,000.0		55,749.0		16,482.0	150.0
<i>Treatment of gullies:</i>																
303	Bank sloping	Sq. yd.	76,786.0		171,903.0	6,161.0			381,740.0		38,315.0		6,522,942.0	6,266.0	1,247,573.0	21,880.0
304	Check dams, permanent	No.	75.0	53.0	155.0	6.0			89.0	8.0	23.0	7.0	691.0	16.0	1,869.0	64.0
305	Check dams, temporary	No.	171.0	18.0	501.0	10.0			22,422.0	242.0	523.0	15.0	32,471.0	640.0	2,604.0	150.0
306	Seeding and sodding	Sq. yd.	91,910.0		544,129.0	31,145.0			327,020.0	14,853.0	21,445.0		5,715,413.0	6,716.0	2,108,506.0	210,792.0
307	Tree planting, gully	Sq. yd.			66,233.0				1,078,913.0	7,744.0	48,136.0	303,671.0	14,166,219.0		39,919.0	
308	Ditches, diversion	Lin. ft.	250.0		283,199.0	34,211.0			124,911.0		200.0		46,535.0	832.0	55,648.0	13,170.0
309	Terracing	Miles			29.6	12.5			36.7		43.1	7.4	72.3	1.0	712.0	15.9
<i>Terrace outletting:</i>																
310	Channel construction	Lin. ft.	200.0		13,442.0	1,464.0			1,116,672.0	27,069.0			263,312.0	5,900.0	189,698.0	15,815.0
311	Outlet structures	No.			64.0	2.0			6,303.0	408.0			3,377.0	17.0	594.0	976.0
313	Planting, seed, or sod	Sq. yd.			64,295.0	820.0			4,761,168.0	362,509.0	15,734.0	1,075.0	657,391.0	46,686.0	1,371,794.0	396,700.0
314	Sheet erosion planting	Acres	1.0						851.3	556.0			3,560.8		2,968.0	4,324.0
<i>Limestone, for liming soil:</i>																
315	Quarrying	Tons			25,335.0								5,690.0			
316	Crushing	Tons	2,608.0		20,767.0											
317	Hauling	Tons	257.0		5,479.0				70.0							
319	Contour furrows and ridges	Miles	244.3	14.0	304.6	77.4					386.4		74.1		8,887.5	1,523.0
320	Preparation for strip cropping	Acres			4,194.9	.6			11.0		1,502.0		166.0		5,318.7	390.7
321	Road erosion demonstration	Miles											.2		42.4	10.7
322	Wind erosion area treated	Acres	972.0	38.0							431.0				16.0	
323	Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Lin. ft.		6,556.0							1,670.0					
324	Water spreaders (terrace type)	Lin. ft.									3,290.0		500.0		1,770.0	
<i>Flood control, irrigation, and drainage (400 series)</i>																
<i>Clearing and cleaning:</i>																
401	Channels and levees	Sq. yd.	293,409.0	2,458,955.0	11,701.0				7,189.0		418.0	253,870.0				7,120.0
402	Reservoir, pond, and lake sites	Acres	468.0		61.5				60.0		15.0		804.0		449.0	
403	Lining of waterways	Sq. yd.	10,906.0		1,680.0						3,462.0		40.0		7,519.0	2,086.0
<i>Excav., chan., canals, and ditches:</i>																
404	Earth	Cu. yd.	932,034.0	1,210.0	984.0						28,955.0	35,413.0	55,953.0		16,937.0	
405	Rock	Cu. yd.	13,848.0								2,050.0					
406	Pipe and tile lines and conduits	Lin. ft.	80,572.0	30.0	53,629.0	3,760.0			1,326.0		28,524.0		3,373.0		1,376.0	
<i>Riprap or paving:</i>																
407	Rock or concrete	Sq. yd.	22,218.0	586.0	3,555.0				6,132.0		10,918.0	9,431.0	4,991.0		8,524.0	290.0
408	Brush or willows	Sq. yd.	10,645.0	2,300.0	175.0							2,514.0				
411	Water control structures other than dams	No.	690.0	65.6	10.0	1.0			13.0		116.0		1.0		70.0	1.0
412	Concrete core walls other than dams	Cu. yd.	31.0												314.0	
414	Leveling of spoil banks	Cu. yd.														

Appendix K—Continued

Total work completed by States and Territories (all services), and totals thereof, fiscal year 1938—Continued

No.	Type of job	Unit	Utah		Vermont		Virginia		Washington		West Virginia		Wisconsin		Wyoming	
			New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance
<i>Structural improvements (100 series)</i>																
101	Bridges:	No.														
	Foot and horse	No.	20.0		2.0		6.0	13.0	12.0		8.0	4.0	4.0		8.0	61.0
104	Vehicle	No.	29.0	8.0	3.0	7.0	55.0	16.0	46.0	19.0	12.0	8.0	19.0	32.0	17.0	
<i>Buildings, other than CCC camp:</i>																
105	Barns	No.		1.0			2.0		1.0	4.0						1.0
106	Bathhouses	No.					6.0				16.0	8.0	3.0			
107	Cabins, overnight	No.	1.0				21.0	1.0								
108	Combination buildings	No.			1.0				6.0	6.0						
110	Dwellings	No.	5.0	28.0	2.0		1.0	1.0	26.0	42.0	6.0	1.0	6.0	7.0	12.0	8.0
111	Equip. and sup. storage houses	No.	12.0	14.0	1.0	3.0	5.0	1.0	17.0	16.0	4.0	7.0	9.0	7.0	11.0	4.0
112	Garages	No.	11.0	3.0	1.0		6.0	1.0	7.0	4.0	2.0		7.0	18.0	11.0	7.0
113	Latrines and toilets	No.	41.0	25.0	12.0		29.0		46.0	4.0	26.0	38.0	14.0	3.0	20.0	2.0
114	Lodges and museums	No.					2.0									1.0
115	Lookout houses	No.					1.0	4.0		9.0	5.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	
116	Lookout towers	No.	1.0				5.0	5.0	18.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	13.0	8.0	1.0	
119	Shelters	No.			4.0		4.0	1.0	3.0		7.0	5.0	2.0	32.0	13.0	28.0
120	Other buildings	No.	28.0	39.0	95.0		2,595.0	48.0	9,721.0	63.0				133.0	21.0	26.0
121	Cribbing, including filling	Cu. yd.	8,205.0	3,590.0	95.0		7.0		5.0	2.0			1.0	16.0	21.0	26.0
122	Impounding and large diversion dams	No.	85.0	12.0			116,312.5	2,605.0	28,438.0	12,221.0	52,693.0	1,078.0	47,821.0	2,090.0	15,245.0	45,772.0
131	Fences	Rods	45,104.0	32,349.0	2,115.0	200.0	1,107.4	454.0	1,077.5		52,693.0	1,078.0	47,821.0	2,090.0	15,245.0	45,772.0
132	Guard rails	Rods	131.0		769.0		1,141.0		953.0		1,715.0		13,866.0		350.0	
133	Levees, dykes, jetties, and groins	Cu. yd.	526,480.0				5.9		5.1	1.0	1.1		2.8		4	
134	Power lines	Miles			1											
137	Incinerators	No.	50.0	1.0	118.0		22.0		35.0	1.0	11.0		1.0		67.0	3.0
139	Sewage and waste-disposal systems	No.	3.0				167.5	880.8	200.4	2,673.3	192.3	1,174.1	230.4	1,481.0	145.1	347.2
140	Telephone lines	Miles	99.7	314.6	6.6	9.8										
<i>Water supply systems:</i>																
141	Fountains, drinking	No.	5.0		6.0		19.0		15.0		2.0		8.0			
142	Open ditches	Lin. ft.	25,552.0	2,851.0					2,900.0							
143	Pipe or tile lines	Lin. ft.	15,367.0	1,425.0	12,046.0		49,039.0		14,730.0	1,070.0	6,855.0	60.0	2,200.0		13,918.0	4,685.0
145	Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gal.	39.0		1.5		40.0		45.0		23.0		30.0		2.6	
146	Wells, inc. pumps and p'houses	No.	5.0	1.0	2.0		3.0		20.0	1.0	7.0	3.0	14.0		8.0	
147	Miscellaneous	No.	98.0	3.0		1.0	6.0		12.0	2.0	5.0	1.0	5.0	1.0	7.0	1.0
<i>Other structural improvements:</i>																
148	Camp stoves or fireplaces	No.	432.0	144.0	79.0		22.0		61.0	6.0	15.0	36.0	42.0		130.0	
149	Cattle guards	No.	18.0	3.0			11.0		7.0	2.0	1.0			17.0	1.0	
150	Corals	No.	32.0						1.0					2.0		
152	Seats	No.	6.0		130.0		35.0		102.0				147.0			
153	Signs, markers, and monuments	No.	1,377.0		568.0		1,531.0	293.0	8,041.0		544.0		141.0		503.0	3.0
154	Stone walls	Rods			12.0		17.0	1,782.0	24.6		76.5		45.5			
155	Table and bench combinations	No.	430.0	8.0	47.0		118.0		670.0		85.0		82.0		62.0	
156	Tool boxes	No.	3.0		1.0		82.0		9.0		1.0		56.0	27.0	54.0	2.0
157	Miscellaneous	No.	2,266.0	110.0	264.0	22.0	840.0		1,473.0	23.0	71.0	3.0	56.0	27.0	1.0	11.0
158	Radio stations	No.	1.0				12.0		78.0	10.0	7.0				10.0	
159	Springs	No.	37.0	33.0	2.0											
160	Waterholes	No.	1.0		4.0		1.0				7.0	2.0			1.0	
161	Small reservoirs	No.	19.0	1.0			2.0				2.0				1.0	
162	Landing docks and piers	No.						1.0								
<i>Transportation improvements (200 series)</i>																
201	Airplane, landing fields	No.							1.0							
202	Truck trails or minor roads	Miles	510.3	1,875.0	18.1	244.7	204.4	1,905.9	422.9	4,109.6	85.0	1,003.0	298.8	2,366.6	190.3	462.6
<i>Trails:</i>																
206	Foot	Miles	3.5	1.0	14.5	130.7	42.7	482.2	9.9	190.0	31.7	418.9	2.9		2.6	13.2
207	Horse or stock	Miles	65.6	18.5	.9		70.7	474.3	74.4	2,107.5	33.5	102.0			68.5	87.8
<i>Erosion control (300 series)</i>																
301	Stream and lake bank protection	Sq. yd.	77,185.0	41,294.0	9,000.0		12,810.0	2,220.0	47,312.0		3,736.0			105,784.0	6,491.0	
<i>Treatment of gullies:</i>																
303	Bank sloping	Sq. yd.					2,250,512.0	16,790.0	817,432.0	5,650.0	145,475.0			53,550.0	1,040.0	20,391.0
304	Check dams, permanent	No.	1,977.0	53.0			1,677.0	6.0	374.0	139.0	79.0	44.0	73.0	148.0	22.0	
305	Check dams, temporary	No.	530.0				26,187.0	798.0	1,178.0	552.0	360.0	47.0	1,690.0	58.0	36.0	
306	Seeding and sodding	Sq. yd.	9,250.0		2,420.0		4,392,324.0	404,678.0	440,845.0	1,825.0	962,724.0	26,584.0	61,473.0	2,759.0		
307	Tree planting, gully	Sq. yd.	1,228,718.0		6,550.0		1,463,192.0	11,680.0	161,564.0	42.0	145,990.0		421,113.0	40,062.0	250.0	
308	Ditches, diversion	Lin. ft.	16,402.0	2,300.0			130,688.0	1,705.0	53,108.0	4,000.0	144,173.0	17,035.0	23,106.0	1,920.0		
309	Terracing	Miles	144.0	84.5			1.0	2.5	10.8	4.0	2.0		8.0	16.7		
<i>Terrace outletting:</i>																
310	Channel construction	Lin. ft.	2,221.0				127,659.0	10,290.0	2,540.0		5,985.0		1,480.0	600.0		
311	Outlet structures	No.	114.0				1,437.0	154.0	7.0		66.0	1.0	4.0			
313	Planting, seed, or sod	Sq. yd.	73,941.0				499,794.0	139,891.0	4,864.0		2,250.0	580.0	3,084.0	1,265.0		
314	Sheet erosion planting	Acres	60.0				427.5	84.0		56.0	2,250.0	580.0				
<i>Limestone, for liming soil:</i>																
315	Quarrying	Tons.									14,683.0		25,636.0			
316	Crushing	Tons.									16,617.0		19,560.0			
317	Hauling	Tons.									7,114.0		18,874.0			
319	Contour furrows and ridges	Miles	494.2	5.0			122.8	15.6	28.5	13.7	272.7	3.0	1,104.0			
320	Preparation for strip cropping	Acres					35.5	5			150.0		3	1.3		
321	Road erosion demonstration	Miles	13.0				4.0		4				11.0	8.0		
322	Wind erosion area treated	Acres	260.0				14.5		10.4							
323	Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Lin. ft.	224,611.0				26,758.0		42,341.0	240.0			755.0	40.0		
324	Water spreaders (terrace type)	Lin. ft.	61,360.0	1,600.0					4,684.0	610.0						
<i>Flood control, irrigation, and drainage (400 series)</i>																
<i>Clearing and cleaning:</i>																
401	Channels and levees	Sq. yd.	146,421.0	517.0			875.0		136,433.0	26,753.0	3,399.0		3,400.0		7,408.0	
402	Reservoir, pond, and lake sites	Acres	997.5		21.0	20.0	117.5		1,118.0	1.0	5		1,263.0		1,559.0	
403	Lining of waterways	Sq. yd.	6,209.0						150.0							
<i>Excav., chan., canals, and ditches:</i>																
404	Earth	Cu. yd.	115,883.0	320.0			11,815.0	420.0	24,559.0	850.0	5,785.0	16.0	140,773.0		9,878.0	47,621.0
405	Rock	Cu. yd.	3,174.0								33,079.0		1,200.0		2,784.0	280.0
406	Pipe and tile lines and conduits	Lin. ft.	22,529.0	3,805.0	70.0		6,154.0		21,440.0							
<i>Riprap or paving:</i>																
407	Rock or concrete	Sq. yd.	12,968.0	25.0			3,921.0		1,067.0		2,200.0		8,290.0	104.0	43,760.0	1,036.0
408	Brush or willows	Sq. yd.	560.0						274.0		9,000.0	300.0			240.0	
411	Water control structures other than dams	No.	278.0	101.0	6.0		9.0		3.0		3.0		3.0		53.0	1.0
412	Concrete core walls other than dams	Cu. yd.	537.0													

Appendix K—Continued

Total work completed by States and Territories (all services), and totals thereof, fiscal year 1938—Continued

No.	Type of job	Unit	Total—Continental United States		Alaska		Hawaii		Puerto Rico		Virgin Islands		Total—Territories		Grand total—Continental United States and Territories	
			New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance	New work	Maintenance
<i>Structural improvements (100 series)</i>																
101	Bridges:	No.	222.0	104.0	53.0	7.0							53.0	7.0	275.0	111.0
104	Foot and horse vehicle	No.	1,318.0	674.0	2.0				4.0				6.0		1,324.0	674.0
<i>Buildings, other than CCC camp:</i>																
105	Barns	No.	39.0	50.0									1.0		39.0	50.0
106	Bathhouses	No.	52.0	20.0	1.0										53.0	20.0
107	Cabins, overnight	No.	331.0	58.0	11.0	1.0			1.0				12.0	1.0	343.0	59.0
108	Combination buildings	No.	80.0	35.0	1.0	3.0			1.0				2.0	3.0	82.0	38.0
110	Dwellings	No.	353.0	731.0	2.0	3.0	1.0		2.0				5.0	3.0	358.0	734.0
111	Equip. and sup. storage houses	No.	383.0	312.0	13.0	2.0			2.0				15.0	2.0	398.0	314.0
112	Garages	No.	265.0	120.0		4.0	3.0		1.0				4.0	4.0	269.0	124.0
113	Latrines and toilets	No.	960.0	600.0	13.0				2.0				15.0		975.0	600.0
114	Lodges and museums	No.	29.0	22.0											29.0	22.0
115	Lookout houses	No.	62.0	89.0											62.0	89.0
116	Lookout towers	No.	239.0	214.0					2.0				2.0		241.0	214.0
119	Shelters	No.	163.0	33.0	4.0		9.0	1.0					13.0	1.0	181.0	34.0
120	Other buildings	No.	1,277.0	935.0	4.0	12.0			52.0	3.0			56.0	15.0	1,333.0	950.0
121	Cribbing, including filling	Cu. yd.	93,174.0	8,036.0	6,594.0								6,594.0		99,768.0	8,036.0
122	Impounding and large diversion dams	No.	728.0	808.0	1.0	1.0							1.0	1.0	729.0	809.0
131	Fences	Rods.	3,097,471.5	1,102,588.5	908.0	59.0	5,136.7	8,701.0	3,283.0	540.0			9,327.7	9,300.0	3,106,799.2	1,111,888.5
132	Guard rails	Rods.	31,031.8	1,141.0	29.0								29.0		31,060.8	1,141.0
133	Levees, dykes, jetties, and groins	Cu. yd.	3,407,750.0	447,136.0					4.0				5.3		3,412.3	447.3
134	Power lines	Miles	116.2	47.0	1.3		3.0						4.0		121.5	47.0
137	Incinerators	No.	129.0	7.0	1.0								2.0	1.0	133.0	7.0
139	Sewage and waste-disposal systems	No.	775.0	160.0		1.0			2.0				2.0	1.0	777.0	161.0
140	Telephone lines	Miles	7,545.7	29,005.1	9.4	3.5	19.9	27.0					20.3	30.5	7,575.0	29,035.6
<i>Water supply systems:</i>																
141	Fountains, drinking	No.	257.0	3.0											257.0	3.0
142	Open ditches	Lin. ft.	488,677.0	74,951.0	8,926.0								8,926.0		497,603.0	74,951.0
143	Pipe or tile lines	Lin. ft.	831,363.0	85,121.0	9,590.0				1,515.0				11,075.0		842,438.0	85,121.0
145	Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gal.	17,043.3	722.5	8.0				22.0				30.0		17,073.3	722.5
146	Wells, inc. pumps and p'houses	No.	465.0	800.0	8.0								8.0		473.0	800.0
147	Miscellaneous	No.	669.0	272.0	14.0	4.0			3.0				17.0	4.0	686.0	276.0
<i>Other structural improvements:</i>																
148	Camp stoves or fireplaces	No.	4,557.0	590.0	3.0								3.0		4,560.0	590.0
149	Cattle guards	No.	474.0	59.0											474.0	59.0
150	Corrals	No.	113.0	16.0	1.0	2.0							1.0	2.0	114.0	18.0
152	Sents	No.	3,124.0	108.0	29.0								29.0		3,153.0	108.0
153	Signs, markers, and monuments	No.	57,176.0	2,235.0	150.0		3.0		1,200.0				1,353.0		58,529.0	2,235.0
154	Stone walls	Rods.	3,064.6	1,837.0	87.0				252.0				339.0		3,403.6	1,837.0
155	Table and bench combinations	No.	8,673.0	1,805.0	5.0	3.0							5.0	3.0	8,678.0	1,808.0
156	Tool boxes	No.	277.0	5.0	6.0		5.0						11.0		288.0	5.0
157	Miscellaneous	No.	40,429.0	2,331.0	20.0	6.0			146.0				166.0	6.0	40,595.0	2,337.0
158	Radio stations	No.	7.0	35.0	2.0								2.0		9.0	35.0
159	Springs	No.	759.0	378.0											759.0	378.0
160	Waterholes	No.	391.0	639.0											391.0	639.0
161	Small reservoirs	No.	631.0	290.0							1.0		1.0		632.0	290.0
162	Landing docks and piers	No.	19.0	1.0	3.0	1.0							3.0	1.0	22.0	2.0
<i>Transportation improvements (200 series)</i>																
201	Airplane, landing fields	No.	12.0	5.0	6.0	1.0			1.0				7.0	1.0	19.0	6.0
202	Truck trails or minor roads	Miles	9,100.5	63,198.2	30.0	9.6	8.5	57.0	28.2	242.5	18.1	0.5	84.8	309.9	9,185.3	63,508.1
<i>Trails:</i>																
206	Foot	Miles	899.9	5,400.5	51.5	76.8	3	15.5	1.2	52.5			53.0	144.8	952.9	5,545.3
207	Horse or stock	Miles	1,081.9	7,939.1	5.0		23.4	83.8	2.8				31.2	83.8	1,113.1	8,072.9
<i>Erosion control (300 series)</i>																
301	Stream and lake bank protection	Sq. yd.	1,251,759.0	70,114.0											1,251,759.0	70,114.0
<i>Treatment of gullies:</i>																
303	Bank sloping	Sq. yd.	19,451,189.0	648,671.0											19,451,189.0	648,671.0
304	Check dams, permanent	No.	27,791.0	2,936.0				51.0					51.0		27,842.0	2,936.0
305	Check dams, temporary	No.	582,727.0	13,851.0				351.0					351.0		583,078.0	13,851.0
306	Seeding and sodding	Sq. yd.	40,092,992.0	2,352,638.0			3,020.0		450.0				3,470.0		40,096,462.0	2,352,638.0
307	Tree planting, gully	Sq. yd.	53,749,000.0	25,343,208.0											53,749,000.0	25,343,208.0
308	Ditches, diversion	Lin. ft.	5,368,048.0	334,903.0	5,325.0						1,800.0		7,125.0		5,375,173.0	334,903.0
309	Terracing	Miles	4,077.6	861.4											4,077.6	861.4
<i>Terrace outletting:</i>																
310	Channel construction	Lin. ft.	7,240,361.0	383,107.0											7,240,361.0	383,107.0
311	Outlet structures	No.	44,644.0	4,775.0											44,644.0	4,775.0
313	Planting, seed, or sod	Sq. yd.	21,305,988.0	4,890,079.0											21,305,988.0	4,890,079.0
314	Sheet erosion planting	Acres	108,581.1	11,938.4											108,581.1	11,938.4
<i>Limestone, for liming soil:</i>																
315	Quarrying	Tons	324,212.0	171.0											324,212.0	171.0
316	Crushing	Tons	227,437.0												227,437.0	
317	Hauling	Miles	108,604.0												108,604.0	
319	Contour furrows and ridges	Miles	25,007.4	6,854.4											25,007.4	6,854.4
320	Preparation for strip cropping	Acres	47,745.3	568.8											47,745.3	568.8
321	Road erosion demonstration	Miles	186.6	13.8											186.6	13.8
322	Wind erosion area treated	Acres	2,510.6	60.6											2,510.6	60.6
323	Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Lin. ft.	2,821,955.0	176,218.0											2,821,955.0	176,218.0
324	Water spreaders (terrace type)	Lin. ft.	2,025,109.0	499,367.0											2,025,109.0	499,367.0
<i>Flood control, irrigation, and drainage (400 series)</i>																
<i>Clearing and cleaning:</i>																
401	Channels and levees	Sq. yd.	6,796,121.0	81,747,437.0	495.0					65,410.0			495.0	65,410.0	6,796,616.0	81,812,847.0
402	Reservoir, pond, and lake sites	Acres	7,732.6	24.0	1.5								1.5		7,734.1	24.0
403	Lining of waterways	Sq. yd.	268,718.0	3,518.0	228.0								228.0		268,946.0	3,518.0
<i>Excav., chan., canals, and ditches:</i>																
404	Earth	Cu. yd.	4,959,230.0	15,563,916.0	2,162.0	110.0			429.0		4,849.0		7,440.0	110.0	4,966,670.0	15,864,026.0
405	Rock	Cu. yd.	136,973.0	9,261.0											136,973.0	9,261.0
406	Pipe and tile lines and conduits	Lin. ft.	604,524.0	402,645.0	20,996.0	13,400.0	383.0		6,636.0		1,800.0		29,815.0	13,400.0	634,339.0	416,045.0
<i>Riprap or paving:</i>																
407	Rock or concrete	Sq. yd.	572,463.0	20,235.0	127.0								127.0		572,590.0	20,235.0
408	Brush or willows	Sq. yd.	91,370.0	14,598.0	1,166.0								1,166.0		92,536.0	14,598.0
411	Water control structures other than dams	No.	5,261.0	1,039.0	1.0								1.0		5,262.0	1,039.0
412	Concrete core walls other than dams	Cu. yd.	4,642.0	11.0											4,642.0	11.0
414	Leveling of spoil banks	Cu. yd.	39													