THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS AND THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, 1933-1942

AN ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY

by

John C. Paige



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National Park Service

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CHAPTER I: A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

ORIGINS

Celebrations throughout the country in 1983 commemorated the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1933. In cities and national parks, speakers gave talks on the local and national history of the CCC. Former members of the CCC and interested individuals founded organizations dedicated to honoring its work and ideals. The CCC, which existed for nine years and three months, has remained one of the most popular of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal programs.[1]

The intellectual origins of the program predate 1933 by more than 80 years and come from another continent. In 1850 the Scottish essayist Thomas Carlyle wrote that unemployed men should be organized into regiments to drain bogs and work in wilderness areas for the betterment of society.[2] Then in 1910 Harvard philosopher William James published an essay entitled "The Moral Equivalent of War," in which he wrote:

> Now--and this is my idea--there were, instead of military conscription a conscription of the whole youthful population to form for a certain number of years a part of the army enlisted against Nature, the injustice would tend to be evened out, and numerous other goods to the commonwealth would follow. The military ideals of hardihood and discipline would be wrought into the growing fibre of the people; no one would remain blind

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1. Conrad L. Wirth and James F. Kieley, "It's 50 Years Since CCC Went into Action," Courier, The National Park Service Newsletter, 48(April 1983):3. A number of histories have been written about the CCC or aspects of the program. The best single volume to date is John A. Salmond's The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942: A New Deal Case Study (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1967). For a view of the CCC from inside the National Park Service, see Conrad L. Wirth's Parks, Politics and the People (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980). Additional works of interest can be found in the bibliography of this report.

2. American Council on Education, Youth in the CCC (Washington, D.C.: GPO, 1942), p. 15.

> as the luxurious classes now are blind, to man's relations to the globe he lives on, and to the permanently sour and hard foundations of his higher life. To coal and iron mines, freight trains, to fishing fleets in December, to dishwashing, clothes-washing, and window-washing, to road-building and tunnel-making, to foundries and stoke-holes, and to the frames of skyscrapers, would our gilded youths be drafted off, according to their choice, to get the childishness knocked out of them, and to come back into society with healthier sympathies and soberer ideas. They would have paid their blood-tax, done their own part in the immemorial human warfare against nature; they would tread the earth more proudly, the women would value them more highly, they would be better fathers and teachers of the following generation.[3]

In 1915 conservationist George H. Maxwell proposed that young men be enrolled into a national construction corps to help in forests and plains conservation work, to fight forest fires and floods, and to reclaim swamp and desert lands.[4]

Probably the greatest single impetus for implementing these ideas was the Great Depression, when unemployment rose from a little over 3 percent of the civilian work force (in 1929) to over 25 percent (in 1933). Unemployment among the nation's youth rose even faster than general unemployment. Not only were many young people unemployed, but approximately 30 percent of those working had only part-time jobs.[5] The administration of Herbert C. Hoover responded to the worsening economic

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3. John J. McDermott, ed., The Writings of William James: A Comprehensive Edition (New York: Random House, 1967), p. 669.

4. Salmond, pp. 4-5; and Arthur C. Ringland, "The Patriotism of Peace," American Forests 40(January 1934):3-4.

5. Daniel Aaron, Richard Hofstadter, and William Miller, The United States: The History of a Republic, 2d ed. rev. (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1967), pp. 706, 712, 713; and Milton Derber, "The New Deal and Labor," in The New Deal: The National Level, ed. John Braeman, Robert H. Bremner, and David Brody (Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1975), vol. 1, p. 123.

crisis by providing additional appropriations for construction of roads and trails in national parks and monuments and other public works, but these relief efforts failed to halt the economic slide of the nation.[6]

In 1932 Republican President Herbert Hoover was opposed in his reelection bid by Democratic nominee Franklin Delano Roosevelt. As a young man, Roosevelt had served as chairman of the Committee on Forests, Fish and Game in the New York state legislature. In that position he was able to spearhead the passage of the first New York legislation on supervised forestry. Roosevelt was elected governor of New York in 1928, and in 1929 he got the state legislature to pass laws to aid in county and state reforestation. In 1930 the legislature approved a plan to purchase abandoned or submarginal farm lands for reforestation. In 1931 the state government set up a temporary emergency relief administration, which hired the unemployed to work in reforestation projects clearing underbrush, fighting fires, controlling insects, constructing roads and trails, improving forest ponds and lakes, and developing recreation facilities.[7]

At the same time that Roosevelt had been establishing conservation/reforestation programs in New York, other states, including

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6. U.S. Congress, House, Emergency Construction of Public Works, Report 2104, 71st Cong., 3rd sess., 1930, pp. 3-4.

7. John T. Gibbs, "Tree Planting Aids Unemployed," American Forests 39(April 1933):195, 160, 161, 173; "Roosevelt and Forestry," American Forests 38(December 1932):633; Salmond, p. 8. For more detailed information on the Great Depression and Franklin Roosevelt, see Arthur Meier Schlesinger, Jr., The Age of Roosevelt, vol. 1, The Crisis of the Old Order, 1919-1933 (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1957), vol. 2, The Coming of the New Deal (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1959), and vol. 3, The Politics of Upheaval (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1960). Other works of interest are Frank Burt Freidel's Franklin D. Roosevelt, 3 vols. (Boston: Little Brown Co., 1952-1956); Rexford Gay Tugwell, The Democratic Roosevelt: A Biography of Franklin Delano Roosevelt (Garden City, New Jersey: Doubleday Co., 1957); and James MacGregor Burns, Roosevelt: The Lion and the Fox (New York: Harcourt Brace Co., 1956).

California, Washington, Virginia, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Indiana, were hiring or planning for the unemployed to do conservation work. The state of California, by 1932, had established 25 camps of 200 men each to work in forests and watershed areas to fell snags, clear roadsides, construct firebreaks, and control insects. Governor Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania set up labor camps for young men to work on road construction and conservation work. A number of the governor's critics in the state legislature argued that this type of relief program was more costly than giving the money directly to needy recipients. Governor Pinchot reluctantly concurred that it was beyond the financial capability of the state and requested that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (a Hoover administration loan agency established to promote fiscal stability for the country) lend funds to Pennsylvania for this relief effort. The Hoover administration loaned money to the state on the condition that the conservation funds would be self-liquidating loans to be paid back in full to the federal government.[8]

These various programs to have the unemployed do needed conservation work set the stage for Franklin D. Roosevelt's acceptance speech for the Democratic nomination for president on July 2, 1932. In the speech Roosevelt said, "Let us use common sense and business sense, and, just as one example, we know that a very hopeful and immediate means of relief, both for the unemployed and for agriculture, will come from a wide plan of the converting of many millions of acres of marginal and unused land into timber land through reforestation."[9]

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8. "Forestry as Relief Aid to Unemployed Takes Limelight," American Forests 38(August 1932):469, 550; Richard C. Keller, "Pennsylvania's Little New Deal," in The New Deal: The State Level, ed. Braeman, Bremner, and Brody, vol. 2, p. 53; Basil Rauch, The History of the New Deal, 1933-1938 (New York: Creative Age Press, Inc., 1944), p. 71; "Forest Protection in the Emergency Relief Act," American Forests 38 (September 1932):516; and Salmond, p. 5.

9. "Forestry as Relief Aid," American Forests 38(August 1932):468.

At this time Roosevelt probably had no definite plans on how to implement such a program. During the presidential campaign, he corresponded with Gifford Pinchot and other interested conservationists and gave speeches in Atlanta and Boston calling for forest work for the unemployed.

In August 1932 the Society of American Foresters advocated a program for the employment of men in national and state forests and national parks to do work on erosion, watershed protection, road and trail construction, and fire protection projects.[10] Roosevelt commented on this program:

> The excellent program adopted this year by the Society of American Foresters needs to be transplanted into more effective coordinated action by individual forest owners, the several States and the Nation. We need also, as I have said on other occasions, a soil survey of the entire Nation and a national land-use program. This has an important bearing on reforestation, which must be jointly a State and Federal concern, but with more effective encouragement from the Federal government than it has received in the past.[11]

After the presidential election in November, in which Roosevelt carried all but six states, he asked Secretary of Agriculture-designate Henry A. Wallace and Special Assistant to the President-elect Rexford G. Tugwell to approach Chief Forester Robert Y. Stuart with a request to develop a plan for the employment of 25,000 men in federally owned forests. While Stuart's plan was never implemented, Roosevelt used portions of it in formulating the CCC. In January 1933 the number of men that Roosevelt requested to be employed in forestry work increased from 25,000 to 250,000 men.[12]

In December 1932 the Mississippi Forestry Association submitted a work plan to the Federal Finance Corporation that called for the federal

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10. Salmond, pp. 8, 9; and "Forestry as Relief Aid," American Forests 38(August 1932):662.

11. Roosevelt to Freeman, September 6, 1932, Record Group 35, National Archives (hereafter cited as RG, NA).

12. Salmond, pp. 8-9.

government to acquire 1 million acres of deforested lands in each of 13 southern states. The U.S. Army would recruit, equip, and administer 40,000 men to construct roads, thin and plant trees, and promote good forestry practices, and the tax money on these lands for five years would be paid to the local districts who would pay for the work. The men chosen would be between 18 and 30 years of age, and they would receive $1 a day plus subsistence. The first phase of this work was expected to last for two years and consist of constructing roads, trails, and firebreaks on these lands. After this was accomplished, good forestry practices and management would be introduced in these areas. This program would help preserve game and fish habitat, replenish depleted forest lands, and prevent flooding. Another proposal, described in American Forests (a magazine published by the American Forestry Association and widely read by conservationists), was to employ 35,000 men on a 10-year program to increase the recreational value of state forest lands and apply fire prevention techniques.[13]

In January 1933 Hoover's Secretary of Agriculture Arthur M. Hyde submitted a report to New York Senator Robert W. Wagner that proposed a month's work for 2 million men in forest areas of the country and temporary employment of another million men in national parks and on Indian reservations. Also in January Republican Senator James Couzens from Michigan introduced a bill that would authorize the Army to house, feed, and clothe unemployed youths between the ages of 17 and 24 at military posts. The measure was bitterly opposed by the military authorities and quickly dropped. It did, however, serve to warn the military that it might play a role in future programs for relief for the unemployed.[14]

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13. "A Forest Work Plan to Relieve Unemployment," American Forests 38(December 1932):662; A.B. Recknagel, "Woodland Work for the Unemployed," American Forests 38(September 1932):494; and Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, p. 73.

14. "A Month's Work for Two Million Men," American Forests 39 (February 1933):88-89.

ESTABLISHMENT

Franklin Delano Roosevelt took the oath of office as the 32nd president of the United States on March 4, 1933. He brought to that office a desire to conserve both the natural and human resources of the nation. In his inaugural address he only indirectly referred to the planned conservation program, but on March 9 he called a conference with the secretaries of agriculture, interior, and war, the director of the budget, the Army's judge advocate general, and the solicitor for the Department of the Interior to discuss the program's outline. The president wanted the Army to recruit 500,000 men and run the conditioning camps for them; the men were then to be transferred to work camps, where the Departments of Agriculture and Interior would oversee the actual work projects and camps. He asked that a draft bill be submitted to him for consideration by that evening. Edward Finney, the solicitor for the Department of the Interior, and Colonel Kyle Rucken, the Army's judge advocate general, worked all day and brought him an outline by 9:00 p.m. This unemployment relief bill called for the employment of men on public works projects and conservation tasks. On March 13, 1933, this bill was introduced in Congress, but it was immediately withdrawn because of opposition and the need for modifications.[15]

Still determined to establish a conservation work program for unemployed youth, Roosevelt directed the secretaries of interior, war, and agriculture to meet on March 15 to work out the precise details of the program. The secretaries recommended that unemployment be eased by three methods: first, through direct relief grants to the states; second, by a large public works program; and third, by a carefully designed soil erosion/forestry work program. These ideas were accepted, for the most

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15. Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, p. 73; Salmond, pp. 9-10; Charles William Johnson, "The Civilian Conservation Corps: The Role of the Army," (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, 1968), p. 8; U.S. Senate, Civilian Conservation Corps, Doc. 216, 77th Cong., 2d sess., 1942, p. 17; and "Roosevelt Shapes Unemployment Program for $500,000,000 Outlay on Improvements," The New York Times, March 12, 1933, p. 1.

part, and incorporated into "an act for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work, and for other purposes." This legislation was resubmitted to Congress on March 21. It stipulated that the unemployed could work for the prevention of forest fires and for soil erosion, flood control, removal of undesirable plants, insect control, and construction or maintenance of paths, tracks, and fire lanes on public lands. In return, those enrolled in this program would be provided with appropriate clothing, daily subsistence, medical attention, hospitalization, and a cash allowance.[16]

This legislation was accompanied by Roosevelt's proposal for emergency conservation work. He believed that such work would not interfere with normal employment and that if the legislation was passed within two weeks, 250,000 men could be given temporary employment by early summer. He summed up the bill in the following manner:

> This enterprise is an established part of our national policy. It will conserve our precious natural resources. It will pay dividends to the present and future generations. It will make improvements in National and State domains which have been largely forgotten in the past few years of industrial development.
>
> More important, however, than the material gains will be the moral and spiritual value of such work. The overwhelming majority of unemployed Americans, who are now walking the streets and receiving private or public relief, would infinitely prefer to work. We can take a vast army of these unemployed out into healthful surroundings. We can eliminate to some extent at least the threat that enforced idleness brings to spiritual and moral stability. It is not a panacea for all the

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16. Schlesinger, The Coming of the New Deal, p. 337; Salmond, pp. 11-12; Johnson, pp. 5-6; U.S. Department of Labor, Handbook for Agencies Selecting Men for Emergency Conservation Work (Washington: GPO, 1933), no page; "Jobless Aid Bill Near Completion," The New York Times, March 14, 1933, p. 20; and "Farm and Job Bills to Go to Congress," The New York Times, March 14, 1933, p. 20. The complete text of this act as passed on March 31, 1933, can be found in appendix A of this report.

unemployment but it is an essential step in this emergency. I ask its adoption.[17]

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, voiced his opposition to the proposal in the joint Senate and House labor committee hearings on the bill on March 23. Green believed that the Army's supervision of the enrollees would lead to the militarization of American youth. Major General Douglas MacArthur, responding for the Army, stressed that enrollees would not be given military training or be subjected to military discipline. General MacArthur further pointed out that after 2 to 4 weeks the recruits would be transported from the conditioning camps to the work sites, where they would be under the supervision of personnel from the Departments of Agriculture and Interior.[18]

Two additional issues discussed in the hearings were enrollment stipulations and wages. The bill, commonly called the Federal Unemployment Relief Act, set the enlistment period at one year, with the stipulation that no discharges would be given except under rules that the president was to approve. The pay was set at $30 a month, and the enrollee was compelled to provide an allotment to any dependents. No age limits on enrollment or provisions against married men were established. Green objected that the $30 wage would drive down the wages of forest workers.[19]

Following the hearings the president called the joint committee members to the White House to explain his position on the issues. The result was

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17. U.S. House, Committee on Labor, Message from the President of the United States on Unemployment Relief, Doc. 6, 73rd Cong., 1st sess., March 21, 1933, p. 2.

18. Stan Cohen, The Tree Army: A Pictorial History of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942 (Missoula, Montana: Pictorial Histories Publishing Co., 1980), p. 6; U.S. House, Recommendations for the Enactment of Legislation Making the Civilian Conservation Corps a Permanent Agency, Doc. 196, 75th Cong., 1st sess., 1937; and Salmond, pp. 6-7, 12, 14.

19. Salmond, pp. 12-15, 19-21, 23; and Johnson, pp. 6-8.

that when the bill was brought up for debate in the Senate, the provisions concerning enrollment and wages had been replaced by a sentence that allowed the president to establish whatever stipulations were necessary for program operations. The Senate approved the bill on March 28, with a provision that the authority granted by this bill would end after two years, and sent it to the House. Some concern was expressed by the representatives that the cost of the program was estimated to be $1,000 per man per year. Also, since the funds for this program were to come from already budgeted public work funds, some congressmen believed they might lose funding for projects in their districts. These congressmen were convinced by the Roosevelt administration to vote for the measure. The Republicans attempted to amend the bill by setting the basic wage at $50 a month. After some debate this amendment went down to defeat. Congressman Oscar DePriest, a black Republican from Illinois, introduced an amendment prohibiting discrimination on enrollee selection based on race, color, or creed, which was passed by the House of Representatives. The amended bill was passed and sent back to the Senate. The Senate passed the amended bill by a voice vote, and the president signed the legislation into law on March 31.[20]

As President Roosevelt signed the bill, he commented that he would like to see the program begin in two weeks. On April 3, representatives of the Departments of War, Labor, Interior, and Agriculture gathered at the White House to discuss policy and implement the legislation, and President Roosevelt enumerated the duties of each agency. The Department of Labor was to initiate a nationwide recruiting program; the Army was to condition and transport enrollees to the work camps; and the Park Service and Forest Service were to operate the camps and supervise the work assignments.

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20. "Points of First Roosevelt Bill Aimed at Unemployment Relief," The New York Times, March 22, 1933, p. 1; "The President's Message," The New York Times, March 22, 1933, p. 2; and "Roosevelt Asks Congress to Make Work for 250,000: Form Bill Foes Unappeased," The New York Times, March 22, 1933, pp. 1-2.

(The Army's role was expanded when Park Service Director Horace Albright and Forest Service Chief Forester Robert Stuart realized that their agencies did not have enough men, equipment, or experience to operate the work camps 24 hours a day, so the Army was designated to operate and supervise the camps while the Park Service and Forest Service were to be responsible for the work projects.)[21] The president announced that Robert Fechner would be the director of the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW), as the Civilian Conservation Corps was officially called. The press, however, continued to use the title Civilian Conservation Corps and the name was officially changed to this in 1937.[22]

During the April 3 meeting it was also decided that the initial enrollment for the conservation work would be limited to single men between the ages of 18 and 25 who were willing to send up to $25 of their $30 wage check to their families. The president insisted that each camp be composed of 200 men doing work programs designed to last for six months and that he personally approve the camp locations and work assignments. Both the

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21. Albright to Field Officers, April 13, 1933, RG 79, NA; Salmond, p. 39; Associate Director to Dorr, ca. 1933, RG 79, NA; Johnson, pp. 92-93; and Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, p. 83. The Army divided up the country into nine administrative units known as corps headquarters. These were located in Boston, Massachusetts; New York City, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; New Orleans, Louisiana; Chicago, Illinois; Kansas City, Missouri; Seattle, Washington; San Antonio, Texas; and San Francisco, California.

22. "The Civilian Conservation Corps," American Forests 41(September 1935):530; Salmond, pp. 29-31; Statement of Mr. Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work with Regard to the Proposed Bill for Making the Civilian Conservation Corps Permanent, ca. 1937, Records of the Civilian Conservation Corps, RG 35, NA; "Roosevelt Signs Forest Jobs Bill," The New York Times, April 1, 1933, p. 6. Robert Fechner was born in Chattanooga, Tennessee, in 1876. He dropped out of school at the age of sixteen and became a machinist's apprentice. He became active in union activities in 1901 and in 1914 was elected to the General Executive Board of the International Association of Machinists; he later became a vice president of that organization. He held this position when contacted by representatives of the president on March 22, 1933, to become director of the Emergency Conservation Work. He served in that capacity until his death on December 31, 1939.

Forest Service and the Park Service opposed the 200-man quota because many of their jobs required fewer men. But they modified their programs to conform with presidential wishes. Another stipulation was that the bulk of the funds spent be on labor costs relating to work projects and not for the procurement of expensive equipment--that is, a bulldozer was not to be purchased, because there were enough men to do the same work. The program was to be started in the East and extended to the rest of the country as quickly as possible. The Park Service would be allowed to hire a limited number of skilled local men known as locally employed men (LEM). For these men the marriage and age stipulations would be waived. The bulk of the work force, however, was to be taken from the unemployed in large urban population centers.[23]

The discussions at the April 3 meeting formed the basis for Executive Order 6101, which was issued on April 5 to officially commence the ECW. The executive order appointed Fechner as the director of the Emergency Conservation Work and set up an advisory council consisting of representatives from the Departments of Labor, Interior, Agriculture, and War. The advisory council was to provide a forum for discussing policy matters. Each department would send one representative and an assistant to each meeting. The decisions of the advisory council were not binding upon the director; his decisions could only be vetoed by the president. The first advisory council representatives were W. Frank Persons, director of the United States Employment Service from the Department of Labor; Robert Y. Stuart, chief forester of the United States Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture; Colonel Duncan K. Major, General Staff Operations and Training Division from the Department of War; and Horace M. Albright, director of the National Park Service from the Department of the Interior, who was shortly succeeded by Arno B.

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23. Albright to Field Officers, April 8, 1933, RG 79, NA; Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, p. 86; "Fechner to Direct Forestation Work," The New York Times, April 4, 1933, p. 15, and Salmond, p. 30. Roosevelt's insistence that the CCC camps have 200 men led the Forest Service and Park Service to request that side camps of smaller numbers of men be established to accomplish specific tasks. This led to a confrontation with the Army which will be more fully discussed later in this report.

Cammerer. (Albright resigned as NPS director on August 10, 1933, and was replaced by Cammerer.) Later the Veterans Administration, the Office of Indian Affairs, and the Office of Education sent representatives to the meetings. The following ECW organizational chart shows the relationship of the ECW, the advisory council, and the departments and agencies involved.[24]

On April 5 the ECW advisory council convened for its first official meeting, and plans were developed for the enrollment of the first 25,000 youths. W. Frank Persons, the representative from the Department of Labor, had also contacted representatives from 17 of the country's largest cities to meet in Washington on April 5 to develop regulations for selecting enrollees. On April 7 Henry Rich of Alexandria, Virginia, was inducted as the first enrollee and sent to Camp Roosevelt near Luray, Virginia, which was under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. By April 12 Colorado and Colonial national monuments, Sequoia, Yosemite, Hot Springs, Mesa Verde, and Great Smokies national parks, and the proposed Acadia and Shenandoah national parks notified the Park Service Washington staff that they were prepared to make work assignments for ECW enrollees. On April 25 Director Fechner announced that ECW camps would be placed in Skyland and Big Meadows in the proposed Shenandoah National Park.[25]

President Roosevelt's goal to have 250,000 youths at work in the nation's parks and forests by July 1 worked a tremendous strain on the staffs of

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24. U.S. Senate, Civilian Conservation Corps, p. 19; U.S. Department of the Interior, A Manual on Emergency Conservation Work, Civilian Conservation Corps (Washington: GPO, n.d.) p. 1; "Roosevelt Issues Forest Job Order," The New York Times, April 6, 1933, p. 6. The complete text of Executive Order 6106 can be found in appendix A.

25. Cohen, p. 7; U.S. Department of Labor, "Selection of Men for the Civilian Conservation Corps," Monthly Labor Review 40(May 1935):1162; Albright to Field Officers, April 8, 1933, RG 79, NA; Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, pp. 83-84; Albright to all Superintendents and Monument Custodians, August 9, 1933, Box 1, A98, Harper's Ferry Center; and Salmond, p. 31, 36-37.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

THE PRESIDENT
Franklin D. Roosevelt, Chief Executive.
With responsibility for consummation of program of Emergency Conservation work.

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK
Robert Fechner, Director
Direct supervision all Emergency Conservation Work.

ASSISTANTS
James J. McEntee, Executive Assistant
Charles H. Taylor, Administrative Assistant
Guy D. McKinney, Personal Assistant

ADVISORY COUNCIL
Col. Duncan K. Major, War Department Representative.
Horace M. Albright, Department of the Interior Representative.
Major R. Y. Stuart, Department of Agriculture Representative.
W. Frank Persons, Department of Labor Representative.
Col. L. W. Oliver, Federal Coordinating Service Representative.

WAR DEPARTMENT
George Dern, Secretary.
Physical conditioning, camp operations, Welfare and Recreation, Disbursing and Accounting.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Henry A. Wallace, Secretary.
Conservation Work.

OFFICE OF CHIEF COORDINATOR
Rear Admiral T. T. Craven, Chief Coordinator
Col. L. W. Oliver, Assistant Chief Coordinator
Major A. A. Vandergrift, Assistant

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Harold L. Ickes, Secretary
Conservation Work.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Frances I. Perkins, Secretary.
Registration and Selection.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF FINANCE
General Frederick W. Coleman
Allotment of funds to various departments authorized by Director of Emergency Conservation Work after detailed justification by department representatives who then sub-allot funds to various forests, parks or other units in their departments. Disbursements made by army finance officers within such allotments and sub-allotments upon presentation of pay rolls and other documents properly certified to by supervisory and procurement officers.

U. S. FOREST SERVICE
Major R. Y. Stuart, Chief Forester.
C. M. Granger, Ass't. to Department representative, in direct charge of carrying out the conservation work in National and State Forests and private lands.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
John Collier, Commissioner.
Supervision
Dr. Jay B. Nash,
Director of Indian Emergency Conservation Work.
J. P. Kinney,
Ass't. in charge of Production.
Camps to be made up of unemployed Indians and organized in the usual methods of Indian employment

GENERAL LAND OFFICE
Fred W. Johnson, Commissioner.
Supervision
T. C. Havell, Cadastral Engineer.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Horace M. Albright, Director
John D. Coffman, Ass't. to Department Representative, in direct charge of carrying out the conservation work in National Parks and Monuments, National Military Parks and State Parks.

W. Frank Persons, Department Representative.
Registration and selection. Functioning through agents representing each state and local welfare boards.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF STAFF
Col. Duncan K. Major, Department Representative.
Functioning through corps area commanders directly to camps as to physical conditioning, camp operations, enrollment and recreation. Functioning through liaison officers at corps area headquarters as to assignment and replacement of men.

NATIONAL FOREST WORK
E. A. Sherman, Assoc. Forester
G. M. Granger, Ass't. to Dept. Representative.
Field supervision by the nine regional foresters.

STATE FOREST AND PRIVATE LAND WORK
Fred Morrell, Ass't. Forester
Supervision by the five inspection areas and the nine Regional Foresters.

STATE PARK WORK
Conrad L. Wirth, Ass't. Director, National Park Service
Herbert Evison, Supervisor
The States divided into four Park Districts each headed by a District Officer.

NATIONAL PARK WORK
A. B. Comnenger, Assoc. Director
A. E. Demeray, Sr. Ass't. Director
Field Supervision
Frank A. Kittredge, Chief Engineer.
O. G. Taylor, Chief East'n Eng. Div.
Thos. C. Vint, Chief Architect.
C. E. Peterson, East'n P. D. Div.
Ansel F. Hall, Chief Forester.
John D. Coffman, Fire Control Expert.

LOCAL REGISTRATION, SELECTION AND ENROLLMENT
Park Superintendents and Regional Foresters will be permitted to register, select and enroll a certain percentage of each camp from local experienced residents. Camp superintendents, foremen and technical help will be hired at approved rates, in addition to enrolled men, to supervise work of enrolled men.

COORDINATING OFFICER
Regional Foresters and District Inspectors

LIAISON OFFICER
One appointed by Director of E. C. W. in each of the nine Army corps area headquarters to help in the assignment of men requested by the Forest Service and Park Service authorized representatives.

the administering agencies. The technical agencies, as the Forest Service and Park Service were referred to, were hampered by the overwhelming number of enrollees recruited, approval of work assignments, and restrictive policies regarding campsite selection. The NPS staff often worked 16 hours a day and seven days a week. By May 10 a crisis point had been reached, and it appeared that the president's objectives would not be met. The ECW advisory council worked up a program calling for more latitude of action and exemption from some government regulations. This program was brought before President Roosevelt on May 12 and received his concurrence.[26]

During this early mobilization period, three new enrollment categories were opened. On April 14 enrollment privileges were extended to American Indians, who were generally allowed to go to their work projects on a daily basis and return home at night. On April 22 enrollment was opened to locally employed men. On May 11 veterans of World War I were permitted to join the ECW. These enrollees, men in their 30s and 40s, were granted special camps, operated on a more lenient basis than the regular camps, and were selected by the Veterans Administration rather than the Labor Department.[27]

By mid-May the Park Service was prepared for 12,600 men to be employed within national parks and monuments in 63 approved camps. On May 11 the first three camps officially began operation when young men were sent from Fort Monroe, Virginia, to the proposed Shenandoah National Park and to Yorktown in Colonial National Monument. Another 10 parks

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26. ECW, Two Years of Emergency Conservation Work (Civilian Conservation Corps), April 5 - March 31, 1935 by Robert Fechner (Washington: GPO, 1935), pp. 8, 11; James F. Kieley, The CCC (Washington: GPO, 1933), p. 10; "Roosevelt Orders 275,000 Men to Conservation Work Camps by July 1, " American Forests 39(June 1933):272-273; U.S. Dept. of the Interior, "Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations," by Arno B. Cammerer, in Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1933 (Washington: GPO, 1933), pp. 154-155; Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, pp. 89-91, 94, 107; and Salmond, pp. 31-32, 37-41.

27. Salmond, p. 31, 36-37; and Cohen, p. 7.

planned on opening their camps in May and June. By the end of May ECW enrollees were boarded on trains in Fort Monroe and Fort Meade, Maryland, for their camp destinations in the Rocky Mountain states. By June a total of 50 camps were authorized for NPS areas, and later another 20 camps were authorized and manned. Eight of these 70 camps were in military parks and monuments, which at that time were administered by the War Department. Before the end of the first enrollment period (June 1 to September 30, 1933), these areas became part of the national park system. By July 1 approximately 34,000 youths were enrolled in 172 emergency conservation camps in 35 states. The nationwide quota of 250,000 recruits, which included the NPS quota, was achieved by this date, but the average number of enrollees in NPS camps during the first period was 36 below the presidential ideal of 200 workers per camp.[28]

At this time, state park development was in its infancy. In 1921 only 19 states had had any kind of state park system. By 1925 all 48 states had begun to formulate park development plans, but the depression had halted most of their developmental work. The Park Service had maintained a friendly relationship with the states, but had established no formal organization to help set up a state parks program. The state parks division of the ECW developed such an organization and gave the Park Service a chance to oversee the state parks systems. During the first enrollment period, 105 ECW camps were assigned to state parks projects in 26 states. The Park Service supplied or employed technicians, using ECW funds, to assist in the development and planning of the state parks systems. Recreational parks, wildlife conservation projects, and historical restoration programs within the states were begun under this program.[29]

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28. "50 Forest Camps Chosen for Corps," The New York Times, April 12, 1933, p. 2; Department of the Interior Press Release, April 25, 1933, RG 79, NA; and Salmond, pp. 31-32, 37-41. For a complete listing of NPS camps, see appendix C.

29. Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, pp. 76, 172; Cohen, p. 91; and Demaray to Fechner, March 16, 1935, RG 35, NA.

By July President Roosevelt had not indicated whether he would excercise his option to extend the ECW. The Park Service proceeded on the assumption that the work would be continued for at least another six months and determined which camps could be operated in the winter months and which camps could be operated in the summer of 1934. Since it was expected that the ECW camps would become tourist attractions during the summer months, the Park Service directed that camp officials be available on weekends to answer questions from the public. Park Service officials in Washington directed field officers to issue press releases to local newspapers as to the work being done by the ECW in an effort to rally support for the continuation of the ECW. It was further requested that the Washington office be furnished material for general news releases. To inform the public of the benefits of the ECW, NPS Chief of the Division of Public Relations Isabelle T. Story wrote a pamphlet entitled "National Parks and Emergency Conservation," which described the conservation work being conducted in the national park areas. In it she estimated that a ECW camp would spend $5,000 per month in local markets, giving a substantial boost to the local economy and adding millions of dollars nationally when clothing, equipment, and other supplies were purchased for the conservation work. The ECW received favorable public comment and on August 19, 1933, President Roosevelt announced that the ECW camps were authorized to continue for another six months, with the second enrollment period from October 1, 1933, to March 31, 1934. The enlistment goal was 300,000 men, 25,000 of whom were to be veterans and an equal number to be LEMs. The president wanted all enrollees who had served a year in the ECW to be "mustered out" and replacements selected; however, some enrollees were allowed to reenlist for this second period. (Eventually an enrollee was allowed to remain in the ECW for a maximum of two years.) To fill vacancies, the government set the months of January, April, July, and October as the time to make enrollment selections. Applications could be made any time during the year.[30]

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30. U.S. Department of Labor, Handbook, p. 7; U.S. Department of the Interior, A Manual on Emergency Conservation Work (GPO, n.d.), pp.

Before the winter of 1933 some ECW camps in severe climates were moved to southern areas and other camps were relocated closer to park headquarters. If the Army or the Park Service objected to a particular camp remaining open during the winter months, the camp was closed until the following summer. The summer tent camps gradually were replaced by more substantial wooden structures, although tents continued to be used for the side camps for which the Park Service was responsible. (Side camps--small temporary camps to support work projects in remote areas--were first authorized by Roosevelt in July 1933.)[31]

The work undertaken by the ECW during its first year included forest improvement projects, construction and maintenance of fire breaks, clearing of campgrounds and trails, construction of fire and recreation-related structures, road and trail building, forest fire suppression, survey work, plant eradication, erosion control, bridge building, flood control, tree disease control, insect control, campground construction, and landscaping. These projects were done in national parks and in state parks, with more rigid planning, inspections, and supervision being given to those projects proposed for national parks and monuments. Within the National Park Service, ECW enrollees provided guide services and other park tasks in the military areas transferred from

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30. (Con'd) 12-13; American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education, The Civilian Conservation Corps (n.p, n.d.), pp. 6-8; Salmond, pp. 110-111; "Plans Shaping to Continue Emergency Forestry Through Winter," American Forests 39(September 1933):420; Demaray to Field Officers, August 1, 1933, RG 79, NA; Department of the Interior, A Manual on Emergency Conservation Work, p. 2; Department of the Interior Press Release, August 31, 1933, RG 79, NA; "The C.C.C. Begins a New Year," American Forests 40(April 1934):178; and U.S. Department of Labor, "Eight Years of CCC Operations, 1933 to 1941," Monthly Labor Review 52(June 1941):1406.

31. C.R. French, "A Workable Plan for Prefabricated Housing," American Forests 46(November 1940):512-513; "Plans Shaping to Continue Emergency Forestry Work Through Winter," American Forests 39(September 1933):420; "Civilian Conservation Corps Recruits for New Period," American Forests 39(November 1933):516; and, Emergency Conservation Work (National Park Service Circular 38) Winter Camps, July 26, 1933, RG 79, NA, p. 1.

the War Department. During 1933 the bulk of the work was accomplished in the months of July, August, and September.[32]

THE EARLY YEARS

The challenge of beginning an effective ECW program/organization was met in 1933. The next year saw the growth and expansion of the ECW, along with relaxed restrictions on employing LEMs and the types of jobs that could be accomplished using ECW labor.[33] Park superintendents and project supervisors were allowed more freedom in hiring local men. The projects that ECW workers were permitted to undertake were expanded, and job specifications such as the acceptable width of roads and trails were liberalized. Also in 1934, the Park Service began a program of hiring college students in specialized fields to serve as technical advisors (see chapter 2 for more details). Sixty-one camps in NPS areas and 239 state camps existed in 32 states by the end of March 1934. By October the expansion of the ECW program gave the Park Service a total of 102 camps in national parks and monument areas and 263 camps administered under the state parks program.[34]

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32. "Public Works Program includes Many Conservation Projects," American Forests 39(November 1933):516; "10,000 Replacements" American Forests 39(August 1933):370; U.S. Department of Labor, Handbook p. 12; Department of the Interior, "Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations," by Arno B. Cammerer, in Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1933 (Washington: GPO, 1933), pp. 157, 180; Emergency Conservation Work Press Release, November 7, 1933, RG 79, NA; and Ickes to Fechner, April 29, 1933, RG 95, NA. The entire listing of work performed by the ECW can be found in appendix E.

33. Demaray to Dorr, March 27, 1934, RG 79, NA, p. 1.

34. U.S. Department of the Interior, "The National Park Service," in Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1934 (Washington: GPO, 1934), pp. 168-169; National Park Service Press Release, January 20, 1934, RG 79, NA; Department of the Interior Press Release, August 15, 1934, RG 79, NA; and "Many CCC Men Aid Parks," The New York Times, July 8, 1934, p. 13.

In mid-December 1933, the ECW program was extended to the territory of Hawaii, and in January 1934, the Park Service enrolled men for Hawaii National Park. The superintendent of Hawaii National Park and the governor of Hawaii administered this ECW program. The NPS superintendent had a civilian camp director under his authority who operated the camps. Under the camp director was the project superintendent, who took care of the men out in the field. The enrollees worked both from camps (in Hawaii National Park) and from their homes. In December of that year the program was expanded to the Virgin Islands and was administered by the Park Service in a manner similar to the Hawaiian program. At that time the Park Service also was responsible for supervision of some ECW projects of the Tennessee Valley Authority and six drought relief camps for the Bureau of Reclamation.[35]

In the first two years of the ECW, it was forbidden to work outside park boundaries. To successfully conduct campaigns to provide insect control, reduce fire hazards, construct trails, provide disease control, and other forest protection measures, however, it proved necessary to expand the work beyond park or monument boundaries onto U.S. Forest Service land, private land, or the public domain. When this occurred, the individual case was evaluated and permission granted by the Office of the Director of the Emergency Conservation Work. In early 1935 the custodian of Devils Tower National Monument requested permission to conduct forest protection work beyond the monument's boundaries, and routine approval was granted by Fechner's office. The incident, however, prompted Director Cammerer to seek a broad agreement by which the Park Service

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35. Hawaii National Park Press Release, ca. 1936, RG 79, NA; U.S. Senate, Civilian Conservation Corps, p. 20; Conference of Superintendents and Field Officers, November 19-23, 1934, RG 79, NA, pp. 145, 152-153; ECW, Third Report of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work for the Period April 1, 1934, to September 30, 1934 by Robert Fechner (Washington: GPO, 1934), p. 28; ECW, Report of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work from the Period Extending from April, 1933, to June 30, 1935 by Robert Fechner (Washington: GPO, 1935), p. 38; Demaray to Fechner, March 16, 1935, RG 35, NA; and Emergency Conservation Work Press Release, January 10, 1934, RG 79, NA.

itself could determine if the conservation work justified going beyond park boundaries. Director Fechner approved this request on May 20, 1935.[36]

Prior to the end of the congressional authorization for the ECW in 1935, President Roosevelt notified Director Fechner that he would ask Congress to extend the program, as he believed it had proved beneficial to both the nation and American youth. Congressional passage of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 on April 8, 1935, extended the ECW until March 31, 1937. President Roosevelt then issued a directive on April 10 for the ECW enrollment to become 600,000 workers, doubling its size. To accomplish this expansion, the maximum age limit was raised to 28 and the minimum lowered to 17. More than 300,000 youths needed to be recruited. The Park Service was given permission to employ 120,000 and later 150,000 men on projects. This expanded ECW camps inside and outside national park and monument areas and resulted in hiring additional personnel to assist in the administrative work. The pre-ECW NPS staff consisted of 6,192 people. To help administer the ECW program another 7,422 people exclusive of enrollees were hired by the end of June 1935.[37]

Even as the enrollment in the ECW was being doubled, President Roosevelt began to think in terms of reducing the size of the corps and making it a permanent organization. On September 25, 1935, he

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36. Cammerer to Fechner, May 20, 1935, RG 79, NA.

37. Cochran to Ickes, November 14, 1935, RG 79, NA; "President Roosevelt to Request Continuation of the Civilian Conservation Corps," American Forests 40(November 1934):540; James F. Kieley, The CCC p. 14; U.S. Senate, Civilian Conservation Corps, p. 94; ECW, Two Years of Emergency Conservation Work, p. 1; U.S. House, Draft of a Proposed Provision, Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935, 74th Cong., 1st sess., Doc. 192, 1935, p. 2; "President Orders the Civilian Conservation Corps Doubled," American Forests 41(May 1935):232; "C.C.C. Ordered to Prepare for New Period," American Forests 41(April 1935):178; "President Widens Authority of PWA," The New York Times, June 6, 1935, p. 6; and "C.C.C. Expansion Gets Under Way," American Forests 41(June 1935):286. The recruiting drive for 600,000 fell short of this goal by a little over 90,000 men. Still this figure represented the zenith of CCC enrollment.

instructed Fechner to begin reducing the ECW to 300,000 men by June 1, 1936. To implement this instruction, the Park Service had to drop 68 camps from the winter operation schedule and 61 camps for the summer period of 1936. Conrad L. Wirth, head of the NPS state parks program, believed that the camp cuts would result in a similar reduction in the inspection staff, and he directed the ECW administrative officers to evaluate their camp inspectors to determine who should be retained. The enrollment cuts were to be accomplished by attrition. As the camp reduction became known to the public, the president, faced with mounting public opposition, slightly modified his position and allowed the ECW to continue enrollment at 350,000; however, he continued working toward further camp reductions.[38]

At the same time the first efforts were made to make the ECW a permanent government agency. To bolster arguments in support of such an agency, Wirth instructed regional, state, and park officials to be ready to show congressmen the work already accomplished by the ECW and to explain the work remaining to be done. Herbert Evison, Wirth's assistant, asked that photographs of work accomplished be sent to the Washington Office in case they were needed during the congressional hearing on the ECW.[39]

The continuing reduction in ECW enrollee quotas led to further camp closures. In April of 1936 the Park Service was notified by Director Fechner that its quota had been reduced from 446 to 340 camps. To implement this reduction, park areas in which several camps existed were

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38. Salmond, pp. 58-59, 63-64; "President Announces New Program for Civilian Conservation Corps," American Forests 41(October 1935):600; Wirth to All Regional Officers, November 5, 1935, RG 79, NA; "To Cut CCC Enrollment," The New York Times, December 2, 1935, p. 6; "Will Close 389 CCC Camps," The New York Times, December 12, 1935, p. 8; Tolson to Director National Park Service, January 27, 1936, RG 79, NA; Wirth to Director National Park Service, January 27, 1936, RG 79, NA; and "Roosevelt Orders CCC Cuts Modified," The New York Times, March 22, 1936, p. 10.

39. Wirth to All Regional Officers, November 5, 1935, RG 79, NA; and, Evison to Third Regional Office, November 13, 1935, RG 79, NA.

forced to lose a camp. Then in May, the Park Service was directed to reduce the total number of state and NPS camps by 20. (Chief Historian Verne E. Chatelain complained that the cuts fell most heavily on the NPS camps and less severely on the state parks program.) Not only was the number of camps reduced, but the number of enrollees for each camp averaged 160 men compared to the earlier 200-man camps. Also the student technical advisors were limited to one per camp, but their pay was increased to between $75 and $85 a month and they were granted civil service protection.[40]

The 1936 personnel reduction was an economy measure by the president, but it was also another attempt to create a smaller agency which could be made permanent. In his annual budget message to Congress on January 5, 1937, President Roosevelt lauded the accomplishments of the ECW and asked Congress to pass legislation to establish the corps as a permanent federal agency. The president envisioned the smaller agency to consist of 300,000 young men and war veterans along with 10,000 Indians and 7,000 enrollees from U.S. territories. Congressional action on the matter was required, as authority for the ECW program ended on June 30, 1937. The prospect of a smaller agency required the Park Service to rethink how best to utilize the enrollees. Previously, it had used technical ECW personnel in positions that would otherwise have been part of the regular departmental payroll. To correct this situation, NPS officials began working toward converting the temporary ECW positions to permanent positions meeting civil service requirements.[41]

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40. "Strength of C.C.C. Set at 428,000," American Forests 42(January 1936):35; "President Firm on CCC Reduction," The New York Times, March 17, 1936, p. 2; Wirth to Parker and Thurston, March 20, 1936, RG 79, NA; Wirth to all Regional Officers, April 7, 1936, RG 79, NA, p. 1; Cammerer to Field Officers, October 12, 1936, RG 79, NA, p. 1; National Park Superintendents, Regional Officers of State Park Division and Emergency Conservation Work Conference, January 25, 1936, RG 79, NA, p. 26; and "New Civil Service Jobs for C.C.C.," American Forests 42 (December 1936):574.

41. Salmond, pp. 145, 147-148; U.S. House, Recommendations for the Enactment of Legislation Making the Civilian Conservation Corps a Permanent Agency, p. 2; "Roosevelt Recommends Permanent C.C.C.," American Forests 43(February 1937):87; and Minutes of the Advisory Council for Emergency Conservation Work, January 8, 1937, RG 35, NA, p. 13-15.

On March 21, 1937, President Roosevelt sent a message to Congress that further defined the role of a permanent ECW-type agency, indicating that its enrollees would be used for forestry work, soil conservation tasks, flood control, and other simple work tasks. In another message to Congress on April 5 the president defined the structure of the permanent agency. The Civilian Conservation Corps, as it was to be called, was to be an independent agency, with all ECW records and property transferred to it. New employees would come under civil service provisions, and the present employees would be given the Civil Service Commission noncompetitive examination within 12 months of the bill's passage. The president recommended that the age of the enrollees be changed to include those between 17 and 23 years old who could prove they were impoverished.[42]

On June 28, 1937, Congress passed new legislation that formally established the Civilian Conservation Corps (thus officially no longer the ECW). The bill, however, differed from the administration's proposal in a number of ways: the CCC was not made a permanent agency--it was only extended for three more years; the employees were not placed under civil service authority; no action was taken on the presidential age requirement proposal; and a provision was inserted in the bill that set aside 10 hours a week for general education or vocational training for the enrollees. Despite these differences, the president signed the bill into law.[43]

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42. U.S. House, Hearings on Making the Civilian Conservation Corps a Permanent Agency, 75th Cong., 1st sess., 1937, Report 687, p. 1-2; and Salmond, p. 148.

43. U.S. Senate, Civilian Conservation Corps, pp. 17-19, 21, 72, 94; Johnson, pp. 70, 73; Salmond, pp. 153, 156; "CCC Extended for Three Years," American Forests 43(August 1937):401, 417; Civilian Conservation Corps, Standards of Eligibility and Selection for Junior Enrollees (Washington: GPO, 1939), pp. 1, 22-23; U.S. House, Proposed Provision Pertaining to an Existing Appropriation of the Civilian Conservation Corps, Doc. 208, 75th Cong., 1st sess., 1937, p. 2; U.S. Department of War, Civilian Conservation Corps Regulations (Washington: GPO, 1937), p. 2; and U.S. House, Civilian Conservation Corps, Report 1032, 75th Cong., 1st sess., 1937, no page.

President Roosevelt designated ECW Director Robert Fechner as the director of the newly established CCC. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes designated the National Park Service and Conrad Wirth to represent the Department of the Interior in meetings of the CCC advisory council. Also Secretary Ickes announced that the National Park Service would undertake a nationwide recreation study in cooperation with the state and municipal authorities to determine regional recreational needs and inventory existing and potential park and recreation areas. This study was an outgrowth of the CCC state parks program.[44]

Throughout 1937 the Park Service faced the challenge of reducing CCC camps. As camps were terminated, the Washington Office received complaints from park superintendents that necessary work was being indefinitely deferred. (For example, officials at Great Smoky Mountains National Park expressed concern that the CCC camp reductions had cost the park vital forest fire protection. Chattanooga, Tennessee, town officials expressed concern that the closing of a camp at Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park would hinder park development.) Washington officials tried to calm these fears by pointing out that once the CCC became a permanent government agency, the need for further cuts would be alleviated and the parks' delayed projects would be addressed.[45]

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44. "CCC Extended for Three Years," American Forests 43(August 1937):401; U.S. Department of the Interior, General Information Regarding the Department of the Interior, October 1, 1937 (Washington: GPO, 1937), no page; Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, pp. 128-129, 132; and "To Study Recreational Needs," American Forests 43(April 1937):186.

45. Ickes to Colby, February 8, 1937, RG 79, NA; Wirth to Regional Director, Region One, October 22, 1937, RG 79, NA; Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, p. 128; Johnston to Director, National Park Service, March 20, 1937, RG 79, NA; Johnston to White, September 15, 1937, RG 79, NA; Evison to Jones, September 10, 1937, RG 79, NA; U.S. Department of the Interior, "The National Park Service," by Arno B. Cammerer, in Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1937 (Washington: GPO, 1937), p. 35.

The reduction of CCC camps continued into 1938 as the funding for the program was further cut by Congress. A few Democratic congressmen, led by Oklahoma Representative Jed Johnson, attempted to restore the full appropriation but were outvoted in the House of Representatives. The camp reduction program was halted at 1,500 camps on a nationwide basis when Representative Clifton A. Woodrum of Virginia successfully introduced a measure to restore $50 million dollars to the work relief programs to prevent closing another 300 camps. This measure passed both the House and Senate and helped to stabilize the CCC program. The NPS allotment was 77 camps for national park and monument areas and 245 camps for the state parks program.[46]

In 1939 another attempt was made in Congress to establish the CCC as a permanent agency of the federal government. Again it failed. In addition, the CCC lost its status as an independent agency when President Roosevelt moved to consolidate all the federal relief programs into the Federal Security Agency, the Federal Works Agency, or the Federal Loans Agency. The Reorganization Act of 1939, which brought the CCC under the Federal Security Agency on July 1, emphasized the role of the CCC in promoting the welfare and education of its enrollees.[47]

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46. "CCC to Enroll 85,000 Men in July," American Forests 44(July 1938):328; Salmond, pp. 170-171; "CCC Camps Reduced," American Forests 41(January 1938):38; "Fechner Announces Reduction of CCC Camps to 1,210," American Forests 44(April 1938):172; and Wirth to Fechner, July 7, 1938, RG 35, NA. That year a Park Service camp was established for the first time in Mt. McKinley National Park in Alaskan territory for the purpose of park improvement and cleanup.

47. Cohen, p. 144; U.S. Senate, Amending Act Establishing a Civilian Conservation Corps, Report 950, 76th Cong., 1st sess., 1939, p. 2; U.S. Department of the Interior, Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1939 (Washington: GPO, 1939), p. 303; Johnson, p. 54; U.S. Department of Labor, "Eight Years of CCC Operations, 1933 to 1941," Monthly Labor Review 52(June 1941):1405; U.S. Senate, Civilian Conservation Corps, pp. 2, 72; The Civilian Conservation Corps: What It Is and What It Does (Washington: GPO, n.d.), p. 1; and Salmond, p. 177.

Large-scale camp reductions did not take place in 1939; however, the CCC program continued to have some camps phased out and relocated to other areas. Over the years park superintendents, park staff, and camp personnel had given support to local groups wishing to prevent these camp relocations. Director Cammerer came out with a strong memorandum against this practice, which commented:

> Embarrassment has been caused the Service and the Department because of conflicting reports from field officers about changes in location of CCC camps at end of enrollment periods. Such changes are made because of winter weather conditions, because work programs have been finished, and in consideration of CCC construction projects throughout the country.
>
> There is frequently much local opposition to the removal of CCC camps, and for this reason superintendents of national parks or officers in charge of other areas in which the camps are located must be extremely careful to avoid statements which may be interpreted as opposition to the program of transfers of CCC Camps which has been determined upon by the Department in agreement with the Director of the CCC.
>
> It is the responsibility of the Regional Director to recommend locations for camps, to determine when a camp has completed its program, and to recommend the locations where new camps are desirable. But a decision having been reached, superintendents and others must loyally abide by it.[48]

At the close of fiscal year 1939 the president ordered Park Service to reduce the number of supervisory personnel involved in CCC work. Fears had been expressed by park superintendents in their 1938 conference that any further reduction in the number of CCC supervisors and funding for materials would lead to a situation where the CCC would be more of a relief agency than a working agency. Still, the Park Service had to find some means of reducing supervisory personnel without drastically affecting the work projects. After visiting the regional offices and discussing the matter with CCC Director Fechner, Conrad Wirth decided to create central service units within NPS regional offices to handle design and technical matters and to abolish these positions within

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48. Cammerer to Regional Directors, National Park Superintendents, and National Monument Custodians, October 7, 1939, RG 79, NA.

individual camps. Such a solution had proven economically successful for the state parks program, and in early 1940 this plan was implemented. Fechner also wanted the Park Service to eliminate the use of CCC enrollees as park guides and fee collectors and in performing other operational tasks by July 1940. An NPS task force on this program agreed with Fechner and recommended to the NPS director that these jobs be made regular NPS positions. The task force concluded that this conversion probably could not be accomplished until 1943.[49]

Despite the cutbacks in personnel, the NPS design staff prepared plans for projects that the CCC camps would not be able to complete due to a lack of available funding. These projects were then held in abeyance until sufficient funds became available for implementation. Some of the plans remained unfunded until after World War II.[50]

On December 31, 1939, CCC Director Robert Fechner died in Walter Reed Hospital from complications following a heart attack. His successor was James L. McEntee, the executive assistant director of the CCC. McEntee faced myriad challenges--desertions, low morale in the camps, budgetary and personnel reductions, the poor quality of the recruits who were joining the CCC, and the CCC's own indefinite future as an organization. Desertions among CCC enrollees were increasing as the ablest young men obtained employment outside the CCC and families became less dependent

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49. U.S. Department of the Interior, Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1939 (Washington: GPO, 1939), p. 303; Superintendents Conference, January 17-22, 1938, RG 79, NA, pp. 3, 68; White to Director of Personnel, October 3, 1939, RG 79, NA; Wirth to Director NPS, December 27, 1939, RG 79, NA; and White to Director NPS, August 26, 1939, RG 79, NA.

50. Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, p. 63.

on the $25 monthly allotment checks. The problem of recruiting capable personnel plagued the CCC for the rest of its existence.[51]

President Roosevelt in his budget message for fiscal year 1941 asked Congress to reduce the CCC to 230,000 enrollees in 1,227 camps. The Congress in response to protests added $50 million to the administration's CCC budget to prevent any reduction in camps or personnel. The number of CCC camps within national park areas increased slightly and the number of state park camps decreased slightly.[52]

THE PRE-WAR YEARS

World events in 1940 had a dramatic impact on the CCC. World War II had begun in Europe and President Roosevelt and the Congress began planning for the defense of the United States. The reserve military officers in charge of the CCC camps were gradually withdrawn and placed on active military duty. In the House of Representatives, two resolutions were introduced to require that eight hours a week of military tactics and drill be given to CCC enrollees. Opposition to these measures prevented their passage. Director McEntee, along with army authorities, revamped the CCC training and education program to meet some of the needs of

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51. "Death Claims F.A. Silcox and Robert Fechner," American Forests 46(February 1940):72; Cohen, pp. 29, 176; and "McEntee Named Head of CCC," American Forests 46(March 1940):129. President Roosevelt eulogized Fechner as a man that "brought to the public service a great administrative ability, vision and indefatigable industry. His death is a loss to the CCC and to the nation." Fechner's successor, James L. McEntee, was born in 1884 in Jersey City, New Jersey. He served as an apprentice toolmaker in New York. He later became a representative and officer of the International Association of Machinists. In 1911, he met Robert Fechner and they became close friends. When Fechner was appointed director of the CCC, he requested that McEntee be his executive assistant director. President Roosevelt on February 15, 1940, nominated McEntee to replace Fechner. McEntee remained as the CCC director until the termination of the program in 1942.

52. U.S. Department of the Interior, Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1940 (Washington: GPO, 1940), pp. 201; and Salmond, p. 200. New CCC camps were established in Badlands National Monument, Chaco Canyon National Monument, Saratoga National Historical Park, and Kings Canyon National Park.

national defense, however. The new program emphasized courses in shop mathematics, blueprint reading, basic engineering, and other skills considered vital to national defense. After the fall of France, in June 1940, President Roosevelt proclaimed a limited national emergency, thus opening the way for the establishment of CCC camps on military bases. The enrollees were to work on constructing airfields, obstacle courses, and artillery ranges, clearing land for military training exercises, and erecting military structures. The traditional CCC program, which emphasized physical fitness, hard work, obedience to orders, and communal living, helped to prepare American youth for the rigors of military life.[53]

By 1941 the national defense program had dramatically affected the CCC program. It became increasingly difficult to recruit young men for the CCC as they were lured away by higher paying national defense jobs. The labor shortage and national defense preparation forced a further reduction in CCC camps beginning on April 1, 1941--from 1,500 to 1,100. The Park Service's portion of the reduction amounted to 23 percent of existing camps. As the NPS camps were closed down, many were transferred to military reservations specifically to do national defense work. Once these CCC camps were transferred, the only control the Park Service retained was technical supervision of the work projects. A number of the few remaining NPS-controlled camps were assigned the task of constructing inexpensive rest camps for use by military men on leave. These camps were usually constructed near population centers and contained barracks and recreation facilities.[54]

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53. James J. McEntee, "The CCC and National Defense," American Forests 46(July 1940):309; Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, p. 142; "CCC Defense Bills," American Forests 46(July 1940):324; Salmond, p. 197; Cohen, p. 145; and, U.S. Senate, Civilian Conservation Corps, pp. 5, 90-91, 107.

54. Wirth to Director, August 20, 1941, RG 79, NA; Lisle to Director, March 7, 1941, RG 79, NA; "Fewer Youth Props," Newsweek 18 (November 10, 1941):24; Salmond, pp. 209-210; U.S. Senate, Civilian Conservation Corps, pp. 2, 21, 39, 104; "CCC Camps Reduced," American Forests 47(May 1941):242; and U.S. Department of the Interior, "National Park Service," An Annual Report Fiscal Year June 30, 1942 (Washington: GPO, 1942), pp. 161-162.

Military training in the CCC continued to take more and more of the work time of the enrollees. The "5-hour-10-hour" program, adopted in January 1941, allowed youths in selected camps to be excused from work for five hours a week to take national defense training provided they would devote 10 hours a week of their own free time to this training. On August 16, 1941, rules were adopted to drill all CCC enrollees in simple military formations, but no guns were issued. Twenty hours a week were to be devoted to general defense training, and of this time eight hours could be done during regular work hours. After the completion of this basic training, the most promising enrollees would be directed into full-time defense work such as cooking, first aid, demolition, road and bridge construction, radio operations, and signal communication.[55]

As the number of youths enlisting in the CCC continued to decline in 1941, the Park Service began to terminate all CCC camps that could not maintain 165 men per camp to avoid excessive overhead expenses. In September 1941 the corps was further reduced to a total of 900 camps which decreased the number of camps allocated to the National Park Service by an additional 20 percent. At the same time, new camps were to be established first in areas with national defense projects and next in national park and monument areas. The majority of the national defense projects were on military installations away from NPS areas. The National Park Service lost 133 CCC camps between September and November 1941, and the ability to carry out any park development programs was seriously impaired. Superintendents at Lassen Volcanic National Park and Death Valley National Monument, among other parks, complained that the loss of CCC camps severely curtailed park development and maintenance. They

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55. Evison to Wargo, November 3, 1941, RG 79, NA; Evison to Amos, October 30, 1941, RG 79, NA; Evison to Donnelly, November 5, 1941, RG 79, NA; Chief, Office Management Section, Branch of Recreation, Land Planning and State Cooperation to Regional Director, Region II, January 28, 1941, RG 79, NA; Maier to National Park Superintendents, Inspectors, and CCC Project Superintendents, April 14, 1941, RG 79, NA; Civilian Conservation Corps Press Release, June 20, 1941, RG 79, NA; and, Minutes of the Advisory Council for the Civilian Conservation Corps, August 26, 1941, RG 35, NA.

were, however, were prepared to make this sacrifice if necessary for the national defense program and if the cuts could not be made in other parks.[56]

THE WAR YEARS AND THE CONCLUSION OF THE CCC

The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, and the entry of the United States into World War II brought further dramatic changes to the CCC program in the National Park Service. With the declaration of war, the Park Service terminated all CCC projects that did not directly relate to the war effort, leaving only 89 NPS camps operating by the end of December. Fifty of these camps were assigned to military and naval areas, 20 were in national parks and monuments, 10 were in recreational demonstration areas, and 9 were in state park areas.[57]

On December 24, 1941, the Joint Appropriations Committee of Congress, considering the appropriations bill of 1941-1942, recommended that the CCC be terminated no later than July 1, 1942. President Roosevelt conceded that the CCC could be abolished but argued that it should be maintained as it performed needed conservation work and served as a training program for pre-draft-age youth. Roosevelt urged members of Congress to continue the CCC in light of the essential war work that the enrollees were performing--building military training facilities, barracks,

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56. Wirth to Director, August 20, 1941, RG 79, NA; Evison to Diggs, October 30, 1941, RG 79, NA; "CCC to Intensify Defense Training," American Forests 47(July 1941):345; Goodwin to Director, July 19, 1941, RG 79, NA; Superintendent Lassen Volcanic National Park to Regional Director, Region Four, May 1, 1941, RG, 79, NA; and Assistant CCC and ERA Coordinator to Regional Director, Region Four, July 30, 1941, RG 79, NA.

57. Federal Security Agency, Annual Report of the Civilian Conservation Corps for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1942 (Washington: GPO, 1943), pp. 36-37; U.S. Department of the Interior, Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1941 (Washington: GPO, 1941), p. xxvii; Salmond, p. 208; "More CCC Camps Close," American Forests 47(November 1941):534; and U.S. Department of the Interior, "Civilian Conservation Corps," Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1942 (Washington: GPO, 1942), p. 259-260.

roads, and recreational facilities for military uses and fencing military reservations.[58]

While Congress and the president debated the fate of the CCC, Director McEntee ordered that all existing CCC camps be closed as quickly as feasible unless they met one of two criteria--the camp was engaged in war work construction or in protection of war-related natural resources. Some camps in NPS areas specializing in forest fire protection work were permitted to continue under the second criterion. The effective date for application of this guideline was set for the end of May 1942. Within the National Park Service, Wirth gave further instructions to the regional directors on the termination of CCC camps. He recommended that any incomplete CCC jobs be finished as quickly as possible, using labor paid from other sources, and that any leftover material be transferred to other CCC projects in the area or be declared surplus and disposed of following regional instructions. The closing of those CCC camps that did not meet the criteria was facilitated by the fact that many of the young men and their supervisors were taking jobs with defense industries or going into the military. Even in some of the remaining camps, it was not possible to keep a full complement of 200 men.[59]

On May 4, 1942, President Roosevelt asked the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations to appropriate $49,101,000 to maintain 150 CCC camps from July 1, 1942, until June 30, 1943. The committee defied the president and voted 15 to 12 against funding the CCC beyond July 1. An attempt was made on June 5 on the floor of the House of Representatives to restore funding, but the House voted 158 to 151 not to appropriate further monies for the CCC. They did vote $500,000 to cover

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58. Salmond, pp. 210-212.

59. Director NPS to all Field Officers, ca. 1942, RG 79, NA; Wirth to Regional Directors, December 13, 1941, RG 79, NA; Minutes of the Advisory Council for the Civilian Conservation Corps, January 2, 1942, RG 35, NA, pp. 6, 9; Minutes of the Advisory Council for the Civilian Conservation Corps, January 27, 1942, RG 79, NA, pp. 2-3, 5; Civilian Conservation Corps Press Release, April 26, 1942, RG 79, NA; and "CCC and Forest Protection," American Forests 48(March 1942):137.

the cost of terminating the program. At the end of June, a Senate and House conference committee agreed to provide an additional $7.5 million to all agencies to cover the cost of terminating the CCC. This action was approved by both the House and Senate, thus forecasting the end of the CCC on July 2, 1942.[60]

During the congressional debate over the CCC, the National Park Service began to prepare for closure of the camps. In May the NPS regional directors were instructed to prepare press releases to be placed in local papers describing the closing of local CCC camps and giving an explanation for the closures. In June Conrad Wirth still hoped that at least a small number of camps could be continued through the summer months to provide forest fire protection for parks, but this was not allowed. Prior to the end of June, the Hawaiian Islands CCC camps were transferred to military bases, while the Virgin Islands CCC camps were discontinued as defense work provided employment for the islands' young men.[61]

As the CCC program was being terminated, maintenance work in the parks suffered dramatically. Trails and parking lots on the Blue Ridge Parkway and in Shenandoah National Park were gradually reclaimed by nature because the parks could not spare enough laborers to maintain them. The superintendent of Shenandoah was deeply concerned that the park could not be maintained after the termination of the CCC, as were officials at other parks such as Acadia National Park and Death Valley National Monument. These areas, prior to and since their establishment, had been dependent upon CCC labor to do work that in older parks had been allocated to regular park staff. The loss of the CCC meant that

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60. Salmond, pp. 215-217; and U.S. Department of the Interior, "Civilian Conservation Corps," Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1943 (Washington: GPO, 1943), p. 317.

61. Evison to Regional Directors, May 22, 1942, RG 79, NA; Minutes of the Advisory Council for the Civilian Conservation Corps, June 8, 1942, RG 35, NA, p. 9; and, U.S. Department of the Interior, "National Park Service," Annual Report for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1942 (Washington: GPO, 1942), p. 168.

both old and new parks suffered from a loss of fire protection and maintenance staff.[62]

The advisory council for the Civilian Conservation Corps met on July 1 to consider how to accomplish the CCC termination. It was decided that once the enrollees were transported back to their corps areas, the educational advisors, camp commander and his subordinates, doctors, and chaplains would be dismissed. The Park Service set up a single procurement number for the regions and camps to use during termination proceedings. All work projects were to be halted immediately, if possible, or no later than Saturday, July 14. The Army was to assist in moving the youths and equipment, and all equipment was to be placed in central warehouses and protected until the Park Service could make a determination as to the final disposition of the property. Only those employees required for termination could be retained; all others were to be dismissed. Those workers having less than a month's annual leave would be given two weeks' notice and the rest would be given terminal leave. The final termination was scheduled to be completed no later than June 30, 1943.[63]

The termination process varied from one park to another. For example, all CCC projects in Glacier National Park were halted on July 9, while the superintendent of Isle Royale National Park had received no official notice of the termination by July 10. By the end of July, however, all CCC camp operations in NPS areas had ceased. A number of park superintendents expressed their appreciation for the CCC work and

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62. U.S. Department of the Interior, "National Park Service," An Annual Report For Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1942 (Washington: GPO, 1942), pp. 167-168; "Weeds Replace CCC Handiwork in Parks of U.S.," Chicago Tribune, September 6, 1942, no page; Superintendent's Annual Report for Shenandoah National Park for Fiscal Year 1942, RG 79, NA; and Minutes of the Advisory Council for the Civilian Conservation Corps, June 26, 1942, RG 35, NA, p. 3.

63. Minutes of the Advisory Council for the Civilian Conservation Corps, July 1, 1942, RG 35, NA, pp. 7-8, 10-11; NPS Director's Staff Meeting, July 2, 1942, RG 79, NA; and Director's Staff Meeting, July 9, 1942, RG 79, NA.

regret concerning the program's termination. Both park superintendents and regional officials requested that the Washington Office ask for an increase in maintenance funds to make up for the loss of the CCC. Officials in Washington responded that the Park Service would be fortunate to keep the present maintenance funds and that there would be no additional funding. Instead, it was recommended to the parks that other activities be curtailed and the money saved used for maintenance. An attempt was made to obtain additional funding for park protection projects; this achieved only limited success.[64]

The most difficult task proved to be the inventorying and disposition of camp equipment--office equipment, automobiles, trucks, construction equipment, barracks furnishings, library material, tools of all kinds, furniture, and the camp buildings. Once a full inventory was made, the items were to be transferred to the military for the war effort or, in descending priority, to the Park Service, other federal agencies, state, county, or municipal agencies, or nonprofit organizations devoted to the promotion of conservation, education, recreation, or health. The NPS policy on CCC camp buildings was that they were either to be used or torn down. Some of the camps, such as the one at Hopewell Village National Historic Site, were converted to rest and relaxation camps for British sailors, others to rest areas for American soldiers, sailors, and marines. CCC camps on the Blue Ridge Parkway and in Shenandoah National Park and Glacier National Park became Civilian Public Service camps in which conscientious objectors performed tasks that were similar to the CCC work. Other camp buildings were dismantled and moved to military reservations for use by the armed services. By June 30,

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64. Superintendent's Monthly Report for Glacier National Park for July 1942, August 1942, RG 79, NA; Superintendent Isle Royale National Park to Regional Director, Region Two, July 10, 1942, RG 79, NA; Director's Staff Meeting, July 31, 1942, RG 79, NA; and Superintendent's Monthly Report for Mammoth Cave National Park for August, 1942, September, 1942, RG 79, NA.

1943, the termination of the CCC was completed at a cost to the Park Service of $8,347,256.[65]

Toward the end of World War II there was public interest in reviving the CCC program, but Congress failed to act on any of the proposals submitted. Park Service officials requested the U.S. attorney general to rule on the reinstatement rights of former CCC employees returning from the war. NPS representatives had been contacted by these people who wanted to secure jobs within the parks or administrative centers. The attorney general ruled that the CCC was an emergency relief agency and the former employees had no reinstatement rights with the Park Service. After the war, on December 11, 1946, the Selective Service System transferred all former CCC property (which it had received from the Park Service in the first months of World War II) back to the Park Service for final disposition.[66]

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65. Minutes of the Advisory Council for the Civilian Conservation Corps, June 26, 1942, RG 35, NA, p. 8-9; U.S Department of the Interior, "Civilian Conservation Corps," Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1943 (Washington: GPO, 1943), p. 317; Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, pp. 144, 147; Director's Staff Meeting, July 31, 1942, RG 79, NA; Strawsen to Tolson, September 15, 1942, RG 79, NA; Maier to Director, September 21, 1942, RG 79, NA; NPS Director's Staff Meeting, October 7, 1942, RG 79, NA; and Johnson, p. 218.

66. Tolson to Drury, July 13, 1945, RG 79, NA; and Tolson to Regional Director, Region Two, December 11, 1946, RG 79, NA.

CHAPTER 2: THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ROLE

NATIONAL PARKS AND STATE PARKS PROGRAMS

Establishment

Upon submission to Congress of the original ECW legislation in March 1933, National Park Service Director Horace M. Albright began to prepare his staff for the additional workload. In a memorandum to Senior Assistant Director Arthur Demaray, Albright recommended that NPS officials compile a list of parks where conservation work was required. He specifically had in mind shoreline cleanup of Jackson Lake in Grand Teton National Park and Sherburne Lake in Glacier National Park, as well as roadside cleanup in Grand Canyon National Park and Glacier National Park. The NPS staff had master plans that outlined development requirements in most of the parks for a six-year period, and they used these plans to formulate the requested work programs.[1] Director Albright requested that park superintendents make estimates for road, trail, and facility construction. He also requested that the Branch of Engineering, Branch of Plans and Design, and Division of Forestry prepare an emergency unemployment relief forestation program. Since there was insufficient time to contact all parks for input, the work tasks were determined through analysis of the parks' five-year plans, fire protection plans, and preliminary 1935 estimates for forest protection and fire prevention measures. By early April the park superintendents were completing preliminary estimates on how best to utilize the ECW workers. Prior to the receipt of the requested estimates from the parks, the San

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1. Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, p. 73; Glimpses of National Parks (Washington: GPO, 1941), p. 12; and "Roosevelt Defers Public Works Bill," The New York Times, March 11, 1933, p. 7. For more detailed information concerning the Park Service on the eve of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the expansion of the Park Service in the 1930s, see National Park Service, Administrative History: Expansion of the National Park Service in the 1930s, by Harlan D. Unrau and G. Frank Williss (Denver: Denver Service Center, 1983).

Francisco NPS design office made its own estimates for cleanup work, fire hazard reduction tasks, erosion control projects, vegetation mapping, insect control, tree disease control, forest planting, reforestation, and landscaping projects for all the parks and sent them to Washington. The NPS Washington Office (forestry or planning division) had the right of approval for any project and defined limits on certain projects according to type of work, funds to be expended on structures and equipment, need for skilled labor, and impact on park land. If the type of work was deemed inappropriate, excessive expenditures of funds were required for material and equipment, a highly skilled work force was required, or the development was too extensive, the project would not be approved. As an example, truck trails were not to exceed 12 feet in width, while horse and hiking trails were not to be over 4 feet wide. In addition, the construction of firebreaks, lookout towers, houses, shelters, and fire guard cabins, the placement of telephone lines, and the development of public campgrounds were not to exceed $1,500 per structure without express authority from the NPS Washington Office.[2]

On April 10 Director Albright designated his chief forester, John D. Coffman, to handle the details for the conservation program within the national parks, military parks, and monuments, and his chief planner, Conrad L. Wirth, to administer the state parks program. Albright had been designated by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes to represent the department at meetings of the ECW advisory council. In turn, Albright designated Coffman to represent him at advisory council meetings that he could not attend; later this authority was extended to Conrad Wirth. Chief Forester Coffman was to prepare the departmental ECW budget, assign camps within the national parks and monuments, and allocate funding. In addition, he was responsible for preparing work instructions for parks and monuments and administering an inspection program. Wirth undertook similar tasks for the state parks program. In

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2. Albright to Field Officers, April 13, 1933, RG 79, NA; U.S. Department of the Interior, A Manual on Emergency Conservation Work, p. 1; Emergency Conservation Work Press Release, May 11, 1933, RG 79, NA; and Albright to All State Parks Authorities, ca. 1933, RG 79, NA, p. 1.

addition, Wirth was to report matters concerning the state parks to Coffman. In this regard, Albright telegraphed all state park authorities telling them that the Park Service was the designated agency to administer the ECW programs within state parks. He asked that they send representatives to a meeting in Washington on April 6. If this was not possible, he suggested they authorize S. Herbert Evison, secretary of the National Conference on State Parks, to represent them at the meeting.[3]

Responsibilities

The administration of the Emergency Conservation Work in national parks and monuments was handled on two levels: The Washington Office approved projects and provided quality control; the park superintendents administered the overall ECW program within their parks and, on occasion, in nearby state parks. The superintendents submitted architectural plans to the chief of construction for either the eastern or western parks. The chief of the Eastern Division, Branch of Engineering provided supervision for all areas under NPS jurisdiction without regularly appointed NPS superintendents.[4] Plans for NPS undertakings affecting natural and cultural resources were reviewed by landscape architects, foresters, engineers, and historical technicians to ensure protection from damage or overdevelopment. These experts also provided quality control for all NPS projects. Some of them were

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3. Wirth, Parks, Politics, and the People, pp. 75-76, 157; U.S. Department of the Interior, "Office of National Parks, Buildings and Reservations," by Arno Cammerer, in Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1933 (Washington: GPO, 1933), p. 157.

4. Before 1935, the Branch of Engineering was involved in handling engineering questions in 58 eastern ECW camps in national parks and monuments. They prepared plans, directed construction work at camps, acted as work crew foremen, and directed advance planning work using ECW labor. This work included hiring engineering technicians to conduct topographic surveys at Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, Petersburg National Battlefield, and George Washington Birthplace National Monument. The same type of work was conducted at the proposed Kings Mountain National Military Park, Ocmulgee National Monument, Shenandoah National Park, and Mammoth Cave National Park. Along with this work a boundary survey was made for the proposed Everglades National Park. Monteith to Story, August 9, 1935, RG 79, NA.

stationed in the Washington Office to act as consultants to park superintendents; others were placed within national parks and monuments, where they were assigned specific areas of responsibility. Park superintendents could draw from this pool of experts when work projects began.[5]

The task for carrying out the ECW program belonged to the park superintendent. He was in charge of park work and was sometimes assigned specially designated areas of responsibility outside the park. The superintendent directed his staff in the preparation of work plans, prepared biweekly reports on the progress of the work, and prepared a project completion report at the end of each undertaking. This report described the cost of the project and gave a narrative description of the conditions before, during, and after the project. The park superintendent also hired and evaluated all ECW camp work supervisory personnel. The superintendent was encouraged to hold regular meetings with the camp superintendents and NPS technicians to discuss the progress of the conservation work. At first, the Washington Office informed the field officers on procedures through memorandums; later a handbook on ECW procedures was compiled and distributed to the field.[6] During the second year of the ECW many of these procedures were clarified. The superintendent of each national park and monument was required to formulate a work program for each ECW camp in his jurisdiction. Within parks, the conservation work was to be done exclusively on park lands or on lands contemplated for inclusion in other

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5. Robert Y. Stuart, "That 250,000-Man Job," American Forests 39 (May 1933):197; Demaray to Superintendent and Field Officers, June 28, 1933, RG 79, NA; and National Park Superintendents, Regional Officers of State Park Division and Emergency Conservation Conference, Janaury 25, 1936, RG 79, NA, p. 16.

6. U.S. Department of the Interior, "Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations," by Arno Cammerer, in Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1933 (Washington: GPO, 1933), p. 157; Albright to Field Officers, June 12, 1933, RG 79, NA; Demaray to Field Officers, October 10, 1933, RG 79, NA; Demaray to Field Officers, September 14, 1933, RG 79, NA.

parks or determined necessary for protection of park lands. All cleanup, thinning, and stand improvement would be done under the supervision of foresters or landscape architects.[7]

The state park parks program was administered from district offices. In an April 1933 meeting between Director Albright and Conrad Wirth, it was decided to divide the country into four administrative districts, with Washington as the East Coast headquarters, Indianapolis as the Midwest headquarters, Denver as the Rocky Mountain headquarters, and San Francisco as the West Coast headquarters. (The districts were also called regions during some periods of the 10-year state parks program administration.) Respectively, John M. Hoffman, Paul Brown, Herbert Maier, and Lawrence C. Merriam were appointed as district directors. Their offices began operation on May 15, 1933. To help Conrad Wirth administer the program, S. Herbert Evison was chosen as his assistant (see following organizational chart).[8]

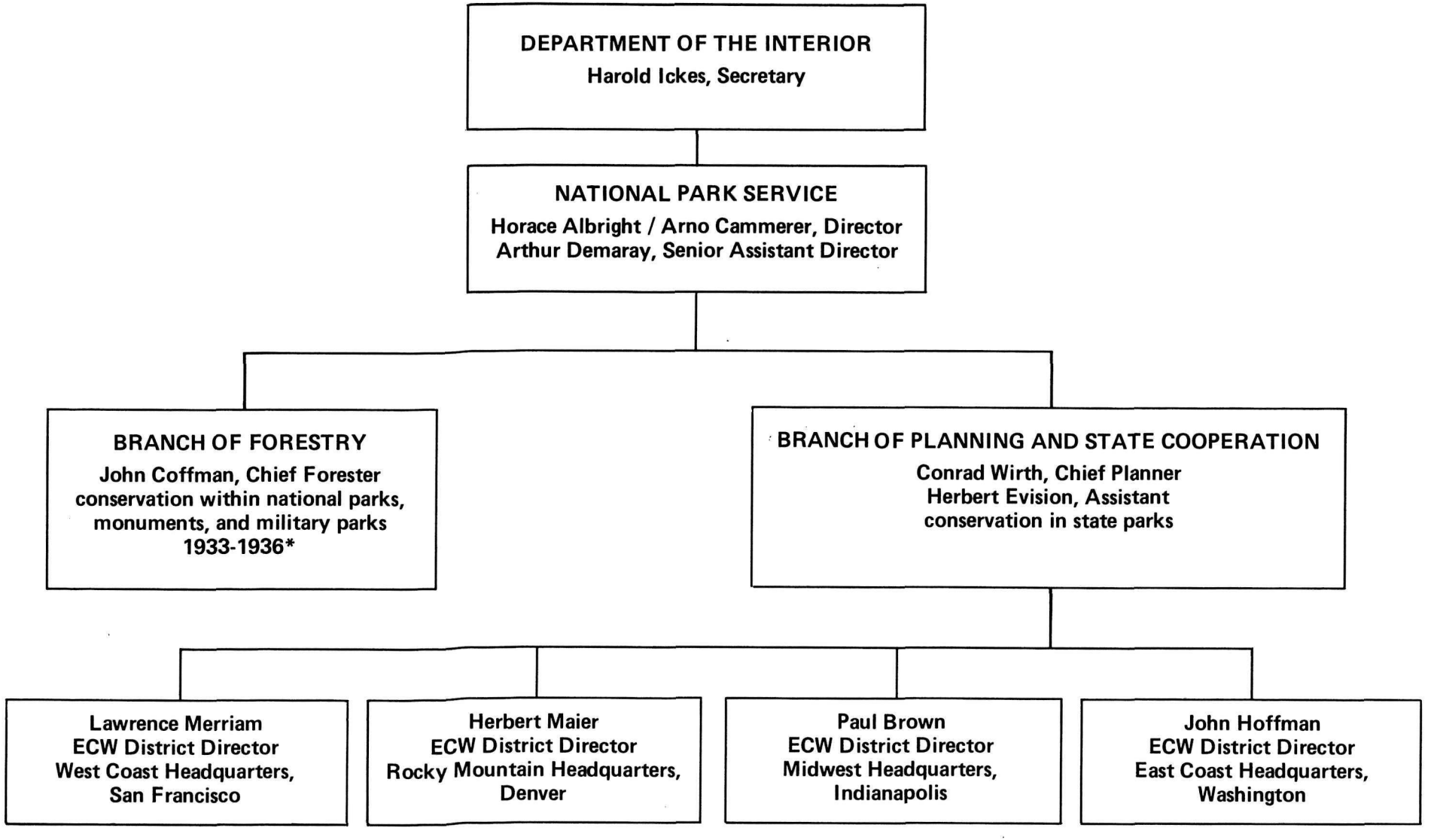
The district directors supervised the work in the various states, and their staffs evaluated work projects and recommended future projects. Staff inspectors were chosen from the landscape architect and engineering professions, and they were responsible for the progress and quality of the projects and for revising and perfecting design plans.

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7. Demaray to Dorr, July 30, 1934, RG 79, NA.

8. Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, pp. 76-77, 105, 110-111, 130; Director NPS to Park Superintendents and State Park Authorities, August 5, 1933, RG 79, NA; and National Park Superintendents, Regional Officers of State Parks Division and Emergency Conservation Work Conference, January 25, 1936, RG 79, NA, pp. 5-7. The states belonging to the East Coast district were Maine, Vermont, New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, and Alabama. The Midwest district consisted of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The Rocky Mountain district consisted of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nebraska, Wyoming, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Montana. The West Coast district consisted of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, California, and Arizona.

1933 NPS / ECW ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



*In 1936 the program was transferred to the Branch of Planning and State Cooperation.

There was one inspector for every five to seven camps, who remained in the field moving from one camp to the next. Every 10 days the inspectors submitted reports to the district offices and Washington. Based on Washington guidance, the inspectors were to discourage any undertakings that would adversely affect the natural character of the park and prevent those activities that would prove harmful to the native animals and plants. Ideally, they were to bring to the states information concerning good forest management practices and to promote high-quality development. The NPS Washington Office made the final determination on new state parks projects, new camps, requests for funding allotments, personnel matters, and land acquisition.[9]

State ECW camps were administered by the state authorities, but the technical supervisors and project superintendents were paid out of federal funds. The states were given a specific allotment and were responsible for dividing these funds among the various camps under their jurisdiction. The Park Service assisted the states in drafting legislation necessary to the planning, development, and maintenance of their state park systems and with technical guidance and assistance. State parks work projects involved recreational development, conservation of natural resources, and restoration and rehabilitation of cultural resources.[10]

Support Personnel

In 1933, as the ECW became fully operational, the Park Service began using ECW funds to hire supervisory foresters selected by park superintendents to supervise the conservation work. At the same time the central offices began hiring additional landscape architects,

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9. Wirth to all State, County and Metropolitan Park Authorities, ca. 1933, RG 79, NA; Instructions to District Officers State Park Emergency Conservation Work, ca. 1933, RG 79, NA, pp. 1-4; Minutes of the National Park Service Conference of State Park Authorities, February 27, 1935, RG 79, NA, pp. 391-395; and Department of the Interior Press Release, July 13, 1933, RG 79, NA.

10. Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, pp. 111, 113-114.

engineers, and historians to research, design, review, and inspect projects. In 1934 some of these appointments were converted to permanent positions, with the result that some people gained career positions in the Park Service. The auxiliary help hired by the Park Service continued to rise until in 1935 nearly 7,500 employees had been hired by the Park Service using ECW funds. Hiring then leveled off for two years and later slowly declined until the termination of the CCC in 1942.[11]

In 1934 and later years Director Fechner authorized the temporary use of students during the summer months. The Park Service was allowed to recruit 135 students from college campuses to work in the Washington Office and in park areas. The Washington branch chiefs selected these student technicians, giving preference to students who had completed two or more years of college. The branch chiefs then gave the park superintendents the names and addresses of the students assigned to their parks; the park superintendents notified the Army corps commanders and the camp commanders as to the selected students. The students were subject to the same policies and procedures as regular CCC enrollees with minor exceptions. They were exempted from sending $25 of their $30 a month allotment to parents or dependents. Instead they were pemitted to keep the full allowance to help defray college costs. Landscape architects, engineers, and architects were paid $75 a month instead of $30. The work assignment of the students was more technical and complementary to their college programs. Park superintendents were instructed to watch the progress of these students very carefully and to encourage them to select the Park Service as a career after completion of college work. The students selected were landscape architects, engineers, foresters, geologists, archeologists, historians, and science majors. They were assigned to complete historical research, archeological research, natural science research, mapping, and architectural design,

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11. U.S. Senate, Civilian Conservation Corps, p. 36; U.S. Executive Order 6129, May 11, 1933 (Washington: GPO, 1933); Albright to Field Officers, June 21, 1933, RG 79, NA, pp. 2-3; U.S. Department of the Interior, A Manual on Emergency Conservation Work, pp. 1-3; Wirth to District Officers, August 31, 1934, RG 79, NA, pp. 1-2; and Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, p. 148.

besides conducting guided tours.[12] By 1938 the student technicians were paid as much as $85 a month and could be hired between June 16 and September 15. That year the four newly created Park Service regions were allocated 105 student positions. The remaining 70 student positions were in various branches in Washington, with the Branch of Recreational Planning and State Cooperation and the Branch of Operations being allocated the majority. Out in the parks, 11.3 percent of the former CCC enrollees were hired by the Park Service into technical jobs such as supervisory positions, facilitating personnel, and skilled workmen.[13]

In June 1940 the Park Service operations staff consisted of 7,340 employees and of this number, 3,956 were paid out of Works Progress Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps, and Public Works Administration funds. As the relief funds were reduced, the Park Service continued to lose the people hired using these funds, and it became increasingly difficult to maintain and operate the parks and monuments in accordance with congressional mandates. The Park Service sought to alleviate the situation by increasing civil service positions; however, the personnel reductions, exacerbated by the manpower requirements of World War II, plagued the agency for years to come.[14]

ECW Land Rental or Purchase Authority

With the commencement of the ECW program, a problem arose in NPS areas as to whether or not private lands could be purchased using ECW funds

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12. U.S. Department of the Interior, "The National Park Service," Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1934 (Washington: GPO, 1934), pp. 168-169, 184; and "The CCC Begins a New Year," American Forests 40(April 1934):178.

13. Ballard to Nichols, June 2, 1938, RG 79, NA; Wirth to Johnston, Blossom and Ventres, April 21, 1938, RG 79, NA; Wirth to First Assistant Secretary, February 14, 1939, RG 79, NA; and Civilian Conservation Corps Press Release, August 2, 1938, RG 79, NA.

14. U.S. Department of the Interior, Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1940 (Washington: GPO, 1940), pp. xvii, 201; Salmond, p. 200; and Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, p. 15.

to adequately protect park resources. The question was perplexing enough to have United States Attorney General Homer S. Cummings halt a land purchase at Great Smoky Mountains National Park made with ECW funds. President Roosevelt resolved the difficulty on December 28, 1933, by issuing an executive order that permitted the Park Service to purchase private lands using ECW funds. The executive order specifically mentioned Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Colonial National Monument, and the proposed Shenandoah National Park and Mammoth Cave National Park as areas in which land purchases were permissible. In addition to these park areas, the National Park Service later purchased land in the proposed areas of Isle Royale National Park, Big Bend National Park, Everglades National Park, and Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument.[15] Director Cammerer commented:

> It has long been the policy of Congress not to appropriate Federal funds for the purchase of lands for the National Park system. Therefore nearly all of our parks and monuments have been established on Federal lands, or on lands which are donated to the Federal Government without cost. There have recently been a few exceptions to this procedure in which Emergency funds have been used to purchase minor portions of national park areas still in private ownership.[16]

To further facilitate the ECW, President Roosevelt issued two executive orders in 1934 which authorized the expenditure of funds to purchase lands for conservation work. The National Park Service used this

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15. Executive Order 6542, December 28, 1933, RG 79, NA; "Public Works Program Includes Many Conservation Projects," American Forests 39(November 1933):516; ECW, Two Years of Emergency Conservation Work, p. 3; Demaray to Fechner, March 16, 1935, RG 35, NA; "President Roosevelt to Request Continuation of the Civilian Conservation Corps," American Forests 40(November 1934):540; Department of the Interior Press Release, ca. 1935, RG 79, NA; U.S. Department of the Interior, Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1936 (Washington: GPO, 1936), p. xiv; ECW, Annual Report, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1936 (Washington: GPO, 1937), p. 38; Wirth to Fechner, June 28, 1937, RG 35, NA; and Director's Staff Meeting, National Park Service, February 15, 1939, RG 79, NA.

16. Cammerer to Simons, June 30, 1936, RG 79, NA.

authorization to acquire additional lands for national parks and state parks projects.[17]

1936 CONSOLIDATION PROGRAM

By 1935 the NPS Branch of Planning under the direction of Conrad Wirth had established eight regional (district) offices to help in administering the state parks program. These offices oversaw and approved the work of the individual state offices, provided quality control on state projects, and were responsibile for certain budgetary and personnel matters within their jurisdiction. At the same time, the ECW program within the national parks and monuments was administered by the NPS Branch of Forestry. This produced a duplication of functions and personnel by the two branches, requiring NPS Director Cammerer to discuss with the branch chiefs how best to eliminate the problem and more efficiently administer the ECW program. Since the ECW state parks program was the larger of the two, Director Cammerer, in consultation with Wirth and Coffman, decided to transfer the ECW national parks and monuments program from the Branch of Forestry to the Branch of Planning and State Cooperation. The effective date for the beginning consolidation was set for January 15, 1936; it was to be completed by June 1, 1936.[18]

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17. U.S. Executive Order 6684 (Washington: GPO, 1934); and U.S. Executive Order 6910-A (Washington: GPO, 1934).

18. Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, pp. 118, 130; Cammerer to Godwin, July 9, 1935, RG 79, NA; and U.S. Department of the Interior, "The National Park Service," by Arno B. Cammerer, in Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1936, pp. 102-103. The state park districts or regions were set up in the following manner: Region one consisted of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, with a regional office at Springfield, Massachusetts. Region two encompassed the states of New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, with the administrative headquarters located in Bronxville, New York. Region three included Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, South Carolina, and the District of Columbia, with headquarters at Richmond, Virginia. Region four included Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, with the administrative center in Atlanta, Georgia. Region five was composed of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, and Wisconsin, with administrative headquarters in Indianapolis, Indiana. Region six was

With the presidential decision to reduce the ECW program in scope and to curtail funds in the fall of 1935, NPS officials were forced to find ways to reduce its administrative costs. On January 26, 1936, a special committee composed of Washington officials and park superintendents met to explore ways to remedy the situation. The majority of the committee members did not want to regionalize the ECW program until the National Park Service itself was regionalized. (This Park Service reorganization had been discussed since the successful regionalization of the ECW state parks program in 1933.) Opposed to this view were Washington officials Conrad Wirth, Verne Chatelain, and Oliver G. Taylor, who advocated an immediate partial regionalization of the ECW national parks program. Wirth presented this minority view in a January 26, 1936, letter to NPS Director Cammerer, who, after studying the committee's report and the letter, decided to implement Wirth's proposals. Starting in May 1936 the national park superintendents continued to submit their ECW projects to the Washington office for approval, but all project inspection work and liaison duties with the Army became the responsibility of ECW state parks regional offices (as the national parks regions were not yet established). The second phase of this plan in the last half of 1936 was to consolidate the number of ECW regional offices from eight to four with each region having from two to five suboffices, which were known as districts. Each of the regions was assigned a complement of inspectors made up of engineers, landscape architects, foresters, wildlife experts, geologists, archeologists, and historians to maintain the quality of the work

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18. (Cont'd) made up of the states of Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, South Dakota, NorthDakota, Montana, and Wyoming, with the administrative center in Omaha, Nebraska. Region seven consisted of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico, with headquarters in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Region eight encompassed Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, and Nevada, with administrative headquarters in San Francisco, California.

performed. Secretary of the Interior Ickes wanted to see all ECW work administration carried out by the NPS regional offices when they were established.[19]

The reduction of the ECW program facilitated the speedy transfer of supervision of the national parks and monuments program from the Branch of Forestry to the Branch of Planning and State Cooperation. By February 1936 the Branch of Planning was placed in charge of all matters relating to the ECW camps, and the state parks inspectors were monitoring projects in national park and monument areas.[20]

Also in early 1936, the procedure for ECW work was clarified. In state park areas, an ECW work application could start when a general management plan was completed and approved. Then the application would be written and submitted to state offices, and in turn to regional offices where technicians checked it over and the work would be classed

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19. U.S. Department of the Interior, "The National Park Service," by Arno Cammerer, in Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1936 (Washington: GPO, 1936), pp. 101, 103; Demaray to all Field Officials of the National Park Service, May 4, 1936, RG 79, NA, pp. 1-3; and Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, p. 131. The new ECW region one was composed of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, and the District of Columbia. The administrative headquarters was in Richmond, Virginia. Region two consisted of the states of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado, with the regional headquarters in Omaha, Nebraska. Region three consisted of Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, with administrative headquarters in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. The fourth region was made up of the states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, Nevada, and Utah, with administrative headquarters in San Francisco, California. Demaray to Ochs, September 27, 1937, RG 79, NA.

20. Cammerer to Washington Office, February 4, 1936, RG 79, NA; Demaray to all Field Officials of the National Park Service, May 4, 1936, RG 79, NA; National Park Superintendents, Regional Officers of State Parks, Division of Emergency Conservation Work Conference, January 25, 1936, RG 79, NA, p. 2-3; Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, p. 118; and Wirth to Field Officers, January 31, 1936, RG 79, NA.

as A, B, or C to indicate regional priority. This compiled list would then be sent to Washington where the Park Service director, upon recommendation by his staff, would give preliminary approval to the projects. The approved application would be sent back to the field where the park superintendent or state park official would be notified as to which projects had been approved and which camps could begin working on them. Detailed plans for projects, including estimated time, labor, and money necessary for completion, were then submitted to the Washington Office for final approval. Once approved, funds were made available to begin contracting for materials, with all contract change orders over $300 being sent to Washington for approval. If the original funding estimate for a project proved inadequate, a supplemental funding application would be sent to Washington. Conrad Wirth had developed a "48-hour system" by which the original application and requests for additional allocations of money would be either approved, held in abeyance, or disapproved within 48 hours after reaching Washington. The field officers were notified of the decisions. The "48-hour system" applied only to state park projects and had been used experimentally in 1935. Between 1935 and 1936 over 90 percent of the applications were processed within the prescribed time limit, and few complaints were received concerning the procedure.[21]

IMPACT UPON NPS REGIONALIZATION

Wirth's regionalization of the ECW state parks program in 1933 set a precedent for the eventual regionalization of the National Park Service. In 1934, Wirth was selected by Director Cammerer to discuss the subject of NPS regionalization at a park superintendents conference. The superintendents believed that regionalization would merely place another layer of bureaucracy between them and the NPS director.[22]

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21. National Park Superintendents, Regional Officers of State Parks Division and Emergency Conservation Work Conference, January 25, 1936. RG 79, NA; pp. 8-14.

22. Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, p. 119.

In 1936 when the Park Service set about to reorganize the ECW state parks program into four regions, Director Cammerer wanted these offices located so that if the Park Service went to a regionalized basis the ECW regional offices could be merged with the NPS regions. On June 1, 1936, Secretary of the Interior Ickes publicly announced that the Park Service would be regionalized. That fall the National Park Association attacked the proposed regionalization plan on the grounds that ECW personnel would assume key positions in the regions and that the standards of the Park Service would be lowered to those of the state parks program. Secretary Ickes and Director Cammerer dismissed these charges as being unfounded and added that the higher positions would be assigned to regular Park Service employees and not to ECW administrators. In August 1937 when the NPS regionalization was implemented, some of the regional positions were assigned to people with ECW backgrounds. The four National Park Service regional offices corresponded identically with the reorganized ECW offices except that in the newly created region three, the NPS headquarters was located in Santa Fe, New Mexico, and the ECW headquarters was in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.[23]

ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONSHIPS

The magnitude of administering the ECW program brought the National Park Service in close working contact with the Departments of War, Labor, and Agriculture, as well as with other bureaus within the

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23. Cammerer to Field Officers, October 26, 1936, RG 79, NA; Cammerer to Secretary of the Interior, December 7, 1936, RG 79, NA; Cammerer to House of Representatives Select Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources, ca. 1938, RG 79, NA; Cammerer to Secretary of the Interior, February 28, 1936, RG 79, NA; Slattery to Williams, December 23, 1936, RG 79, NA; Taylor to Assistant Director, August 3, 1937, RG 79, NA; National Park Service Directors Staff Meeting Minutes, September 14, 1937, RG 79, NA; Tolson to Cammerer, July 16, 1937, RG 79, NA; Tolson to Cammerer, May 26, 1937, RG 79, NA; Department of the Interior Press Release, July 14, 1937, RG 79, NA; Ickes to Colby, February 8, 1937, RG 79, NA; Yard to Secretary of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, February 3, 1937, RG 79, NA; Demaray to Slattery, January 26, 1937, RG 79, NA; Demaray to Secretary of the Interior, RG 79, NA; January 12, 1937, RG 79, NA; and, Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, p. 119.

Department of the Interior. Roosevelt had originally intended that the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture would jointly administer the entire program. It soon became apparent, however, that to implement the program as quickly as he wished, an effective recruiting system would be required. The Forest Service and Park Service did not have enough manpower or expertise to recruit enrollees or operate the camps 24 hours a day. This brought the Departments of Labor and War into the program as full participants.

The Army and War Department

The Army wanted to be of assistance during the 1933 mobilization of the ECW but expressed reluctance to cooperate with other government agencies. President Roosevelt overcame these misgivings and convinced the Army to supply equipment and men for operating the conditioning program and administering the camps. The camp administrator was called the camp commander and he was assisted by a supply sergeant, a mess sergeant, and a cook (see chapter 3). The Army at first set up the camps using regular Army officers, but early in 1934 these men were replaced by reserve officers. (At the same time the Army replaced noncommissioned officers in camp personnel positions with men chosen from among the camp enrollees). The War Department wished to rotate commissioned camp officers to different camps every few enrollment periods so that they would not assume they had permanent positions at specific camps. The Forest Service and Park Service were concerned about this policy because they believed that the longer the commissioned camp officers could remain in place, the more proficient and knowledgeable they would become about their work and the needs of the park or forest area. Within the ECW advisory council, a struggle arose among the Park Service, the Forest Service, and the Army over the question of camp officer rotation. In 1934 the Forest Service and the Park Service joined forces to oppose this Army policy. Colonel Duncan K. Major, the Army representative in the advisory council, responded that the rotation policy had not reduced the camps' work efficiency nor had it adversely affected camp morale. Colonel Major ended his argument by stating that neither the National Park Service nor the Forest Service

could dictate Army policy. This disagreement continued over the next several years.[24]

The rotation question was but one of several conflicts between the Army and the Park Service over daily camp operations. Another source of contention involved the balance between men needed for camp maintenance and those required for project work. Gradually, the army camp commanders began to hold back more and more enrollees from daily project work for housekeeping duties around the camp. The Park Service superintendents complained that such tasks constituted unnecessary "overhead" and detracted from the primary mission of performing conservation work. After several months of disagreement the Army and the Park Service agreed in August 1933 that camp commanders could keep 23 to 26 men around camp for housekeeping duties.[25]

The Army also opposed the use of locally employed men (LEMs). These people were hired by the National Park Service and were not under Army control. Park Service officials saw the LEM program as a way in which men skilled in conservation work could be hired. The army officials were uncomfortable with this program and it remained a source of irritation until the termination of the CCC program.[26]

As the summer of 1933 drew to a close, Army and NPS officials recognized that conflicts between the camp commander and park superintendent would occasionally arise. Procedures were established for conflict resolution, which emphasized the need for settlement on the local level if at all possible. Such a system emphasized the need for the park superintendents and the camp commander to have a close working relationship. If problems could not be worked out on the camp level,

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24. Johnson, pp. 65, 92-93, 71, 12; "Army Develops Civilian Supervision of C.C.C. Camps," American Forests 40(May 1934):224; and Johnson, pp. 66, 106-107.

25. Johnson, p. 101; and Demaray to Field Officers, August 1, 1933, RG 79, NA.

26. Johnson, pp. 92-94, 100-101.

the park superintendent would then contact the liaison officer or corps commander at the appropriate army corps headquarters. If a satisfactory solution could still not be reached by both parties at this level, they could notify their superiors to bring the matter up during a meeting of the advisory council. The advisory council decision would be passed down to the appropriate camp officials. Only the most difficult matters went through the entire process.[27]

The issue of establishing side camps away from the main 200-man camps was the most difficult conflict to resolve. The purposes of the side camps were to construct trails, build firebreaks, install fire lookouts, provide emergency fire details, and control tree disease in areas that were inaccessible to large groups. In April 1933 the Forest Service requested that President Roosevelt permit the use of such camps to do some of the proposed conservation work; the request was turned down.

In June, Robert Stuart of the Forest Service and Horace Albright of the Park Service again recommended the use of side camps to accomplish work. They argued that without such camps up to 40 percent of the conservation work for parks and forests could not be accomplished. The Army opposed this idea. There were not enough men to supervise the enrollees in these camps and they feared a high desertion rate. Also the Army pointed out that such camps would add 10 percent to the food costs for the camps. ECW Director Fechner concurred with the Army's position, but on July 19 President Roosevelt ruled that the side camps could begin on a one-month trial basis.[28]

On July 22 Secretary of War George H. Dern sent a message to all corps area commanders on the procedures for setting up the side camps. No

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27. Director NPS to Field Officers, August 15, 1933, RG 79, NA; Director NPS to Field Officers, November 7, 1933, RG 79, NA; U.S. Department of the Interior, A Manual on Emergency Conservation Work p. 3; and Johnson, pp. 92-93.

28. Johnson, pp. 95-99; and, Demaray to Dorr, June 29, 1933, RG 79, NA.

more than 10 percent of the camp's complement could be assigned to side camps. The men would work in these camps from Monday through Friday and return to the main camp on weekends. The Park Service would be responsible for providing shelter, transportation, and supervision for their side camps. The Army camp commander and the corps area commander had to give formal approval before the park superintendent could establish a side camp. Within two weeks of the start of the experiment, 300 side camps were established by the Forest Service and Park Service, and the 10 percent limit was exceeded. Chief Forester Stuart and NPS Director Albright reported to Director Fechner in August that the experiment had proven to be a great success and that the morale in the side camps was high, with no desertions. The side camp was subsequently made a permanent feature of the ECW program. President Roosevelt permitted the Army corps area commanders to determine how many men from the main camp could be assigned to work in side camps.[29]

Army officials again felt that their supervisory role was challenged when the question of how to deal with safety issues was raised. The Army held that it should be the sole determiner on safety matters, while the National Park Service wanted to be responsible for on-the-job safety. The Army compromised by agreeing to the formation of a safety committee composed of the camp commander, an NPS representative, and the Army medical officer.[30]

In May 1934 Conrad Wirth further irritated Army officials by suggesting that ECW enrollees within NPS camps be given a meritorious service certificate after completion of their term of duty. Colonel Major stated that the Army was opposed to such an action unless the certificate was given to all ECW participants and not just NPS camp enrollees. Wirth,

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29. Johnson, pp. 96-99; Minutes of the Advisory Council for Emergency Conservation Work, July 19, 1933, RG 35, NA, p. 4; Emergency Conservation Work (National Park Service Circular 37) Side Camps, July 24, 1933, RG 79, NA, p. 1; Salmond, p. 46; and Minutes of the National Park Service Conference of State Park Authorities, February 27, 1935, RG 79, NA, p. 410.

30. Johnson, pp. 66, 106-107.

supported by Frederick Morrell of the Forest Service, argued that the Army discharge form was inadequate as a record of service and an aid in seeking employment. Colonel Major maintained that the Army was the sole administrator in charge of personnel matters and had exclusive authority to issue any certificates. The Army was able to forestall the issuance of the NPS certificate until May 1935 when Director Fechner approved a modified version of the concept. The National Park Service was allowed to issue a certificate; however, the camp commander was not required to sign it and all reference to the Army was removed from the document.[31]

In 1935 Wirth and the Forest Service representative brought up the side camp issue again in the advisory council. The Park Service observed that conservation projects in mountainous western park areas could best be accomplished by using small side camps and requested that the 10 percent ceiling on side camps be increased. The Army agreed to let the corps area commanders increase this ceiling above 10 percent. In return, Colonel Major requested that the number of LEMs hired by the Park Service to supervise these camps be limited to 16 per camp. In this way the Army hoped to control the number of side camps. Further, the Army wanted all these men to be considered part of each state's ECW hiring quotas. Fechner and the Park Service agreed to both of these stipulations.[32]

The old conflict with the Army concerning the rotation of camp officers was revived on May 13, 1937, when the Army issued an order requiring reserve officers to remain on ECW duty for a total of only 18 months, with 25 percent of all the officers being granted special permission to serve for two years. The order further granted medical officers the right to remain on duty for three years. The date set for full implementation of that order was December 31, 1937. Both Fechner and

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31. Johnson, p. 107-108; Major to Fechner, June 11, 1934, RG 35, NA; and Fechner to Upp, June 5, 1934, RG 35, NA. A sample of one of these documents can be found in appendix D.

32. Minutes of the National Park Service Conference of State Park Authorities, February 27, 1935, RG 79, NA, pp. 398-399, 410-411; and Johnson, pp. 101, 106-107.

the representatives of the Park Service and Forest Service reacted negatively, believing that it would prove detrimental to the work program. Director Fechner discussed the matter with President Roosevelt and gained his support in opposing the Army. On July 20 the Army issued a modification to the original order that allowed indefinite retention of 50 percent of the reserve officers in each corps area except for medical officers and chaplains. The next day during a meeting of the advisory council, the Army representative announced plans to replace all reserve officers in camps by July of 1938. The Park Service saw this action as a mistake, but could do nothing more to prevent it.[33]

During 1938 Director Fechner approved regulations that prohibited park superintendents from making fire inspections of the camps under Army jurisdiction. The park superintendents believed that since the camps were on Park Service property, they were responsible for fire safety in the camps. Even after Director Fechner's ruling, some park superintendents (such as at Vicksburg National Military Park) were able to obtain permission from the Army camp commander to inspect the camps for fire hazards.[34]

The ECW/CCC Directorate

In July of 1937 Director Fechner announced to the CCC advisory council that he intended to transfer to his office the liaison officers then being hired by, paid by, and working for the technical agencies (the Forest Service and Park Service). The Departments of Agriculture, War, and the Interior feared that this was a further concentration of power in the director's office. The bitter opposition to Fechner's proposal led him to solicit support from the president. Roosevelt responded by issuing an executive order in September that directed the secretaries of war,

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33. Johnson, pp. 65, 73, 79; Salmond, pp. 172-3; and U.S. Department of War, Civilian Conservation Corps Regulations, p. 4.

34. Wirth to Shanklin, July 15, 1938, RG 79, NA.

interior, and agriculture, and the administrator of veterans affairs to cooperate with the director of the CCC. Despite this directive, the various agencies remained reluctant to give full support to all of Fechner's policies. In June 1938, Fechner drafted a letter for the president's signature that would give the director clear authority to initiate and approve all policy matters. President Roosevelt refused to sign the letter until November, when Fechner threatened to resign. Fechner then announced to the advisory council that his decision on policy could only be superseded by the president. This pronouncement met with silence in the advisory council, and the secretary of the interior later accused Fechner of usurping responsibilities that had been delegated to the Department of the Interior.[35]

Fechner continued to consolidate and centralize functions of the CCC. In 1939 he upset the technical agencies by proposing that a chain of central machine repair shops be established directly under his office's control. Wirth declared that such a plan would adversely affect the CCC program and asked Fechner to reconsider his decision. He further stated that if Fechner's decision was not reversed, the Department of the Interior would submit the matter to the president. Secretary of the Interior Ickes added that the whole question should be investigated by the Bureau of the Budget. Despite the open opposition by the Departments of War, Agriculture, and Interior, Fechner proceeded. He next received presidential approval to have the Selection Division removed from the Labor Department and placed in the director's office. After Fechner's death at the end of 1939, Secretary Ickes wrote to the director of the Bureau of the Budget that the time had come to abolish the CCC director's office. He proposed that the entire CCC program be jointly administered by the Departments of Agriculture and Interior, which would assume the duties of the War Department and those of the CCC director's office. President Roosevelt disapproved the plan and appointed James McEntee as the new CCC director.[36]

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35. Salmond, pp. 171-172; and Johnson, pp. 48, 53.

36. Salmond, pp. 175-176, 200; and Johnson, pp. 54, 56.

The Forest Service

The Park Service and the Forest Service often cooperated on matters of mutual concern in the ECW advisory council; however, they did have areas of disagreement. The state parks program was one of the main areas of misunderstanding between the two agencies. State parks camps were administered by the Park Service or by the Forest Service, depending on criteria agreed to on May 10, 1933. If 50 percent of the work projects were on state forest lands and not of a resource management nature, the camps would be under the Park Service. Otherwise, the camps would be administered by the Forest Service. The Park Service agreed to consult the state forester before submitting work proposals on certain projects. The agencies agreed to exchange lists of camps to determine whether they should be subject to Park Service or Forest Service administration. In one of these initial exchanges, Conrad Wirth found that 28 of 144 camps being proposed by the Forest Service properly belonged in the state parks program and they were transferred to the Park Service.[37]

The conflict between the two agencies partially came from performing similar work--such as fire and forest protection measures. The approach and execution of the work, however, differed as explained by Wirth in the following memorandum to the Forest Service:

> Methods of forest protection work in state parks frequently differ; straight-line fire lanes are to be avoided; fire trails should be laid out with more regard to the landscape and interesting flora than is generally necessary on state forests; fire towers should be designed with more regard to architectural design; clean-up of fire hazard should have more

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37. Memorandum of Agreement covering Federal Bureau Responsibility for Work done by the States on State Park, State Forest and Private Forest Land under the Emergency Conservation Work Act between the National Park Service and the United States Forest Service, May 10, 1933, RG 95, NA; Wirth to Director NPS, May 10, 1933, RG 95, NA; and Wirth to Morrell, August 10, 1933, RG 95, NA. Later in 1933 Wirth requested that a state parks camp in Cook Forest State Park, Pennsylvania, and possibly a forest camp in Ohio be transferred to the Park Service state parks program, while the Park Service wanted to transfer two camps in Missouri to the Forest Service.

> regard for picturesque fallen trees, etc., that are a part of the natural forest picture. These instances could be added to considerably; but they indicate the need of a type of planning and supervision that the National Park Service has provided for such work.
>
> I haven't the least doubt of your own understanding of these differences of method, but some Forest Service men do not understand them, and have the feeling that the Forest Service should supervise all such work, wherever it may be performed.[38]

Such a fine distinction between Park Service and Forest Service work, along with a desire on the part of the Forest Service to do park work, resulted in a series of conflicts between the two agencies during the CCC period.

In 1934 the Forest Service presented the Park Service a rather startling memorandum for its approval. The memorandum, if accepted by the Park Service, would have permitted the Forest Service to undertake the same type of recreational development in national and state forests as was being done under the Park Service in the state parks program. The Park Service refused to sign the memorandum on the grounds that this would sanction the Forest Service's performance of functions that properly belonged within the Department of the Interior. Again in 1934 the Forest Service transferred some camps to NPS jurisdiction, but expressed concern to the secretary of the interior that the Park Service was attempting to lure some of the Forest Service foresters and foremen from these camps into the Park Service. Wirth, following the secretary's instructions, issued a warning that Forest Service employees could be hired by the Park Service only after Park Service officials had secured the consent of the regional or state forester. On the other side, Park Service field officers complained that the liaison officer positions in Army corps headquarters were filled with Forest Service people who favored that agency over the Park Service.[39]

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38. Wirth to Morrell, August 10, 1933, NA, RG 35.

39. Cammerer to Secretary of the Interior, April 8, 1938, RG 79, NA; Wirth to all District Officers, September 27, 1934, RG 79, NA; and Wirth to District Officers, November 16, 1934, RG 79, NA.

Problems again arose between the Forest Service and Park Service over the question of park work when on February 7, 1935, Director Fechner approved a memorandum authorizing the same work done in state parks to be undertaken in state and national forests. The Park Service, which had earlier refused to sign the same memorandum, expressed concern to Fechner over his approval of the Forest Service's proposal. Fechner sent a letter to the Forest Service and the Park Service on April 8 asking the two agencies to meet and work out any differences on the work question. The two agencies met but did not come to any agreement.[40]

On May 22, acting NPS Director Arthur Demaray outlined the department's position regarding the Forest Service in a letter to Secretary of the Interior Ickes. Demaray made the following points:

> 1. In developing local, intensified recreation in national forests, the Forest Service is shifting the responsibility of providing local recreation from the State and local governments to the Federal Government. It has been the policy of this Department to impress upon local governments that they must care for their own recreational needs.
>
> 2. Establishment of intensive recreational developments on Forest lands produces competition with parks and other areas primarily recreational; supplies such developments in excess of demand; and tends seriously to break down the essential distinctions of character and administration between parks and forests.
>
> 3. Haphazard development of intensive recreational facilities on national and State forest lands is a blow at balanced and well-rounded planning for recreation, by contrast with the development of Land Program recreational demonstration areas, which are fitted into comprehensive State plans and which, in every case, the States have agreed to maintain. If there are forest land areas that fit into State plans for intensive recreation, the fact should be recognized by appropriate changes in status.

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40. Granger to Files, February 8, 1935, RG 95, NA; Fechner to Silcox and Cammerer, April 8, 1935, RG 95, NA; Morrell to Fechner, April 6, 1935, RG 79, NA; and Cammerer to Secretary of the Interior, April 8, 1938, RG 79, NA.

4. It is our belief that, in order to handle intensive recreational developments, the Forest Service will have to set up a technical organization similar to that of the State Park Division of the National Park Service. This would vastly increase costs and, owing to the scarcity of trained personnel, would result in two weak organizations, neither one capable of doing satisfactory work.

5. The Forest Service's practice of setting up large recreational areas, which are seriously competitive with the national parks, strikes at established national policy and results in unjustified maintenance cost against the regular Federal budget.

It is recommended that: (1) Necessary steps be taken to secure cancellation of the authorization granted the Forest Service; (2) The Forest Service be prohibited from developing intensive recreational areas on national and State forests, except where such areas fit into the State plans for recreation, and then only when such national forest lands are turned over to the proper State or local authorities capable of administering and maintaining recreational areas; (3) Any Federal participation in such recreational development be under the supervision of the National Park Service.[41]

The Secretary of the Interior's office slightly rephrased the points made by the National Park Service and sent a letter to Fechner requesting that he rescind the authorization given to the Forest Service. Director Fechner met with representatives of the National Park Service and Forest Service in an effort to reach some accord. Neither agency would agree to any compromise and Fechner refused to rescind his authorization to the Forest Service. For the next several years the Forest Service continued to do "park" work and the National Park Service continued unsuccessfully to object to this practice.[42]

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41. Demaray to Secretary of the Interior, May 22, 1935, RG 79, NA.

42. Cammerer to Secretary of the Interior, April 8, 1938, RG 79, NA; Wirth to Demaray, August 30, 1935, RG 79, NA; Wirth to Regional Officers, October 9, 1935, RG 79, NA; and Schellie to Sixth Regional Officer, October 19, 1935, RG 79, NA.

The Embezzlement Issue--Internal Corruption

On April 1, 1937, Robert Jennings, head of the accounting division of the Park Service, received a telephone call from the Army finance office asking for Reno E. Stitely, chief of the voucher unit, to pick up the payroll checks for CCC men at Shenandoah National Park. Jennings was surprised by this request since pay normally was sent to the camps for distribution and not to his office. He, however, had the presence of mind to go to the finance office and take the checks. This was the beginning of the most sensational case of embezzlement in CCC history. An investigation was begun immediately and culminated in the arrest of Stitely on April 27 for falsifying 134 payroll vouchers comprising 1,116 checks which amounted to $84,880.03.[43]

The embezzlements began in 1933 when Stitely was named in a letter from the director of the Park Service to the Army Finance Office as being authorized to approve bills for pay. Using this authority Stitely forged the name of the superintendent of Shenandoah National Park to a letter which authorized him to sign for payroll vouchers. Stitely created fictitious ECW personnel, submitted falsified payroll vouchers for them, picked up their payroll checks, forged their names on these checks, and deposited the checks in various savings accounts around the Washington area. He used the money to buy cars, a house, and stocks, and to throw lavish parties. After Stitely was caught, it was alleged that he had created "dummy" CCC camps. Actually, his fictitious people were assigned to no particular camp. On January 7, 1938, Stitely pleaded guilty to nine charges of forgery and embezzlement, was sentenced to 6-12 years in prison, and fined $36,000. Senator Gerald P. Nye (North Dakota) of the Senate Public Lands Committee held hearings on the Park Service and War Department accounting systems in an effort to prevent

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43. Reed to Adjutant General, August 10, 1938, RG 407, NA, pp. 9-11; Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, pp. 132-133; and Salmond, p. 188.

such incidents from recurring. This type of fraud remained an isolated incident, but it left a blot on the fiscal records of the National Park Service.[44]

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44. "Charge CCC Defrauded of $1,250,000," New York Daily News, January 21, 1938; Newspaper clipping, "Stitely Draws 6 to 12 Years in CCC Fraud," ca. 1938, RG 79, NA; Newspaper clipping, "U.S. Clerk Sentenced for Theft of $84,000," January 22, 1938, RG 79, NA; Newspaper clipping, "Intrique and Fraud Described," January 17, 1938, RG 79, NA; Newspaper clipping, "Ickes Must Explain Fraud," January 20, 1938, RG 79, NA; "Fight Over Money Blocks Expose in Park Service," Philadephia Record, August 1, 1937; "Officials Shift Voucher Theft Responsibility," Washington Post, January 19, 1938; Newspaper clipping, "No Dummy CCC Camp," January 18, 1938, RG 79, NA; Reed to the Adjutant General, February 18, 1938, RG 407, NA; Newspaper clipping, "Fairy Tale CCC Report Denied," January 18, 1938, RG 79, NA; Newspaper clipping, "Tapping of Wires from White House Hinted in Inquiry," January 17, 1938, RG 79, NA; "Pay Roll Padding Evidence Grows," Washington Star, June 17, 1937; Newspaper clipping, "Army and Interior Deny Blame for $87,000 Fraud," ca. 1938, RG 79, NA; Newspaper clipping "'Dummy CCC' Theft Blame Laid to War Department by Park Head," ca. 1938, RG 79, NA; Office of the Inspector General to the Chief of Staff, January 14, 1938, RG 407, NA; Newspaper clipping "Probe Reveals Government's Wire-Tapping," January 17, 1938, RG 79, NA; and Newspaper clipping "$84,000 Fraud on U.S. Bared," January 13, 1938, RG 79, NA.

CHAPTER 3: THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CAMPS

Each year that the CCC existed the programs and projects within camps varied. There were also seasonal and regional differences in the camps as the program evolved based on administrative and legislative changes.

ADMINISTRATION

Administrative authority in the ECW/CCC camps was divided between the Army's camp commander, who supervised all the activities of enrollees within the camps, and the park superintendent, who coordinated all project work accomplished. The camp commander was a regular or reserve army officer; he was assisted by a supply sergeant, mess sergeant, and cook. Beginning in 1934 these assistants were replaced by civilian employees who were also supervised by the camp commander. The Army was also responsible for providing a part-time doctor, dentist, chaplain, and, later on, a full-time educational advisor. These men undertook the care and supervision of enrollees in the camps. The park superintendent was responsible for overseeing and developing the work program for the camps. To set up daily work schedules, a camp superintendent was hired for each 200-man camp in the park. Daily work crews were directed by foremen assigned to supervise the work of 40- to 50-men crews. These foremen were classified according to tasks performed, such as insect control, blister rust control, truck trail construction, fire suppression, landscaping, blister rust control checker, and miscellaneous projects. For technical supervision, foresters, park engineers, landscape architects, and historical technicians could be hired. These people would sometimes work for several camps in several national and state park areas. Historical technicians, park engineers, and landscape architects were hired with the concurrence of the NPS chief historian, chief engineer, and chief architect, respectively. Park superintendents could hire skilled workers such as machine operators, construction workers, supervising mechanics, truck trail locators, black-

smiths, tool sharpeners, and tractor and pump mechanics when appropriate (see attached chart).[1]

The park superintendent was responsible for the formulation of the work programs, inspection of the work, and keeping the camp superintendent on his work schedule. The activities of the historians, engineers, architects, foresters, and nature experts were coordinated and directed by the camp superintendent. In some cases, the park superintendent developed programs that extended beyond park boundaries into state and recreational demonstration areas.

State parks officials formulated their own work programs, which were submitted to the Park Service for approval. The Park Service supplied the states with guidelines for what type of work could be undertaken, procedures for establishing camps, regulations governing fiscal transactions, and a variety of other matters. The states chose their own staffs analogous to the Park Service's staff to administer the work programs in the camps.[2]

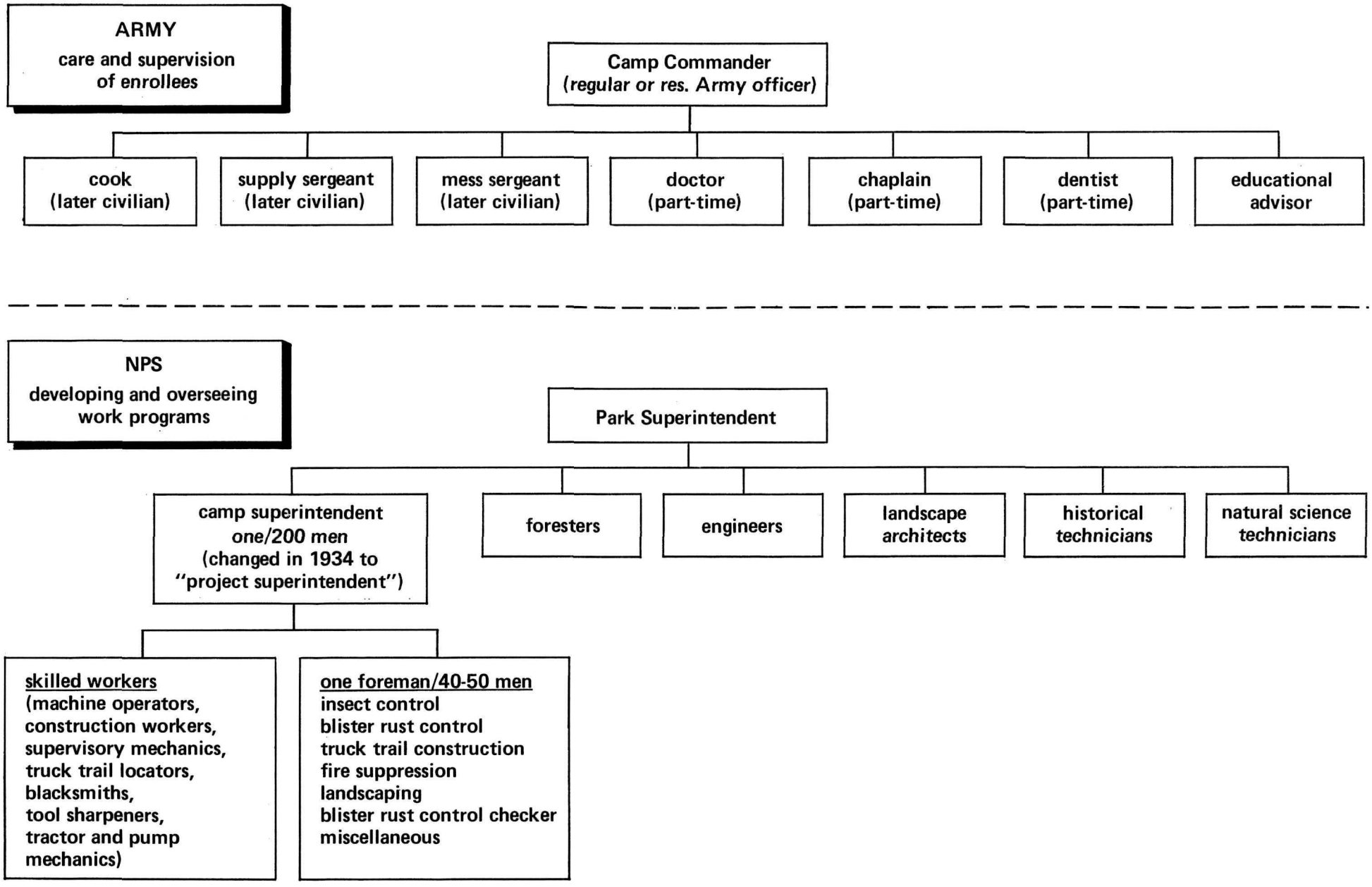
In 1934 the nomenclature and definition of certain supervisory positions were changed. The Park Service redesignated the camp superintendent to be the project superintendent. The duties defined for this person

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1. Johnson, p. 12; Albright to Field Officers, April 25, 1933, RG 79, NA, pp. 5-6; American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education, The Civilian Conservation Corps pp. 10-11; Salmond, p. 87; U.S. Department of the Interior, A Manual on Emergency Conservation Work Civilian Conservation Corps, (GPO, n.d.) pp. 6-9; Wirth to Dorr, June 3, 1933, RG 79, NA; and U.S. Department of the Interior, Handbook, no page.

2. U.S. Department of the Interior, A Manual on Emergency Conservation Work Civilian Conservation Corps, (GPO, n.d.) pp. 1, 5; American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education, The Civilian Conservation Corps, p. 11; Demaray to Field Officers, October 2, 1933, RG 79, NA; and Albright to all State Parks Authorities, May 6, 1933, RG 95, NA.

RESPONSIBILITIES WITHIN AN NPS CAMP, 1933



included the coordination and supervision of civil engineering, construction, maintenance, and developmental projects for a single camp and management of the expenditure of government funds for the work projects of several camps. Under the project superintendents were classifications of foremen assigned various duties in supervising the daily work. A number of the first-period enrollees were selected for the foreman and supervisory positions in the second period of the program.[3]

By 1939 the potential staff positions for a CCC camp had expanded to include a commanding officer, an assistant commanding officer, a staff doctor, a senior leader and assistant leaders, a company clerk, a storekeeper, a supply officer, an infirmary attendant, a steward, first and assistant cooks, a chauffer, a mechanic, an educational adviser, and an assistant educational adviser. Not all camps had people in all these positions. Ten men from each camp could be used by the park for educational, guide, and public contact work. If the enrollees worked on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays, they were to be given compensatory time. Enrollees selected for these positions were to be volunteers, have public speaking ability, use good English, be neat in appearance, and have courteous manners.[4]

To monitor the progress of the work, a number of progress reports were required. Camp inspectors were to provide weekly reports to the district offices on the camps visited. The park superintendent was to submit a weekly report on the work in his park, along with statistical data on camp strength, health, and highlights. He also prepared a biweekly narrative report of activity. By August 1933 the requirement for this biweekly report was changed to make it monthly. When the work program was being formulated, the superintendent was required to send copies to

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3. Demaray to Lassiter, March 26, 1934, RG 79, NA; Demaray to Dorr, March 27, 1934, RG 79, NA; and Emergency Conservation Work Press Release, March 24, 1934, RG 79, NA.

4. U.S. Senate, Civilian Conservation Corps, pp. 47-48; and Wirth to McEntee, Director Civilian Conservation Corps, May 7, 1940, RG 79, NA.

the Park Service Branch of Engineering and Branch of Plans and Design in Washington and to the Forestry Division in Berkeley. The camp superintendent was to compile bimonthly progress reports and a narrative construction report upon the completion of each project.[5]

The precise location of camps in national parks and monuments was the responsibility of the Army and the Park Service. At first, all camp locations were to be approved by President Roosevelt; later that authority was delegated to Director Fechner. The camps were to be located on NPS lands near the work projects. Other requirements for campsite selection included their proximity to railway and highway, the attitude of the local populace, the availability of water for the campsite, and the availability of lumber and other building materials. After the Park Service officials selected a suitable site, Army officials would make an inspection. If the Army officials did not find the site satisfactory, they would request the director to disapprove the camp. In an attempt to decentralize the camp selection process, Director Fechner on May 22, 1933, announced that camps could be moved up to 25 miles from their original site without Washington approval. Later, the camps could be located on private lands leased by the Army.[6]

CAMP DESCRIPTION

The early camps often were army tents, which were gradually replaced by more substantial wooden structures. Most of these structures were designed to last for only 18 months, and dismantling and reerecting them proved costly. In the spring of 1934 the Army designed a sturdy

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5. Wirth to District Officers, Inspectors, Park Authorities, Procurement Officers, and Camp Superintendents, July 15, 1933, RG 79, NA, pp. 1-3; Albright to all Field Officers, April 13, 1933, RG 79, NA; and Demaray to Field Officers, August 1, 1933, RG 79, NA, p. 1.

6. Albright to All State Park Authorities, May 6, 1933, RG 95, NA; U.S. Department of Labor, Handbook, pp. 9, 15; U.S. Senate, Civilian Conservation Corps, p. 19; Johnson, pp. 93-94; Salmond, p. 41; and U.S. Department of the Interior, Handbook, p. 1.

building with interchangeable parts that was fabricated for easy construction and could serve as an administrative, recreational, mess, or barracks facility. In addition, the structure was inexpensive, comfortable, weatherproof, easily transportable, and came in panels for easy construction. This type of building was mass produced in 1935. In 1936 Director Fechner ordered that all future ECW camps be of the prefabricated portable variety. By the end of the decade approximately 20,000 prefabricated buildings were used in 1,500 locations. A standard camp was formed in a rough "U" shape, with recreation halls, a garage, a hospital, administrative buildings, a mess hall, officers' quarters, enrollee barracks, and a schoolhouse, all constructed of wood; it numbered approximately 24 structures. Each building fronted a cleared space that was used for assemblies and sports activities. The exteriors of the structures were sometimes painted brown or green, but more often the wood was creosoted or covered with tar paper. Some camps were wired for electricity.[7]

In 1939 the CCC director revised the standard plan for the camps. The new camp was also to consist of 24 structures, but with a separate room or tent for the camp superintendent and separate recreational and dining

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7. Emergency Conservation Work (National Park Circular 38) Winter Camps, July 26, 1933, RG 79, NA, p. 1; "10,000 Replacements Ordered for Conservation Corps," American Forests 39(August 1933):370; Associate Director to Field Officers, August 23, 1933, RG 79, NA; "Plans Shaping to Continue Emergency Forestry Work Through Winter," American Forests 39(September 1933):420; "Civilian Conservation Corps Recruits for New Period," American Forests 39(November 1933):516; Demaray to Fechner, March 16, 1935, RG 35, NA; "Civilian Conservation Corps to Continue Another Six Months at Full Strength," American Forests 39(October 1933):464; Camp Superintendent's Narrative Report For Period from October 1, 1933, to March 31st, 1934, for CCC Company #323 at Colonial National Monument, April 1934, RG 35, NA; C.R. French, "A Workable Plan for Prefabricated Housing," American Forests 46(November, 1940):512-513; Acting Associate Director to Dorr, June 23, 1934, RG 79, NA; Salmond, pp. 47, 136; "Selection of Men for the Civilian Conservation Corps," Monthly Labor Review 40(May 1935):1165; U.S. Department of the Interior, "Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations," by Arno B. Cammerer, in Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1933 (Washington: GPO, 1933), p. 158; Demaray to Taylor, August 24, 1933, RG 79, NA; Kieley, p. 9; and Cohen, p. 25.

areas for the supervisory personnel. In some camps these standards were met or exceeded; in others they were never achieved. The exteriors of the buildings were to be painted or stained only to prevent deterioration, and only those portions of the building subject to damage were to be treated with any preservatives. This was done to keep construction costs down.[8]

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8. Weatherwax to Johnston, August 29, 1939, RG 79, NA; Wirth to Weatherwax, September 2, 1939, RG 79, NA; National Park Service, Procedure Manual for the Civilian Conservation Corps pp. 1-3; and Charles Price Harper, The Administration of the Civilian Conservation Corps (Clarksburg, West Virginia: Clarksburg Publishing Co., 1939), no page. The number and dimensions of CCC camp structures according to the August 22, 1939, revised plan, were as follows:

	Five (5)	Barracks, 20' x 120' 7¼"
	One (1)	Mess Hall and Kitchen, Type A, 20' x 120' 7¼"
#	One (1)	Technical Service Quarters, 20' x 80' 7¼"
	One (1)	Officers' Quarters, 20' x 40' 7¼"
*	One (1)	Technical Service Headquarters and storehouse Combined Building, 20' x 80' 7¼"
	One (1)	Army Headquarters and Storehouse Combined Building 20' x 70' 7¼"
	One (1)	Recreation Building, 20' x 100' 7¼"
	One (1)	Dispensary, 20' x 30' 7¼"
	One (1)	Lavatory and Bathhouse, Type A, 20' x 40' 7¼"
	One (1)	Latrine, 10' 2" x 25' 7¼"
	One (1)	Garages, 24'5 5/8" x 60' 7¼"
**	Four (4)	Oil House, 10' 2" x 25' 7¼"
***	One (1)	Pump House, 10' 2" x 10' 7¼"
	One (1)	Generator House, 10' 2" x 10' 7¼"
	One (1)	Blacksmith Shop, 20' x 20' 7¼"
	One (1)	Educational Building, 20' x 130' 7¼"
	One (1)	Equipment Repair & Maintenance Building, 30' 9¼" x 30' 9¼"

* - Soil Conservation Service and Division of Grazing Camps, 20' x 90' 7¼"

** - One Army garage; three technical services.

*** - Army 10'; technical service 15'.

It is also the responsibility fo the Army to provide shelter, rations, and bedding for supervisory and facilitating personnel desiring to avail themselves of such facilities. Such personnel will reimburse the company mess fund in cash for the value of the rations received. Deductions for quarters are made in accordance with fiscal regulations prescribed. Laundering of bed linen must be paid for by the individual.

In the summer of 1933 side camps, which were usually just tents, were established away from the main camps. Side camps were set up when, for example, a job was at such a distance that a long trail trip would be necessary each day. Another use of side camps was during dangerous fire weather when small groups of enrollees were placed in strategic areas where they could keep watch for forest fires and act quickly to extinguish the fires. Crews stationed in these side camps were rotated so that the youths could participate in all camp activities.[9]

ENROLLMENT

When the ECW program began in 1933, applicants were selected by the Department of Labor for the first enrollment period. Prior to the first enrollee selection, quotas were established for each state and federal agency. State authorities would set local quotas and designate a local selecting agency (the Labor Department or the Veterans Administration). This local agency was to review the relief lists and make a preliminary selection of eligible youths. The Welfare representative would then set up an appointment to meet with the youth and his family to discuss ECW work and offer the youth an application form to fill out. The welfare representative was to determine through the application and interview that the youth was between 18 and 25 years old with no physical handicap or communicable disease, unemployed, unmarried, and a United States citizen. Since this was designed to be a relief program, the applicant had to be willing to send a set portion of his pay to his family. The selecting official was encouraged to pick applicants who were clean-cut, ambitious, and willing to work. In this regard, it was suggested that applicants with backgrounds as Boy Scouts or Scout leaders or with some type of training in woodcraft be given preference.[10]

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9. Demaray to Fechner, July 7, 1933, RG 35, NA; and Stuart to Fechner, July 6, 1933, RG 79, NA.

10. U.S. Department of Labor, Handbook for Agencies Selecting Men, pp. 1-6.

Despite the seeming stringency of the selection process, those selected were, on occasion, less than the ideal. A participant in the program described his fellow workers in the following manner:

> Many of them [the enrollees] had left their homes reluctantly, urged by precinct police captains to "sign up" or go to the reformatory. This was not the intent of the CCC. But often it worked that way.
>
> Most of the youths came from impoverished families caught in the Depression. They were in their late teens or early 20s. And all had known hunger. They had grown up in the streets and cluttered alleys of the tenement districts, undernourished, undereducated, underprivileged--forgotten flotsam on the backwash of an economic system which temporarily had broken down. Altogether too many of them were tough, embittered and anti-social.[11]

After an applicant was accepted, he was sent to an Army recruiting station where he was given a preliminary physical examination. He was instructed to bring a suitcase with his toilet articles, one good suit for excursions away from camp, and any other items he might require during the six-month tour of duty. If he played any small musical instrument--such as guitar, mandolin, ukelele, or harmonica--he was encouraged to bring it for use during recreation periods. If he passed the preliminary physical examination, he would then be sent to a conditioning camp. There he would be given a final physical examination and innoculated against typhoid, paratyphoid, and smallpox.[12]

Then the applicant would be given the "Oath of Enrollment" which went:

> I, _____ _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the information given above as to my status is correct. I agree to remain in the Civilian Conservation Corps for 6 months unless sooner released by proper authority, and that I will obey those in authority and observe all the rules and regulations thereof to

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11. Robert W. Fenwick, "The Civilian Conservation Corps: They Took to the Woods . . . and Came Out Men," Empire Magazine (newspaper clipping file; Western Historical Collections: University of Colorado, Boulder), no page.

12. U.S. Department of Labor, Emergency Conservation Work Bulletin No. 1, pp. 2-3.

> the best of my ability and will accept such allowances as may be provided pursuant to law and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto. I understand and agree that any injury received or disease contracted by me while a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps cannot be made the basis of any claim against the Government, except such as I may be entitled to under the act of September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 742) (an act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties and for other purposes), and that I shall not be entitled to any allowances upon release from camp except transportation in kind to the place at which I was accepted for enrollment. I understand further that any articles issued to me by the United States Government for use while a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps are, and remain, property of the United States Government and that willful destruction, loss, sale, or disposal of such property renders me financially responsible for the cost thereof and liable to trial in the civil courts. I understand further that any infraction of the rules or regulations of the Civilian Conservation Corps renders me liable to expulsion therefrom. So help me God.[13]

This oath was administered at the time of the preliminary physical examination if the enrollee was to be sent directly to the work camp.[14]

Those who went to a conditioning camp usually remained there for two weeks. The camps were mostly on military installations. The conditioning process included a regimen of calisthenics, games, hikes, and certain types of manual labor. To avoid criticism that the ECW was preparing American youth for the military, no military drill or "manual of arms" was conducted. While at this camp, the recruits were issued a variety of Army surplus shoes, trousers, and shirts. Later the youths were issued blue denim work suits, caps, and a modified Army dress uniform which consisted of sturdy black shoes, woolen olive drab trousers and coat, khaki shirts, and black necktie. The shirts had chevrons on the sleeves that resembled those worn by noncommissioned Army officers except that the insignia of rank was red instead of khaki. While at the

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13. ECW, First Report of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work for the Period April 5, 1933 to September 30, 1933, by Robert Fechner (Washington: GPO, 1934), p. 24.

14. Salmond, p. 135.

conditioning camp, the new recruits were observed for their ability to do hard labor and comply with camp regulations.[15]

The original pay plan allowed each of the enrollees to keep $5 for personal expenses and send $25 to his family each month. After President Roosevelt modified the organizational structure by executive order on June 12, 1933, the camp commander was allowed to select up to 5 percent of the camp complement to act as camp leaders; these leaders received a cash allowance of $45 (with a set portion going to their family). Those selected did some administrative tasks and could be used in overseeing project work. Another 8 percent of the camp company could be designated as assistant leaders and receive an allotment of $36 a month (with a set portion going to their family). Later the number of assistant leaders was raised to 10 percent.[16]

There were several categories for enrollees; the largest was for young men between 18 and 25 years of age who were known as "Juniors." In mid-1933 President Roosevelt issued executive orders to allow war veterans, Indians, LEMs, and residents of American territories to enter the CCC. In some cases, the territorial and Indian recruits were allowed to remain at home and perform work projects during the day. The LEMs

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15. "President Inspects Five Forest Camps," The New York Times, August 13, 1933, p. 3; Fenwick, "The Civilian Conservation Corps: They Took to the Woods . . . and Came Out Men," Empire Magazine, no page; Salmond, pp. 135, 137; and U.S. Department of Labor, Handbook, p. 11. On a trip down to Warm Springs, Georgia, in 1938, President Roosevelt was disappointed in the poor quality of dress uniforms that he observed worn by CCC enrollees. He believed that the shoddy quality of the uniforms contributed to the low morale of the men and asked the Department of the Navy to design a special CCC uniform. This new uniform was a better looking spruce green coat and pants with the same olive drab shirt, black necktie, and black shoes. The uniform was in widespread use in 1939. Salmond, pp. 137-138; and U.S. Department of Labor, "Eight Years of CCC Operations, 1933 to 1941," Monthly Labor Review, 52(June 1941):1409.

16. "President Inspects Five Forest Camps," The New York Times, August 13, 1933, p. 3; Cohen, p. 8; and The Civilian Conservation Corps: What It Is and What It Does, p. 7.

were required to take a physical and be formally enrolled by the Army though their work was for the NPS superintendents. Each camp was allowed eight to 12 LEMs with an additional 16 permitted when the camps were moved from one location to another. These LEMs served as foremen and skilled workers in the camps.[17]

The recruitment rules were changed in 1938, primarily because those men eligible for the CCC were choosing better paying jobs. In September 1937 the average number of men per camp stood at 186. By June of 1938 this number had dropped to 142--well below the official designation of 200 men per camp as recruitment quotas were not met. The Hawaii National Park camp had been granted permission to enroll youths as young as 16 on an experimental basis. After considerable discussion in the CCC advisory council, however, it was decided to set the minimum age for recruits at 17. Instructions were sent out that these youths were to be selected because of their independent disposition. Parents were urged by the welfare representative to write cheerful and encouraging letters to the enrollees during their first weeks at camp to prevent desertions. The practice of placing the new recruits in a conditioning camp was discontinued in favor of sending the enrollees directly to the work camps, where they were assigned less strenuous tasks at first and more difficult ones as they became accustomed to camp life. An older enrollee would be assigned the responsibility of educating the recruit in the ways of the camp. These measures were taken to raise morale and lower the desertion rate.[18]

On January 1, 1941, a CCC enrollee could receive $8 in cash per month, with another $7 per month placed in a savings account until he was

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17. Cohen, pp. 18, 25; U.S. Department of the Interior, A Manual on Emergency Conservation Work, Civilian Conservation Corps (Washington: GPO, 1939), pp. 4, 5; Executive Order 6126, May 8, 1933, RG 79, NA; and U.S. Senate, Civilian Conservation Corps, p. 3.

18. Charles H. Taylor, "Progress and Accomplishments of the Civilian Conservation Corps," speech given before Kiwanis Club, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1938; Toleson to Field Officers, August 4, 1938, RG 79, NA; and Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, pp. 125-126.

discharged. The remaining $15 would be sent to his dependents. Each 200-man camp was permitted to have one senior leader, nine leaders, and 16 assistant leaders taken from the camp complement, who were paid a higher salary than the regular enrollees.[19]

When the CCC program was terminated on July 1, 1942, the enrollees were sent home and the camp structures were either demolished or used for other purposes. After the program was ended, the American Youth Commission took the statistics gathered during the program to make a composite of the characteristics of the average enrollee. They described him as

> between 17 and 18 years old, weighs 145 pounds, and is 5 feet 8 inches tall. His health is fairly good, though the physical requirements of the CCC are not so strict as those of the Army.
>
> He has been living in a six-room house or flat, with his father and mother and four brothers and sisters. The home is not luxuriously furnished. There is no running water, no indoor plumbing, and no telephone or electric refrigerator.
>
> The father and mother were born in the United States and went through the seventh grade in school. The father is most likely a farmer or an industrial worker. He has been out of work for about six months in the previous two years, and the family is on the relief rolls.
>
> The boy himself has a little more schooling than his parents, having completed eight grades and part of the ninth, though it took him nearly eleven years to do it. His skill in reading and arithmetic is less than sixth-grade level. He believes that schooling helps in getting a job, and that he would be better off if he had stayed in school longer, although he is somewhat critical of the things he was obliged to study while in school.
>
> As for work experience, he has done some odd jobs around the home, but he has worked for pay only a few months in his whole life, averaging between $8.00 and $9.00 a week. He has

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19. Department of the Interior, Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1941 (Washington: GPO, 1941), pp. 276-277; U.S. Department of Labor, "Eight Years of CCC Operations, 1933 to 1941," Monthly Labor Review 52(June 1941):1408; and American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education, The Civilian Conservation Corps (n.p., n.d.), p. 16.

> a commendable belief that the CCC will teach him how to work and he likes the idea. He has no feeling that hand labor is a disgrace, nor that happiness depends on having "lots of money". . . .
>
> Important segments of the CCC community include the 20 per cent of enrollees with foreign-born parents, the 10 per cent who are Negroes, and the 37 per cent from broken homes. Over 40 per cent of the enrollees have had no previous work experience. Three per cent are practically unable to read and write, and 22 per cent have not progressed in literacy beyond the level of the average child who has completed the fourth grade. On the other hand, 13 per cent have graduated from high school and a few have attended college before entering the Corps.[20]

It is unlikely that all, if any, of the CCC youths fit this stereotype, yet they probably shared at least some of these characteristics. When they left the CCC, they were healthier, stronger, more confident, and better able to earn a living. The CCC was an exciting experience that more than 2½ million young men would remember for a lifetime.[21]

DAILY ROUTINE

The enrollees' workday began at 6:00 a.m. with reveille. The youths then had half an hour to dress and prepare themselves for the day's work. This was followed by 15 minutes of calisthenics and a hearty breakfast of fruit, cereal, pancakes or ham and eggs, and coffee. After breakfast, the enrollees made beds, cleaned barracks, and policed the grounds. By 8:00 a.m. they were either at or on their way to work. They would work until noon, when the crews stopped for a one-hour lunch. Sometimes a hot meal was provided, but most often lunch consisted of sandwiches, pie, and coffee. The youths then worked until

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20. American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education, The Civilian Conservation Corps, p. 5.

21. Salmond, p. 135; and American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education, The Civilian Conservation Corps, p. 9.

4:00 p.m., when they were transported back to camp. The maximum work period was eight hours a day and 40 hours a week. Sometimes crews worked on Saturdays to make up for days lost during the week due to inclement weather.[22]

Once the youths returned from work, they could engage in such recreational activities as reading, baseball, football, basketball, boxing, volleyball, pool, table tennis, horseshoes, swimming, and fishing, with tournaments between barracks often arranged. The park might purchase the recreational equipment, hold fund raising activities for buying the equipment, or solicit items from local groups. At Rocky Mountain National Park, the staff put on a minstrel show in the village of Estes Park to raise money to buy athletic equipment for the camps. Occasionally, camp officials organized bingo games, arranged dances with young ladies from nearby towns, presented plays, and had musical shows. Enrollees sometimes participated in historical pageants and theatrical performances to provide entertainment for themselves and for people from the local communities. The official newspaper of the CCC was "Happy Days" and copies were distributed to every camp. In addition, almost every camp published its own newspaper or newsletter, which appeared at more or less regular intervals.

In 1937 the Park Service conducted a fire prevention poster contest opened to all CCC camps supervised by the Park Service. The winners of the first three places were brought to Washington where they drew the final color plates under the supervision of NPS artists and designers.

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22. "Forest and Men Benefitted by CCC," The New York Times, October 8, 1933, sec. 9, p. 2; The Civilian Conservation Corps: What It Is and What It Does, p. 7; U.S. Senate, Civilian Conservation Corps, pp. 51-52; and Salmond, p. 139. The second year of the CCC found the parks modifying the work schedules for local conditions. For example, at Colonial National Monument, the park officials found that if the recruits were given an hour for lunch that they would play around, get lost in the woods, or get out of the mood for working. The park solved this problem by shortening the lunch period to half an hour and bringing the men back to camp at 3:30 p.m. Camp Superintendent's Narrative Report for Period from October 1st, 1933 to March 31st, 1934 for CCC Company #323 at Colonial National Monument, RG 35, NA.

In other camps spelling bees and singing contests were instituted to raise camp morale.[23]

Each camp had a library of approximately 50 books--adventure stories, mysteries, westerns, science fiction, forestry, travel, history, natural science, atheletics, biography, national parks, and miscellaneous subjects. In certain areas, the library was moved from one camp to another. Also such periodicals as Life, Time, Newsweek, the Saturday Evening Post, Radio News and the Sears-Roebuck Catalogue were popular. Certain publications, including The New Republic and the Nation, were banned from camps because they were considered subversive. Further, critics charged that camp officials provided books which pandered to popular taste and lacked literary merit.[24]

Between 5:00 and 5:30 p.m., the recruits changed into dress uniforms and presented themselves for the evening meal--fresh vegetables, bread, fruit, and desert. During the first year of the CCC, the ration cost per man per day was approximately 37¢. The food was plain, but was served in large quantities.[25]

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23. Howard W. Oxley, "Recreation in the CCC Camps," School Life: Official Journal of the U.S. Office of Education, 26(February 1941):151-152; Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, p. 99; Albright to Fechner, July 8, 1933, RG 35, NA; Department of the Interior Press Release, August 23, 1937, RG 79, NA; Weekly Report for the Department of the Interior to the Director of the Emergency Conservation Work, February 3, 1937, RG 35, NA; Kittredge to National Park Service Director, November 4, 1937, RG 79, NA; Weekly Report for the Department of the Interior to the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, October 14, 1937, RG 35, NA; and Salmond, p. 131.

24. "Study Hour in the CCC," The New York Times, October 1, 1933, sec. 9, p. 11; and Salmond, pp. 140-141.

25. Salmond, p. 140-151; ECW, Second Report of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work for the Period April 5, 1933 to March 31, 1934 by Robert Fechner (Washington: GPO, 1934), p. 5; and "Forests and Men Benefitted by CCC," The New York Times, October 8, 1933, sec. 9, p. 2.

After class (see discussion below on training and education), enrollees could do as they pleased for the remainder of the evening. At 9:45, camp lights were flashed on and off and the youths prepared for bed. Camp lights were shut off at 10:00 p.m., with taps blown 15 minutes later. At 11:00 p.m. the camp commander made a bed check to see that all enrollees were present. This ended the day's activities.[26]

Daily routine changed on weekends. On Saturdays, unfinished work projects were completed. If such work was caught up, the day was spent cleaning and improving the campsite. Afternoons were left for recreation and in the evening camp members were occasionally allowed to go into nearby towns for a dance or movie. On Sundays, religious services were held and the youths could go fishing, swimming, or just relax around the camp. In addition to Sundays, the camps did not work on New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, or on other holidays of the Jewish, Catholic, Greek Orthodox, or Protestant faiths.[27]

A recruit remained in the CCC camp for six months unless he received an offer of permanent employment or some extraordinary circumstance occurred that forced him to leave. At the end of six months the youths were given the opportunity to reenlist for another six months. Those who declined were given physicals and provided with transportation to their homes or places of enlistment, depending on which was nearest.[28]

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26. Salmond, p. 141; The Civilian Conservation Corps: What It Is and What It Does, p. 7.

27. Cohen, p. 48; U.S. Department of Labor, Handbook pp. 14-15; U.S. Senate, Civilian Conservation Corps, p. 52; Salmond, p. 142; and U.S. Department of Labor, Emergency Conservation Work Bulletin No. 1, p. 6.

28. The Civilian Conservation Corps: What It Is and What It Does, p. 6; and U.S. Department of Labor, Emergency Conservation Work Bulletin No. 1, p. 7.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

What to do with the enrollees during their free time provided a challenge for the various administering agencies. Prior to the creation of the ECW, the NPS had provided interpretive and educational talks to the visiting public at parks. In May 1933 NPS Director Albright offered the services of the Park Service to the Army in providing training and lectures on forestry and other topics of interest to the ECW youths. The Forest Service contracted for motion picture projectors to be used by their camps and other agency camps to show films of an educational nature. One projector was to be circulated between every eight to 10 camps. The Park Service obtained forestry training manuals from the Forest Service to distribute to the enrollees. The Park Service also produced a 32-page booklet entitled "The National Parks and Emergency Conservation" to be distributed to the camps.[29]

During the first year of the ECW's existence, the enrollees received only minimal training and education. With the continuation of the ECW, Park Service Assistant Director Harold C. Bryant, in cooperation with the Office of Education, began to establish a more formal education program. In December 1933 the president, the ECW director, War Department officials, and the commissioner of education set up a formal education program. The commissioner of education appointed an education director of the ECW who operated out of Fechner's office. His duty was to implement and supervise an educational program throughout the country. An educational advisor was assigned to each of the nine army corps

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29. U.S. Department of the Interior, "The National Park Service Summary of the Director's Report," in Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1932 (Washington: GPO, 1932), p. 109; Associate Director, Office of National Parks, Buildings and Reservations to Orr, ca. 1933, RG 79, NA; Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, p. 88; Demaray to Field Officers, August 1, 1933, RG 79, NA; and U.S. Department of the Interior, "Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations," by Arno B. Cammerer, in Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1933 (Washington: GPO, 1933) p. 185.

headquarters and to each ECW camp as part of the camp superintendent's staff.[30]

The War Department on May 29, 1933, issued a memorandum urging camp officers to set up educational and athletic activities for the camps. The officers, in cooperation with NPS officials, set up as many as 20 evening courses per camp. In natural areas, forestry work was discussed; in historical areas, talks were given on the importance of that park in American history. The enrollees expressed appreciation and interest in these programs. As the first period of work drew to a close, Director Cammerer requested that park superintendents and state officials assist the Army in preparing an expanded educational program for the winter months. Director Cammerer urged the organization of study classes, discussion groups, and hobby clubs; professionally guided field excursions to study significant historical, geological, or biological features in the area; lecture programs; visual presentations such as motion pictures or slides; and recommended additional reading material on appropriate subjects to supplement lectures and discussion group activities. Parks were to submit proposals to the director for final approval. As an example, the park naturalist at Acadia National Park recommended a program that would offer lectures once a week on natural history subjects. If enrollees expressed interest, a study group was formed with the park naturalist.[31]

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30. "Study Hour in the CCC," The New York Times, October 1, 1933, sec. 9, p. 11; Wirth to Morrell, January 27, 1934, RG 95, NA; National Park Service Press Release, January 20, 1934, RG 79, NA; Department of the Interior Press Release, January 20, 1934, RG 79, NA; and "Three R's and the CCC," American Forests 40(March 1934):142.

31. Emergency Conservation Work Press Release, ca. 1933, RG 79, NA; "Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations," by Arno Cammerer, in Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1933 (Washington: GPO, 1933), p. 167; Emergency Conservation Work Press Release, October 18, 1933, RG 79, NA; Director NPS to Park Superintendents, Naturalists, Historians, State Park District Officers and Inspectors, October 23, 1933, RG 79, NA; and Stupka to Director NPS, November 3, 1933, RG 79, NA.

On November 2, 1933, Commissioner for the Office of Education George T. Zook presented to Director Fechner an outline for an educational program for ECW camps. When the plan was presented to the ECW advisory council, the Departments of War, Interior, and Agriculture objected to it. Major General Douglas MacArthur argued that the ECW's mission was not education and that the original act and the president's directive did not mention it. General MacArthur eventually agreed that an education program could be carried out but that it had to be placed under the control of the Army.

On November 22, the president gave approval to a nationwide educational program placed under the auspices of the nine Army corps commanders. Each corps area was assigned an educational advisor selected by the Office of Education who assisted camp commanders in establishing an educational program. Each camp also had an educational advisor, while an assistant camp leader was chosen from the camp enrollees to help with the program. In 1933 full implementation of the educational program was left to the discretion of the camp commander. The program encouraged continued cooperation between the military and the Park Service and was conducted only at night. Only job-related training was permitted during working hours.[32]

In December 1933 Clarence S. Marsh was selected director of ECW education. His first task was to appoint approximately 1,000 educational advisors selected from the ranks of unemployed school teachers. By January 1934 a budget was prepared and submitted, and at the end of March the advisors were working in the camps. Courses taught were designed to assist the men in obtaining jobs after leaving the camps.[33]

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32. U.S. Senate, Civilian Conservation Corps, p. 31; Salmond, pp. 47, 50; The Civilian Conservation Corps: What It Is and What It Does, p. 8; and Tenley to Members of Committee on Job Training, April 14, 1936, RG 79, NA.

33. ECW, Second Report of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work for the Periord April 5, 1933 March 31, 1934 by Robert Fechner (Washington: GPO, 1934), p. 7; "Marsh Resigns as CCC Educational Director," American Forests 41(March 1935):146; "The Civilian Conservation Corps," American Forests, 41(September 1935):533; and Johnson, pp. 122-123.

During the second year school was held each night for half an hour per class, with the men divided according to their previous education. Classes were presented in reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, history, civics, and geography, along with a special class for illiterates. On the national level each agency designated a representative to be on the educational advisory committee to give guidance to the program. (The Park Service representative was Dr. Harold C. Bryant.) Each camp employed an educational advisor at a salary of $165 a month, and camp youths selected to assist him were paid $45 a month. The educational advisors soon took over the responsibility for the camp's athletic and social programs. The program operated on limited funds and depended on help from the military and NPS staff. At first, the night classes were well attended, but after a month enrollment dropped dramatically. The superintendent of Morristown National Historical Park commented that his boys were not interested in formal academic classes but were interested in technical classes related to the conservation work. The educational program faced not only the skepticism of park superintendents but the hostility of some camp commanders.[34]

In 1935 the ECW education program attracted 53 percent of the enrollees. There was enough antagonism among the educational advisors, the camp commanders, and the project superintendents that the Washington Office of the Park Service directed project superintendents to extend full cooperation to the camps' educational advisors and to notify them formally that the parks' full facilities were available for their use. Camps at Death Valley National Monument offered 56 courses, the majority of which were to be completed by correspondence. The courses varied from the practical to the esoteric. In September 1935 Director Fechner announced

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34. U.S. Department of the Interior, "The National Park Service," Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1934 (Washington: GPO, 1934), p. 184; Salmond, p. 51; U.S. Senate, Civilian Conservation Corps, p. 71; Oxley, "Recreation in the CCC Camps," p. 151; "CCC Educational Advisors Named," American Forests 40(March 1934):124; "President Approves Education Program for CCC," American Forests 40(January, 1934):35; "Three R's and the CCC," American Forests 40(March 1934):152; and Conference of Superintendents and Field Officers, November 19-23, 1934, RG 79, NA, pp. 159-161.

that the education program was to be reorganized, with more emphasis on vocational training.[35]

A new system of training was adopted in 1936 that encouraged supervisors to instruct the youths to improve the quality of their work and to give training that would aid them in obtaining jobs when they were discharged. To achieve these objectives, the Park Service published a large number of technical leaflets for use in job training sessions with the enrollees. This type of job-related training was the responsibility of the Park Service.[36]

Starting in 1937 each camp commander was required to provide for 10 hours a week in educational and vocational training. The Park Service was not comfortable with teaching strictly academic courses and conducted some classes on a more casual basis, geared toward practical application. The Park Service preferred to take the workers out for field trips so that naturalists/rangers could use the parks as vast natural laboratories. In Wyoming the Park Service instituted a program of training designed to help the enrollees obtain jobs with private enterprise after their discharge. The preliminary results of this program were encouraging. On March 19, 1937, the Army, Forest Service, and Park Service again reaffirmed that the technical agencies would be responsible for work-related training, and the Army, with assistance from the two technical agencies, for the education program. By December, however, Morrell of the Forest Service and Wirth of the Park Service proposed to

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35. ECW, Two Years of Emergency Conservation Work, p. 8; Johnson, p. 135; Evison to all Regional Officers and Inspectors, September 27, 1935, RG 79, NA; Goodwin to Director, September 30, 1935, RG 79, NA; and "CCC Enrollment Lagging," American Forests 41(September 1935):552.

36. Wirth to Field Officers, June 24, 1936, RG 79, NA; U.S. Department of the Interior, "The National Park Service," by Arno Cammerer, in Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1936, pp. 127-128; Associate Regional Director to Director, November 8, 1938, RG 79, NA; and Statement of Mr. Robert Fechner, Director of Emergency Conservation Work with Regard to the Proposed Bill for Making the Civilian Conservation Corps Permanent, ca. 1937, RG 35, NA, pp. 6-7.

the CCC advisory council that the entire educational program be revamped. They suggested that the educational courses and educational advisors be removed from the camps and replaced by an on-the-job training program under the control of the technical agencies, or at least have the entire educational budget transferred from the Army to the technical agencies. Neither suggestion was acted upon.[37]

PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES

Today the CCC is fondly remembered as one of the most successful New Deal programs, but when it was authorized in 1933, it faced a number of challenges.

Desertions

From the outset, desertions, resignations, and expulsions took a toll. By late June 1933 Skyland camp in the proposed Shenandoah National Park had only 176 of the original 200 youths, and enrollees were deserting on a daily basis. Youths in a camp in Mount Olympus National Monument were proud of their low desertion rate and placed the sign "We Can Take It" over the camp entrance. By early August 1933, 10,000 additional men were needed to replace those who had left the ECW. During the next several years the desertion rate remained low but steadily increased. Despite actions to boost morale, desertions were at 18.8 percent in 1937, and in the next two years one out of every five enrollees was dishonorably discharged. In 1939 the desertion rate for the CCC was nearly 20 percent--compared to 8 percent in 1933. The next year the

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37. "CCC Extended for Three Years," American Forests 43(August 1937):401; Frank Ernest Hill, "The CCC Marches Toward a New Destiny," in The New Deal, ed. Carl N. Degler (New York: Quadrangle Books, 1970), p. 124; Department of the Interior Press Release, May 14, 1937, RG 79, NA; CCC, U.S. Department of the Interior, Responsibility for Job Training by Guy Arthur, (Washington: GPO, 1940), pp. 1-3; Johnson, p. 134; and Salmond, pp. 163-164.

desertion rate remained at a high level and recruitment quotas were not met. At Glacier National Park and other areas, this resulted in authorized camps not being established.[38]

Enrollee Behavior and Public Reactions

In May 1933 the youths began arriving in the various camps, creating local community reactions ranging from joyous welcome to fear and deep concern over the presence of persons often described as "bums."[39] In some areas, townspeople objected to the establishment of camps because they feared that the youths were vagrants and toughs and that they would rob their homes and violate their daughters and wives. The residents of Bar Harbor, Maine, were particularly distressed about the location of an ECW camp at nearby Acadia National Park and wrote letters to the president opposing its establishment. But President Roosevelt believed the ECW recruits to be hard-working youths down on their luck and permitted the camp to be constructed. Roosevelt's faith in the enrollees proved correct, as neither crime nor the rate of illegitimacy increased. In the proposed Shenandoah National Park, the locals initially fired guns into ECW camps and set forest fires; after six months, as they realized that the ECW was an economic benefit to the community, their hostility gradually subsided.[40]

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38. Zerkel to Albright, June 20, 1933, RG 79, NA; U.S. Department of Labor, Handbook, p. 13; "Forest and Men Benefitted by CCC," The New York Times, October 8, 1933, sec. 9, p. 2; Livingston to White, October 29, 1937, RG 79, NA; "10,000 Replacements Ordered for Conservation Corps," American Forests 39(August 1933):370; Johnson, p. 55; and Superintendent's Monthly Report for Glacier National Park for June 1940, July 13, 1940, RG 79, NA.

39. Kenneth E. Hendrickson, Jr., "The Civilian Conservation Corps in South Dakota," South Dakota History, 9(Winter 1980):4; Department of the Interior Press Release, October 11, 1933, RG 79, NA; C.N. Alleger and L.A. Glyre, comps., History of the Civilian Conservation Corps in Colorado (Denver: Western Newspaper Union, 1936), p. 10.

40. Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, p. 106; Demaray to Field Officers, August 1, 1933, RG 79, NA; Albright to Barret, May 19, 1933, RG 79, NA; Barret to Roosevelt, May 19, 1933, RG 79, NA; Abbott to Dorr, August 29, 1935, RG 79, NA; and John B. Byrne, "The Civilian Conservation Corps in Virginia, 1933-1942" (Master's thesis, University of Montana, 1982), pp. 23-24.

Youths from the urban centers of New York, New Jersey, and Chicago were frequently dispatched to camps as far away as Rainier, Olympic, and Glacier national parks. Roger W. Toll, superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, had a problem with such recruits. The boys had been sent from the poorer areas of New York City and were resentful of having been placed in Wyoming. They were rude to park visitors and by the middle of June they were homesick and in a mutinous state. A confrontation arose when rangers and men armed with pick handles were sent into the camps to keep order. The mutineers backed down, and nine of the ringleaders were discharged and sent back to New York. In 1934 Superintendent Toll requested that recruits for Yellowstone be more carefully selected to avoid repetition of these events.[41]

The speed at which the original camps were established led to a number of problems. During the first weeks of ECW operations, enrollees were sent to work with no supervision and no work assignments and stood idle until transported back to camp. At other times, camp commanders kept an inordinate number of recruits around the camp to perform housekeeping tasks instead of sending them on work details. In some areas, complaints were received that the ECW recruits were violating game laws and killing the park's wildlife. People in Vicksburg, Mississippi, believed that the ECW workers at Vicksburg National Military Park were destroying historical sites, while camps in Morristown National Historical Park, Acadia National Park, Shenandoah National Park, and Yellowstone National Park were unable to adequately perform work assignments until July, 1933, because of a lack of recruits. But these early problems were soon resolved.[42]

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41. "Forest Camp Bears Fool East Side Boys," The New York Times, July 4, 1933, p. 8; Schlessinger, The Coming of the New Deal, vol. 2 of The Age of Roosevelt, pp. 338-339; Johnson, pp. 221-222; Minutes of the Advisory Council for Emergency Conservation Work, June 27, 1933, RG 35, NA, p. 9; Toll to Albright, June 21, 1933, RG 79, NA; and Demaray to Guthrie, March 27, 1934, RG 35, NA.

42. Minutes of the Advisory Council for Emergency Conservation Work, June 23, 1933, RG 35, NA, pp. 4, 7-8; Minutes of the Advisory Council for Emergency Conservation Work, July 19, 1933, RG 35, NA, p. 2; National Park Service, Civilian Conservation Corps Program of the Department of the Interior, March 1933 to June 30, 1943 by Conrad Wirth (Washington: GPO, 1944) pp. 10-11; and Minutes of the Advisory Council for Emergency Conservation Work, June 27, 1933, RG 35, NA, p. 4.

Another charge leveled at the ECW program in the Park Service was that appointments to nontechnical positions and some promotions were based on political affiliation rather than on merit. The official policy was not to give job applicants more consideration because of their personal political affiliations, but this policy was not always adhered to in some places, such as Acadia National Park and Shenandoah National Park. In both parks individuals apparently gained employment because of their Democratic party affiliation, although such incidents remained isolated. Charges of political manipulation were made at various times during the existence of the program. These abuses do not appear to have been widespread, however.[43]

In the second year of the ECW program, people were still fearful that a camp near their town would be harmful. The citizens of Luray, Virginia, expressed deep concern when it was announced that a Park Service camp was to be located in Thornton Gap. They argued that the camp location would pollute the local drinking water and that the enrollees would be a "social menace" to the community. But this did not deter the Park Service from locating a camp in the vicinity.[44]

In 1933 and 1934 the Park Service opened the camps to public inspection and encouraged visitors to look them over. To gain further community support, district officials, camp inspectors, camp officials, and park officials were encouraged to speak and show films before the Chambers of Commerce, as well as the Rotary, Kiwanis, and other civic organizations. These talks were to emphasize the beneficial aspects of the ECW to the parks and local community.[45]

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43. Bryant to Lassiter, October 20, 1934, RG 79, NA; Demaray to Dorr, March 27, 1934, RG 79, NA; Austin T. Haws, "Looking Ahead with the CCC," American Forests 41(May 1935):214; Graves to Secretary of the Department of the Interior, October 8, 1934, RG 79, NA; and "Colorado CWA Men Ousted by Hopkins," The New York Times, January 30, 1934, p. 4.

44. Newspaper clipping from Washington Post, September 17, 1934, RG 79, NA, no page; and Fechner to Cammerer, October 5, 1934, RG 79, NA.

45. Emergency Conservation Work Press Release, May 23, 1934, RG 79, NA; and Evison to District Officers, April 17, 1934, RG 79, NA.

During 1934 new problems arose as "confidence men" used the ECW for their own purposes. For example, in Jersey City, New Jersey, a man using the name of Sergeant Major Barnes claimed to represent the Park Service and collected money from families of ECW workers on the pretense that their son or relative was failing in health. He promised to use the money to ship the boy home with an honorable discharge, a pocketful of money, and a job. None of this was true, and Major Barnes disappeared after receiving the money. Park Service authorities alerted the public when these frauds became known.[46]

In November 1934, 250 ECW workers rebelled while being moved from Maine to camps in Maryland and Virginia. The enrollees were under the impression that they would not be transferred from Maine. While en route they beat their officers, locked them in a baggage car, and took over the train. The transfer proceeded without further incident after 150 policemen appeared on the scene. Objections to being transferred from summer to winter camps were rare.[47]

When the hearings were held on the 1933 Federal Emergency Relief Act, fears were voiced by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and others that any civilian conservation corps would spread militarism and fascism throughout the country and reduce the wages of forest workers. These charges particularly disturbed government officials who administered the program. Assistant Director Wirth became concerned when he found ECW youths on duty at the entrance stations of the Skyline Drive clicking their heels, standing at attention, and saluting when cars passed. ECW camp officials were instructed that the youths were to be courteous, but were not to maintain a military deportment. The Park Service also scheduled work projects that did not compete with jobs being done by local woodsmen.[48]

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46. Department of the Interior Press Release, March 31, 1934, RG 79, NA.

47. "CCC Boys Beat Officers," The New York Times, November 7, 1934, p. 30.

48. Taylor to Lassiter, September 24, 1934, RG 79, NA.

During the next several years, problems arose over the abuse of alcoholic beverages in camps, vandalism to national parks and monuments by enrollees, mismanagement of program funding, and general unrest in the camps. The most serious incident occurred when five CCC camps in Shenandoah National Park revolted in November 1937. More than 100 enrollees in these camps refused to work and were dismissed. The incident received widespread publicity in the Washington papers and Director Fechner ordered an inquiry. The investigation revealed many causes for the unrest. Southern and northern enrollees with completely different backgrounds and outlooks clashed repeatedly. A number of the recruits from urban centers had difficulty adapting to the rural environment. Other enrollees were sons of coal miners and viewed striking as a natural way of achieving redress of grievances. These factors coalesced in mutiny. Yet this was an isolated incident, and the vast majority of CCC camps in NPS areas solved problems in less dramatic fashion.[49]

Black Enrollment

Another problem area was the treatment of racial minorities. In the early depression years jobs that had traditionally gone to blacks were taken by whites, leaving higher unemployment among black youths. The first ECW bulletins to state selection agents directed that no discrimination because of race, color, or creed would be allowed. Still, within the first few weeks of the ECW, Director Fechner let it be known that black enrollment

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49. Wirth to all Regional Officers, December 16, 1935, RG 79, NA; Strong to Cammerer, November 4, 1936, RG 35, NA; Wirth to Field Officers, June 25, 1936, RG 79, NA; White to Boulen, May 20, 1936, RG 79, NA; Carlos C. Campbell, Birth of a National Park in the Great Smoky Mountains (University of Tennessee Press: Knoxville, 1960) pp. 125-126; Michael Frome, Strangers in High Places: The Story of the Great Smoky Mountains (University of Tennessee Press: Knoxville, 1966), p. 222; Dube to Evison, October 14, 1937, RG 79, NA; Libbey to Director, NPS, August 31, 1937, RG 79, NA; The New York Times, August 6, 1936, p. 13; Ovid Butler, "Misrepresenting the CCC," American Forests 52(September 1936):413; and Salmond, p. 186.

would compose no more than 10 percent of the total enrollment in the program because blacks constituted roughly that portion of the total U.S. population.[50]

When the program began, blacks were mostly placed in segregated camps under the supervision of white officers and foremen. As difficult as it was to place white camps near communities, the problem was greatly magnified when establishing black camps. The solution was to locate black camps on federally owned land far away from hostile population centers. This policy resulted in a proportionately larger number of black camps being placed in NPS areas.[51]

Despite the apprehension of local communities, black camps were established at Gettysburg National Military Park, Colonial National Monument, Shiloh National Military Park, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Shenandoah National Park, and other NPS areas. Over the years, the superintendents of these parks expressed pleasure with the work accomplished by the black enrollees, and the hostility in the local communities gradually subsided.[52]

By 1935 the Park Service was being asked by black organizations to select blacks for project supervisor and foreman positions. Director

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50. Johnson, pp. 142-144; Salmond, pp. 88, 96-97; and U.S. Department of Labor, National Emergency Conservation Work: What It Is--How It Operates (Washington: GPO, 1933), p. 4.

51. Johnson, pp. 154-155; "Eight Years of CCC Operations, 1933-1941," Monthly Labor Review 52(June 1941):1412; Salmond, pp. 88-92, 96; Robert F. Hunter, "Virginia and the New Deal," in The New Deal: The State Level, vol. 2, ed. Braemen, Bremner, and Brody (Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1975), p. 127; and, Raymond Walters, "The New Deal and the Negro," in The New Deal: The National Level, vol. 1, ed. Braeman, Bremner, and Brody (Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1975), pp. 191-192.

52. Minutes of the Advisory Council for Emergency Conservation Work, June 10, 1933, RG 35, NA, p. 7; Superintendent's Annual Report for Gettysburg National Military Park for Year Ending September 30, 1934, September 30, 1934, RG 79, NA; Emergency Conservation Work Press Release, December 8, 1933, RG 79, NA; Johnson, p. 173; and Salmond, pp. 95-96.

Fechner introduced this matter in an ECW advisory council meeting, but representatives of the Army and the Park Service urged him to continue his policy of segregation. They further suggested that blacks should always be under white supervision. Fechner had found that in some areas under NPS supervision, communities were promised that only white camps would be assigned there. He directed the Park Service to correct this misconception immediately and to notify such communities that they were to accept whatever company was assigned. Fechner later ruled that blacks were to be enrolled only to replace blacks that had left the ECW. In 1935 President Roosevelt issued an executive order instructing that blacks be given official positions in the ECW.[53]

The War Department and the Park Service moved slowly to implement the president's directive in forming an all-black company (including officers and supervisors). It was decided that the black company in Gettysburg National Military Park be established as a model all-black camp. That camp would then be evaluated to see the feasibility of placing other camps under black supervision. Full conversion from white to black supervisors was completed in 1940 when the last white supervisors at Gettysburg National Military Park were replaced by black foremen. The project superintendent, three graduate engineers designing park CCC projects, the camp commander and his staff all were black. Using black enrollees under black supervision was deemed successful by the park superintendent and the Army. The only other all-black company under the jurisdiction of the Park Service was established in 1937 at Elmira, New York, as part of the state parks program.[54]

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53. Johnson, pp. 147, 159; Fechner to Cammerer, July 25, 1935, RG 35, NA; Cammerer to Fechner, April 24, 1935, RG 35, NA; Minutes of the Advisory Council for Emergency Conservation Work, September 9, 1935, RG 35, NA, pp. 15-16; Merriam to Regional Officers, August 1, 1935, RG 79, NA; Tolson to All Field Officers, July 31, 1935, RG 35, NA; Salmond, pp. 98-99; and Federal Security Agency, The Civilian Conservation Corps and Colored Youth (Washington: GPO, 1940), p. 4.

54. Federal Security Agency, The Civilian Conservation Corps and Colored Youth, pp. 1-5; Superintendent's Annual Report for Gettysburg National Military Park for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1940, RG 79, NA; and Johnson, pp. 167-168.

During 1936 the War Department decided to move black camps from the mountainous areas of Virginia to the Tidewater region. Many of the camps were administered by the Park Service, and the move created a number of problems. Local communities expressed concern about bringing in blacks as did some park superintendents. The superintendent of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Battlefields Memorial National Military Park complained that continuation of the park's historical education program was impossible using black enrollees because of the hostility of local whites toward blacks. In Mammoth Cave National Park a black camp was scheduled to be relocated from one area of the park to another. Local opposition to this move was so strong that the camp was moved to Ft. Knox, leaving Mammoth Cave National Park with two less camps and unable to accomplish planned work.[55]

As the CCC faced reductions in 1937 and 1938, Director Fechner decided to reduce black camps in proportion to white camps and to locate all-black camps on national park and national forest lands. Meanwhile black organizations and newspapers kept pressure on the administration to integrate the camps. Moving black camps into areas formerly occupied by white camps led to protests by white communities in Oklahoma, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, and North Carolina. Once the black camps were in place, they usually were accepted by the community and carried out the work program admirably. Yet in the South it proved difficult to use blacks in any public contact work, such as guiding tours or fee collection.[56]

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55. Johnson, p. 167; Smith to Russell, ca. 1936, RG 79, NA; Spalding to Regional Office, Region No. 1, September 10, 1936, RG 79, NA; and Superintendent's Monthly Report for Mammoth Cave National Park, ca. 1936, RG 79, NA.

56. Fechner to Wirth, November 16, 1937, RG 79, NA; Evison to Smith, October 28, 1937, RG 79, NA; McColm to Director NPS, August 13, 1938, RG 79, NA; Salmond, p. 189; Minutes of the Advisory Council for the Civilian Conservation Corps, August 29, 1938, RG 35, NA, pp. 1-4; Superintendent's Annual Report for Gettysburg National Military Park for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1938, July 22, 1938, RG 79, NA; Savannah Chamber of Commerce to Director National Park Service, June 3, 1938, RG 79, NA; Evison to Smith, August 3, 1938, RG 79, NA; Superintendent's Monthly Report for Mammoth Cave National Park for December 1937, January 8, 1938, RG 79, NA; Roberts to Director National Park Service, July 19, 1938, RG 79, NA; Smith to Russell, August 5, 1938, RG 79, NA; and Roberts to Director National Park Service, July 25, 1938, RG 79, NA.

Pressure by black groups mounted in 1939 to integrate CCC camps. The Park Service attitude toward racial segregation was that state laws and local customs would be followed in the matter of segregation. Thus, the southern camps remained segregated while some of the northern camps were integrated. During the year a racial crisis arose at Sequoia National Park, California, when fights broke out between white and black camps. The park superintendent claimed that mixing whites and blacks on fire lines created situations that could only lead to further racial incidents. He recommended that the black enrollees be transferred to areas where they would not come into contact with white enrollees. Instead Park Service officials kept the black CCC camp in Sequoia, and no further incidents occurred.[57]

By 1940, 300,000 black youths and 30,000 black veterans had served in the CCC in 43 states. In the final years of the CCC the number of black camps continued to decrease. The major difficulty continued to be the placement of a black CCC company, particularly when it replaced white companies.[58] As Congress debated the termination of the CCC, the black press rallied behind the program's continuation. The black-oriented newspaper The Pittsburg Courier commented:

> However, the closing of the camps at this time will work the greatest hardship on Negro youths who have been in the camps acquiring additional training and who had planned to enroll in these camps for the allotted time until they were old enough to serve in the armed forces.
>
> The unwillingness of white industry to hire Negro youth accounts for the large number of colored still in the CCC.[59]

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57. Demaray to Cammerer, March 25, 1939, RG 79, NA; Scoyen to Regional Director, July 10, 1939, RG 79, NA; Scoyen to Regional Director, July 31, 1939, RG 79, NA; and Scoyen to Regional Director, March 21, 1940, RG 79, NA.

58. Burlew to Humphrey, January 6, 1941, RG 79, NA; Gurney to Regional Director, Region One, July 8, 1940, RG 79, NA; Tilleson to Director, March 14, 1940, RG 79, NA; Federal Security Agency, The Civilian Conservation Corps and Colored Youth, pp. 1-5; Superintendent's Annual Report for Gettysburg National Military Park for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1940, September 28, 1940, RG 79, NA; and National Park Service Press Release, ca. 1942, RG 79, NA.

59. "CCC End Affects Negroes," The Pittsburg Courier, June 13, 1942, p. 18.

CHAPTER 4: CONTRIBUTIONS

The CCC program presented a number of new opportunities for the Park Service in park conservation and development. CCC contributions in national and state parks were many and varied.

FIRE FIGHTING

When the ECW was established in 1933, the greatest threat to the parks was forest fires. Prior to that time the National Park Service had lacked sufficient fire-fighting personnel to contain fires and had been unable to fully implement fire protection programs within the parks. During the first year of ECW operation, enrollees began constructing firebreaks, removing deadwood, conducting other fire prevention activities, and erecting telephone lines in parks. These measures were credited for reducing forest fire losses by a total of 1,600 acres in the first nine months of 1933.[1]

On August 17, 1933, Director Fechner set a precedent for using ECW workers in local and national emergencies when he authorized ECW units to fight fires in Craig, Montana.[2] The following year refinements were made to fire-fighting programs, with specific groups of enrollees selected for fire protection training. In Glacier National Park each of the camps had a "flying squad" of 15 men and a fully equipped light truck ready for instant response in case of fire. This first crew was backed up by a 100-man squad in case the fire could not be contained by the "flying

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1. "Praises CCC Work in National Park," The New York Times, November 29, 1935, p. 36; and Emergency Conservation Work Press Release, October 23, 1933, RG 79, NA. In Glacier National Park in 1933 the ECW cleared fire-burned areas to encourage new growth. Albright to Fechner, July 8, 1933, RG 35, NA.

2. Emergency Conservation Work Press Release, October 23, 1933, RG 79, NA.

squads." Other parks had their own fire protection plans and training measures that utilized the ECW enrollees in combating forest fires.[3]

During 1935 the NPS Branch of Forestry began to publish circulars on various aspects of fire fighting and forest conservation to provide guidance on these matters to ECW supervisors. In an effort to improve administration of the fire protection program, Director Cammerer assigned a fire protection engineer to the branch to better coordinate the fire hazard reduction program and implement safety regulations and measures for the protection and prevention of accidents among the enrollees. The camps not only suppressed fires on NPS lands, but cooperated with federal and state officials in suppressing fires on lands adjacent to NPS areas.[4]

A major change in training for the fire-fighting program occurred in 1936 when the Branch of Forestry requested that the ECW regional offices send a detailed description of each of the parks' fire-fighting program to the Washington Office so that it could be evaluated and a more effective training program developed. At Gettysburg National Military Park, the park conducted a fire class with the enrollees at Great Smoky Mountains National Park before the fire season. After the training, one camp in the park was designated to maintain the fire-fighting apparatus. In this camp enrollees were taught to operate the fire engine and act as hosemen. Yosemite, Yellowstone, Glacier, and Sequoia national parks gave fire suppression training to all enrollees, but designated small groups of up to 15 men as the primary fire-fighting teams. These small groups would be sent first; if they failed to suppress the fire, other enrollees would be called. The most spectacular fire fighting activity in 1936 occurred

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3. Emergency Conservation Work Press Release, May 23, 1934, RG 79, NA; and Emergency Conservation Work Press Release, October 5, 1934, RG 79, NA.

4. Forestry Circular 1, March 25, 1935, RG 79, NA; Demaray to Fechner, March 16, 1935, RG 35, NA, p. 5; and U.S. Department of the Interior, Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1935 (Washington: GPO, 1935), p. 40.

at Isle Royale, where 1,600 ECW youths were credited with saving part of the island's timber from a fire that destroyed more than 33,000 acres.[5]

The Isle Royale fire prompted changes in the Park Service fire prevention program in 1937. Each CCC camp was to have one day of fire-fighting training every month of the fire season, with one man from each camp selected to be responsible for all phases of fire protection training. The increased training for the fire protection program was directly attributed to a sharp reduction in acreage burned in national parks. In the period from January 1 through September 30, 1937, the acreage burned in national park areas amounted to 90 percent less than for the same period in 1936.[6] In 1937 the CCC continued doing tree conservation work, fire fighting, and fire prevention work. These projects were funded almost entirely with CCC funds. The most dramatic fire-fighting incident that year was on the eastern boundary of Yellowstone National Park in the Shoshone National Forest. Forest Service enrollees were assisted by 125 NPS enrollees from Yellowstone National Park in fighting the blaze. The Blackwater Canyon fire resulted in 15 men being burned to death and another 40 being taken to the hospital. While none of these were NPS

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5. Coffman to National Park Superintendents and Custodians, August 3, 1936, RG 79, NA; McConaghie to Coffman, August 13, 1936, RG 79, NA; Superintendent Yosemite National Park to Director, National Park Service, August 17, 1936, RG 79, NA; Rogers to Director, National Park Service, August 17, 1936, RG 79, NA; Vincent to Coffman, August 22, 1936, RG 79, NA; White to Coffman, September 15, 1936, RG 79, NA; and "CCC Saved Isle Royal Timber," The New York Times, September 14, 1936, p. 29.

6. Cammerer to Field Officers, March 10, 1937, RG 79, NA; Civilian Conservation Corps Press Release, July 21, 1937, RG 79, NA; Weekly Report for the Department of the Interior to the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, September 16, 1937, RG 35, NA; and "Forest Fire Cut Laid to CCC," The New York Times, October 26, 1937, p. 46.

enrollees, the incident caused the superintendent of Yellowstone to request that CCC enrollees be given even more extensive fire-fighting training.[7]

Partly because of the Blackwater Canyon fire, the fire-fighting training program was intensified during 1938, with fire-fighting schools established on a nationwide basis. The CCC enrollees learned fire-fighting methods and techniques, proper use of fire-fighting implements, and personal safety and discipline on the fire line. These training schools were held jointly, when feasible, between the Park Service and the Forest Service, first in the south and later in eastern, midwestern, and western park areas.[8]

The Park Service's dependency on the CCC and its funds was evident in the fire protection and other forest preservation programs. In both these areas the Park Service received regular appropriations, but these funds, in most cases, were not even enough to maintain essential services, and CCC funds were used to supplement and expand these programs. After 1939, as a result of continuing CCC program reductions and redirection to national defense programs, the National Park Service faced austerity and was forced to dramatically reduce park programs.[9]

INSECT AND FUNGUS CONTROL

The year before the enactment of the ECW legislation in 1933, Director Albright had asked the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee

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7. U.S. Department of the Interior, "The National Park Service," by Arno Cammerer, in Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1937, pp. 41-43, 52; Superintendents Conference, January 17-22, 1938, RG 79, NA; p. 98-100; and Erle Kauffman, "Death in Blackwater Canyon," American Forests 43 (November 1937):534, 558.

8. "Forest Fire Methods for CCC," American Forests 44(September 1938):424.

9. U.S. Department of the Interior, Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1939 (Washington: GPO, 1939), pp. 273-274, 296.

for emergency funding of up to $5 million for a five-year program to combat various species of pine beetles in Yellowstone, Yosemite, Sequoia, and other western parks, which threatened the destruction of the various pines. He felt that even this measure might not be sufficient to save the trees. Another menace to the forests in the western parks was the white-pine blister rust coming into the United States from Canada.[10]

Infestations of mountain pine and bark beetles were brought under control by ECW workers at Sequoia National Park, Crater Lake National Monument, and portions of Yosemite National Park in 1933. At Yosemite, however, the superintendent opposed the Ribes eradication program as a means of controlling white-pine blister rust. He believed that the removal of currant and gooseberry bushes might eventually do more harm than good to the park's ecosystem, and he wanted research conducted on the interrelationship between these shrubs and other plants and wildlife in the forest. In other parks, the Ribes eradication program continued as the major way to halt the spread of blister rust.[11]

During 1936 a specially authorized tree-preservation crew was established to travel in eastern historical and military parks, monuments, and cemeteries doing pruning, spraying, feeding, and other conservation work. The NPS officials had the ECW enrollees carry out the bulk of insect control projects because no other funds had been appropriated for insect control since the program began. At Morristown National Historical Park, the Park Service instituted an experiment where an autogiro was used to spray trees with insecticide in forested areas. Due to lack of

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10. U.S. Department of the Interior, "The National Park Service, Summary of the Director's Report," in Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1932 (Washington: GPO, 1932), p. 111.

11. U.S. Department of the Interior, "Office of National Parks, Buildings and Reservations," by Arno B. Cammerer, in Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1933 (Washington: GPO, 1933), pp. 157, 180; and Superintendent Yosemite National Park to Director of the National Park Service, June 6, 1934, RG 95, NA.

sufficient funding, the itinerant tree preservation crew that had worked throughout the eastern states was discontinued in 1937.[12]

In 1939 the blister rust control program was reduced due to lack of CCC funds, despite the fact that after six years of effort on both the east and west coasts the pine forests of the national parks remained threatened by the disease. Park Service Director Cammerer stated that he still considered blister rust disease the second greatest forest protection problem.[13]

RESOURCE CONSERVATION VS. PARK DEVELOPMENT

During the first year's administration of the state parks program, Park Service officials found that the newly appointed state park officials were permitting development in state and county parks that the Park Service saw as intrusive on park resources and difficult to maintain. In addition, states submitted proposals for expensive accommodations and extensive road construction projects to the NPS. The Park Service believed that these plans could have detrimental impacts upon the wildlife and natural features of the park and so many of these proposals were turned down. The NPS state park officials were warned that if they continued making these types of proposals their camps would be relocated.[14]

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12. General 0-204-0, Forestry Commission, RG 79, NA, pp. 5, 9-11; Department of the Interior Press Release, May 6, 1936, RG 79, NA; Statement of Arno B. Cammerer, Director of National Park Service to the House of Representatives Select Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources, ca. 1938, RG 79, NA, p. 3; U.S. Department of the Interior, "The National Park Service," by Arno Cammerer, in Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1936, (Washington: GPO, 1936) pp. 117-118, 131; "Wildlife Work Under E.C.W. in the National Parks and Monuments," RG 79, NA, pp. 21-22, 32-34; and U.S. Department of the Interior, Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1938 (Washington: GPO, 1938), p. 19.

13. Department of the Interior Press Release, April 18, 1939, RG 79, NA.

14. Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, p. 113.

In May 1933 Director Albright issued a warning to the superintendents and state park officials that the ECW work should keep certain restrictions in mind. The removal of underbrush and ground cover should be done only to the extent that the habitat of small birds and mammals was not destroyed. Also, no exotic vegetation was to be introduced in the parks and no artificial landscaping was to be done in natural areas. Director Albright further stressed that any fire truck roads or trails should not be built if these actions would damage wilderness areas. He admitted that the emergency conservation work could prove harmful to wildlife and suggested that if the park officials had any questions on the matter they should contact the NPS Wildlife Division for guidance.[15]

In the first year of the ECW program, truck trails were constructed to provide access to park areas in case of fire. After the original trails were constructed, the standards were changed, resulting in improvements to the trails to the point that primitive areas were being opened to general visitation. Director Cammerer was concerned enough about the potential overdevelopment of park areas that he disapproved five major trail projects in the summer of 1934. In this regard, Cammerer had received a number of complaints concerning road development at Acadia National Park and ordered an investigation of the matter.[16]

Director Fechner maintained that the ECW had no damaging effects on parks and forests. During a 1935 radio broadcast, he explained:

> There is something I would like to stress and that is that on every project in which the CCC is engaged, the greatest of care has been exercised to prevent any injury to the scenic

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15. Glimpses of National Parks, p. 12; and Albright to Field Officers, June 7, 1933, RG 79, NA.

16. Conference of Superintendents and Field Officers, November 19-23, 1934, RG 79, NA, pp. 29-30, 273, 315-316; and Peterson to Breeze, January 18, 1934, RG 79, NA.

> beauty of the national and State parks and monuments. Native materials only have been used in the planting of trees and shrubs and natural conditions have been maintained so far as consistent with the use of the developed areas.[17]

Not everyone was as confident as Director Fechner that the ECW preserved the natural environment. In an address to the National Park Service Conference of State Park Authorities, Secretary of the Interior Ickes stressed the need to preserve the natural scenery and wilderness in park areas and voiced concern over park overdevelopment. He commented:

> The recreational needs of the country are one of the major problems of the country. It seems to me there is a clear distinction between what we are trying to do and ought to do in our National Parks and what we ought to do in at least the State and local parks.
>
> As Mr. Cammerer so well said, our National Parks, so far as possible, ought to be kept in their natural state. There were inferences in his remarks which perhaps you did not get. I am not in favor of building any more roads in the National Parks than we have to build; I am not in favor of doing anything along the lines of so-called improvements that we do not have to do. This is an automobile age. But I do not have a great deal of patience with people whose idea of enjoying nature is dashing along the hard road at fifty or sixty miles an hour. I am not willing that our beautiful areas should be opened up to people who are either too old to walk, as I am, or too lazy to walk, as a great many young people are who ought to be ashamed of themselves. I do not happen to favor the scarring of the wonderful mountainside just so that we can say we have a skyline drive. It sounds poetical, but it may be creating a natural atrocity.
>
> Mr. Cammerer is quite right. I would not agree to put in a lake where there should not be a lake, merely to have a lake. An artificial lake is not a lake, after all. It is all right in a State park. But that is a different sort of thing. It is out of place in a wilderness area. So long as I am Secretary of the Interior and have anything to say about the parks, I am going

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17. Radio Address by Robert Fechner, John D. Coffman, and Conrad L. Wirth, April 6, 1935, RG 35, NA, p. 10.

> to use all of the influence I have to keep parks just as far as possible in their natural state.
>
> Your State Parks are a different problem. They are more recreational than wilderness areas. Some of them, especially those that are near big areas of population, ought to be available for people who need exercise and recreation. . . .
>
> As to our State Parks, I think they are doing a great deal for recreation in keeping people outdoors who live in crowded areas. I think if they are near centers of population they ought to be largely recreational.[18]

Before the address by Secretary Ickes, Director Cammerer had emphasized that in Park Service areas the creation of lakes and other landscape modifications should only be done when research proved that these features were at one time part of the natural scene. Cammerer further pointed out that the cleanup of park areas should only be done to the extent that adequate ground cover for birds and wildlife remained undisturbed. The Department of the Interior's Manual on Emergency Conservation Work stated that native species of plants were to be used--except for lawns, military parks, and cemeteries where exotic grass seed was acceptable. Exotic plants were not to be used for erosion control except when already present or when special permission was obtained from the Washington Office. Adhering to this policy at Yosemite and Sequoia national parks, revegetation was done by sowing seeds of native flowers along roads and by transplanting small plants of native species. That same year, however, work at New Found Gap in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park included the construction of formal flower beds by the parking areas and a man-made entrance to the proposed Mammoth Cave National Park.[19]

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18. Address of Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes to the National Park Service Conference of State Park Authorities, Washington, D.C., February 25, 1935, RG 79, NA, pp. 15-16.

19. National Park Service Conference of State Park Authorities, Washington, D.C., February 25, 1935, RG 79, NA, pp. 11, 35; U.S. Department of the Interior, A Manual on Emergency Conservation Work, p. 3; Emergency Conservation Work Press Release, May 17, 1935, RG 79, NA; and Bryant to NPS Director, October 11, 1935, RG 79, NA.

In 1936 Leonard Wing charged, in the American Forests magazine, that the ECW work in the forests and parklands endangered wildlife. He found that in woodland areas the "cleanup" program had removed necessary forage. He also believed that the revegetation program could introduce species that might be harmful to wildlife. Although the Park Service never formally commented on these charges, some superintendents believed that the technical staff who supervised ECW work should be better trained in conservation measures and that the ECW program was leading to park overdevelopment.[20]

In 1938 Ovid Butler, secretary of the American Forestry Association, expressed concern to CCC Director Fechner that the activities undertaken were much more diverse than just the conservation of natural resources. Butler advocated that the CCC program return to concentrating on strict conservation measures. These same concerns were expressed by Park Service officials and resulted in a reemphasis of the NPS policy of not introducing anything artificial into natural areas and carefully monitoring CCC projects to prevent park overdevelopment. Despite these good intentions, as the CCC program was being reduced in 1939 the Park Service found it increasingly difficult even to carry out conservation programs.[21]

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

The rapid growth of the ECW program during its early years posed a number of problems for Park Service superintendents. They believed

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20. Leonard William Wing, "Naturalize the Forest for Wildlife," American Forests 42(January 1936):293; National Park Superintendents, Regional Officers of State Parks Division and Emergency Conservation Work Conference, January 25, 1936, RG 79, NA; "Wildlife Work under E.C.W. in the National Parks and Monuments," RG 79, NA, p. 40; and Report of Superintendents Conference, January 23-24, 1936, RG 79, NA, pp. 24-25.

21. "CCC Needs Clearer Policy on Conservation," American Forests 44(May 1938):224; Superintendents Conference, January 17-22, 1938, RG 79, NA, p. 50; National Park Service, Procedure Manual for the Civilian Conservation Corps (Washington: GPO, 1939), p. 5; and Demaray to Troy, February 25, 1939, RG 79, NA.

that the Park Service did not have enough experienced technicians to effectively monitor the work, and thus protect wildlife and avoid undue disturbance of the natural scene. Even with experienced technicians, unforeseen problems could arise.[22]

The very size and the scope of the ECW work added to the difficulty of properly protecting the pristine nature of some park lands. Park Service Wildlife Division technicians, project supervisors, and superintendents would sometimes disagree on the impact that a project would have on park wildlife. In these cases, the matter would be referred to the Washington Office for resolution, but while the issue was being decided, work would continue in the parks, sometimes resulting in damage to the natural environment. At other times, ECW work would be undertaken without any consultation with park naturalists as to what effect the work would have on the park's natural environment. These problems continued throughout the period of ECW/CCC work.[23]

During 1934 the conservation work program increased. More landscaping was done in park areas. In Lassen Volcanic National Park this consisted of seeding and sodding, constructing trails around the park's volcanic peak, removing old buildings, and maintaining roads. Also, work began on wildlife investigations and conservation programs. The Park Service in August of 1934 began using ECW funds to hire people with technical backgrounds to conduct scientific investigations and supervise ECW projects involving conservation.[24]

In 1935 the Wildlife Division, to keep up with the increased demand for their services, hired 24 biologists, foresters, geologists, and natural

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22. Conference of Superintendents and Field Officers, November 19-23, 1934, RG 79, NA, pp. 29-30, 273, 315-316.

23. Ibid., pp. 45, 298.

24. Emergency Conservation Work Press Release, August 23, 1935, RG 79, NA; and "Praises CCC work in National Park," The New York Times, November 29, 1935, p. 36.

science specialists as temporary ECW employees. To carry out the work of the Wildlife Division more efficiently, the country was divided into east and west regions with the western divisional boundary formed by the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana. The western region was further divided into three subregions--the Pacific Northwest, the Pacific Coast area, and the Southwest. From the commencement of the ECW program until the end of 1935, this enlarged staff undertook studies in Mesa Verde, Yosemite, Crater Lake, Mount Rainier, Glacier, Yellowstone, Grand Teton, Rocky Mountain, Wind Cave, Great Smoky Mountains, Mammoth Cave, Shenandoah, and Grand Canyon national parks, and Lava Beds, Death Valley, and Mount Olympus national monuments. The work ranged from constructing vegetation maps to various biological studies of birds, fish, and mammals.[25]

In 1935 the Washington Office permanent staff expressed concern over the quality of work being produced by the newly hired ECW technicians. In an attempt to improve supervision and quality control, Conrad Wirth directed that all correspondence of the new staff members be reviewed by supervisory personnel. Further, those ECW technicians in field areas were required to send in monthly reports on their work. These reports were to be sent to Washington where they would be given to appropriate professionals to evaluate.[26]

During 1936 the Wildlife Division had 23 people working on ECW projects. Also in 1936, 21 geologists were hired (using ECW funds) to develop preservation programs for geological features in national parks and monuments, prepare interpretive material, select trail locations, furnish technical advice concerning engineering geology, and perform geological

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25. "Wildlife Work Under E.C.W. in the National Parks and Monuments," RG 79, NA, pp. 20-30; and Weekly Report for the Department of the Interior to the Director of Emergency Conservation Work, February 28, 1935, RG 35, NA, p. 1.

26. Wirth to Washington Office Technical Staff, August 1, 1935, RG 79, NA, pp. 1, 3-4.

research. The geologists prepared more than 35 geological reports on existing or proposed NPS areas and 284 geological summaries of these areas. This group also provided interpretive and exhibit construction work at Dinosaur National Park, Grand Canyon National Park, and Fossil Cycad National Monument, and established a Park Service policy to prevent overdevelopment of caves.[27] During 1938, the Wildlife Division was forced to curtail its programs and reduce staff by 17 people as part of the nationwide CCC reduction. Later funding reductions caused even greater curtailment of the program.[28]

ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL WORK

The CCC not only had an impact on conservation programs in natural areas, but also played an important role in the development of historical and archeological work. When the ECW began, NPS officials thought primarily of using the enrollees on park development and nature conservation projects. However, in the summer of 1933 the War Department transferred 11 national military parks, 11 national cemeteries, 10 national battlefields, 10 national monuments, three memorials, and two national parks to the Park Service, and this increased the magnitude of work to be accomplished. To staff, maintain, and develop these new areas, the NPS used the various emergency relief programs and funds.[29]

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27. Weekly Report for the Department of the Interior to the Director of the Emergency Conservation Work, October 14, 1936, RG 35, NA; and U.S. Department of the Interior "The National Park Service," by Arno B. Cammerer, in Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1936 (Washington: GPO, 1936), pp. 120-121.

28. Statement of Arno B. Cammerer, Director of National Park Service to the House of Representatives Select Committee on Conservation of Wildlife Resources, ca. 1938, RG 79, NA, p. 6.

29. Harlan D. Unrau and G. Frank Williss, Administrative History: Expansion of the National Park Service in the 1930s (Washington: National Park Service, 1983), p. 66; "The National Park Service," The Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1934 (Washington:

Some park officials were concerned about the ability of ECW workers to accomplish archeological and historical projects, as was the War Department. In a letter to CCC Director Fechner, General Douglas MacArthur commented:

> It must be borne in mind that the development of these parks has for its purpose the restoration of the battle fields and preserving historic locations, monuments and sites of battle. Consequently, such work as is done must be performed with this in view, in order that the trench system and other historic points may not be destroyed but retained in their present condition or restored to the condition they were in at the time of the battle. In other words, the Emergency Conservation Work to be performed must be in accordance with the plan of restoration already determined by the Commissions and approved by the Secretary of War.[30]

Despite these concerns, the Park Service embarked on a bold experiment using ECW funds to hire students with backgrounds in history and archeology to act as technical supervisors and researchers in the park and monument areas. At Morristown National Historical Park, the ECW enrollees began their 1933 work by clearing underbrush and doing fire protection work; then they did historical research to determine chain of ownership and archeological investigation to uncover data for planning historic restoration. Historical technicians were also used as interpretive guides.[31]

In 1934 ECW enrollees were given training in archeology and lectures on history before being put to work on cultural resource projects. In an

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29. (Con't) GPO, 1934), p. 182; and Department of the Interior Press Release, June 7, 1938, RG 79, NA, p. 5. Unrau and Williss, Expansion of the National Park Service in the 1930s, gives a much more detailed discussion of this period in National Park Service history.

30. MacArthur to Fechner, May 10, 1933, RG 407, NA.

31. U.S. Department of the Interior, "The National Park Service," in Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1934 (Washington: GPO, 1934), p. 182; Emergency Conservation Work Press Release, March 28, 1934, RG 79, NA; "CCC Continues Work in Morristown Park," The New York Times, October 21, 1934, sec. 2, p. 14; and Emergency Conservation Work Press Release, August 12, 1934, RG 79, NA.

address to a conference of park superintendents, NPS Chief Historian Verne Chatelain requested that before beginning work in historical areas superintendents consult with the historical technicians and the Washington Office to assure the best protection for the historical/cultural resources. Starting that year the historical technicians also wrote interpretive materials for the parks and planned park development.[32]

Historical and archeological projects were initiated in 1934 in many parks, including Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, Colonial National Monument, Grand Canyon National Park, Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, Petersburg National Battlefield, Shiloh National Military Park, Vicksburg National Military Park, and Morristown National Historical Park. At Grand Canyon National Park the ECW enrollees were trained to do archeological excavations for Indian artifacts. After excavation, these relics were cleaned, restored, and placed on display. In military parks, the enrollees restored rifle-pits, rebuilt earthworks, excavated for relics, and readied these artifacts for display. Battlefields were also restored, and portions of ammunition dumps, soldiers' huts, dummy gun emplacements, and other items of military interest were reconstructed. The NPS policy was that restoration work would be limited to only those structures necessary to show the significance of the park. For example, the reconstruction of an entire fort would not be permitted, whereas portions might be reconstructed. At Colonial National Monument a major archeological excavation project was undertaken to conduct research on Jamestown. So much restoration and reconstruction work was undertaken at Colonial National Monument that a shop was established to make reproductions of colonial furniture and military equipment. Later, this shop constructed replica furnishings for other national and state park

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32. Conference of Superintendents and Field Officers, November 19-23, 1934, RG 79, NA, pp. 302, 437; and Emergency Conservation Work, Suggested Portion of an Article for Mr. Fechner's Signature, ca. 1934, RG 79, NA.

areas. It was hoped that this work would prepare the enrollees for carpentry jobs outside the ECW.[33]

In 1935 ECW Director Fechner praised the archeological work being done by enrollees at Morristown National Historical Park and the underwater archeological work at Colonial National Monument (salvaging two sunken British Revolutionary War frigates in the waters off Yorktown). He further commended the ECW for outstanding erosion control work at Vicksburg National Military Park, which helped preserve the site of Fort Nogales (Fort Hill), many monuments, and the historic battlefield topography. During that year enrollees undertook the reconstruction of historic siege lines at Colonial National Monument. To reduce the cost of maintenance for the reconstruction work, enrollees experimented with concrete made to resemble wood for wooden members of gun platforms and other features.[34]

The increasing historical and archeological program brought on by the transfer of War Department areas to the National Park Service and the need to better administer the cultural resources programs resulted in the formation of the Branch of Historic Sites and Buildings on July 1, 1935. The new branch relied on ECW funds to hire staff and carry out administrative responsibilities. A major concern of the Park Service director was that, with the rapid expansion of the cultural resources program, historical and archeological projects would be undertaken without adequate professional supervision. This situation was partially

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33. Department of the Interior Press Release, June 9, 1938, RG 79, NA, pp. 1-5; Emergency Conservation Work Press Release, August 12, 1934, RG 79, NA; Conference of Superintendents and Field Officers, November 19-23, 1934, RG 79, NA, p. 308; Robert Fechner, "History and Emergency Conservation," ca. 1934, RG 79, NA, pp. 1-5, 7; and Emergency Conservation Work Press Releases, October 9, July 6, July 7, March 28, 1934, and April 9, 1941, RG 79, NA.

34. Radio Address by Robert Fechner, John D. Coffman, and Conrad L. Wirth, April 6, 1935, RG 35, NA, pp. 5-7; ECW, Report of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work From the Period Extending from April, 1933 to June 30, 1935 by Robert Fechner (Washington: GPO, 1935); Byrne, pp. 49, 52; Demaray to Fechner, March 16, 1935, RG 35, NA; and Booth to Superintendent, Colonial National Monument, April 11, 1935, RG 79, NA.

alleviated the next year when only people who passed civil service examinations were given permanent field positions in history and archeology.[35]

In 1937 the CCC was used for numerous reconstruction projects. At Ocmulgee National Monument, the enrollees reconstructed an Indian council chamber in a hollow earthen mound. The "Sunken Road" and "Blood Pond" at Shiloh National Military Park were restored. In July a Navajo Indian CCC mobile unit under the supervision of an archeologist was formed under a joint program by the Park Service and the Indian Service. The unit performed stabilization work on pre-Columbian ruins in Chaco Canyon, Navajo, Tonto, Wupatki, Aztec Ruins, Montezuma Castle, and Gran Quivira national monuments. Also, archeological work was completed at Lake Mead National Recreation Area and Hopewell Village National Historic Site during that year. The CCC restored historic structures at Great Smoky Mountains National Park and Fort Donelson National Military Park. At Gettysburg National Military Park the enrollees tore down 500 miles of modern fencing and replaced it with that more appropriate to the Civil War period. They also reconstructed some of the battle fortifications and 25 miles of stone wall. This work was accomplished in conjunction with the 75th anniversary celebrations of the battle in 1938. Approximately 50 CCC youths were employed to help the historian guides accommodate the crowds expected for the celebration.[36]

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35. National Park Service Conference of State Park Authorities, Washington, D.C., February 25, 1935, RG 79, NA, pp. 35-36; U.S. Department of the Interior, "The National Park Service," by Arno Cammerer, in Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1936 (Washington: GPO, 1936), pp. 114-115; Cammerer to Fechner, April 9, 1935, RG 79, NA; and Department of the Interior Press Release, December 13, 1935, RG 79, NA.

36. Weekly Report for the Department of the Interior to the Director of the Emergency Conservation Work, February 24, 1934, RG 35, NA; Weekly Reports for the Department of the Interior to the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, November 4, 1937, September 16, 1937, and November 24, 1937, RG 35, NA; Weekly Report for the Department of the Interior to the Director of the Emergency Conservation Work, November 11, 1936, RG 35, NA; Weekly Report for the Department of the Interior to the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, November 18, 1937, and October 14, 1937, RG 35, NA; Weekly Report for the Department of the Interior to the Director of the Emergency Conservation

CCC Director Fechner, in a speech to the American Planning and Civic Association in 1938, commented on the cultural resource program in the National Park Service in the following manner:

> Great impetus has also been given to national interest in the preservation and restoration of archeologic monuments and historic areas under the control of the National Park Service by the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Heretofore practically all archeological work was left to private interest and initiative but now some of the most valuable work that is being carried on is being supervised by the National Park Service and the work done by the camps.[37]

During 1938 the CCC camps continued to work on archeological and historical projects in national park areas. With the acquisition of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the Park Service placed two CCC camps to work excavating and cleaning the canal, restoring some of the historical features along the canal, and developing it for public recreation. Park Service officials felt responsible not only for restoration work within park areas, but also for work done outside of their jurisdiction. In 1939 Acting Director Demaray telegraphed the Forest Service that a qualified ethnologist should be provided to supervise work on their totem pole repair and restoration project in Alaska; at a minimum, said Demaray, a photographic record should be made before and after the restoration on each totem pole. And in 1940 the predominantly black camp at Colonial National Historical Park received praise from the Park Service director for its archeological and historical reconstruction at that park.[38]

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36. (Con'd) Work, June 17, 1937, RG 35, NA; Department of the Interior Press Release, June 16, 1938, RG 35, NA; and Civilian Conservation Corps Press Release, November 21, 1938, RG 79, NA.

37. Address by Robert Fechner to American Planning and Civic Association, January 20, 1938, RG 79, NA.

38. U.S. Department of the Interior, Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1939 (Washington: GPO, 1939), p. 275; Superintendents Conference, January 17-22, 1938, RG 79, NA, p. 180; "Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to Form National Recreation Area," American Forests 44(October 1938):469; and Demaray to Troy, February 25, 1939, RG 79, NA.

The next two years saw a reduction in the number of CCC camps and an increasing amount of enrollees' time was devoted to national defense training and work. By 1940 the Navajo mobile unit had been reduced to 10 men, and some thought was given to replacing the Indians with white enrollees. But Park Service officials decided that only Indians could satisfactorily do the stabilization work. Nonetheless, the unit was shortly disbanded. Other archeological and historical projects were continued and new projects were undertaken at Saratoga National Historical Park and Hopewell Village National Historic Site. CCC participation in these archeological and historical projects came to an end shortly after the United States' entry into World War II. The loss of CCC funding made it difficult for many parks to adequately preserve and protect the cultural resources under their care.[39]

During the existence of the CCC the enrollees were used for research, restoration, reconstruction, and interpretation at many park areas. The National Park Service, using ECW/CCC funds, hired technicians to help plan and supervise the cultural resource work. Some of these people ultimately made a career of the National Park Service, thus creating a legacy beyond the material accomplishments of the program. Portions of the historical and archeological work of the CCC within the national parks and state parks have recently come under criticism for being harmful to the park's resources and producing inaccurate reconstructions. Still, the program often produced exemplary work and set precedents for future archeological and historical work.

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39. Assistant Chief, Project Development Division, to Gerner, October 30, 1940, RG 79, NA; Taylor to Acting Director of the National Park Service, June 24, 1940, RG 79, NA; Federal Security Administration, Annual Report of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, Fiscal year Ended June 30, 1940 (Washington: GPO, 1941), p. 46; Superintendents Annual Report for 1941 Fiscal Year for Colonial Historical Park, July 17, 1941, RG 79, NA; and U.S. Department of the Interior, Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1941 (Washington: GPO, 1941), pp. 285-286.

DEVELOPMENT OF RECREATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREAS

The CCC program greatly expanded the role of the National Park Service in the field of recreation. From the start, recreational development had been permitted in state park areas. In the spring of 1933 President Roosevelt authorized the federal government agencies to cooperate with the states in the development of regional recreational areas. In January 1934 Park Service officials held a conference with state park officials to discuss the expansion of recreational facilities in state park areas. This conference helped establish the agenda and regulations for the ECW in state park areas. The NPS became further involved in recreational issues when the president in June 1934 established the National Resource Board and the Park Service was assigned the task of assembling information on recreational needs for the entire country. The results of this research were to be used in establishing recreational demonstration areas--submarginal lands purchased with Federal Emergency Relief Administration funds and developed by the ECW under the direction of the National Park Service. In 1935 the recreational needs studies were completed in 48 states, and work had begun on 58 projects involving 827,120 acres.[40]

On April 30, 1935, President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 7028 which transferred the land purchase authority from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to the Department of Agriculture's Resettlement Administration. As part of this arrangement, the recreational demonstration lands were to be acquired by the Resettlement Administration and developed by the Park Service. The majority of these areas were to become state, county, or city parks, with a few considered for retention by the federal government. The philosophy behind the recreational demonstration projects was to provide outdoor recreation for low-income groups. An attempt was made to locate the areas near urban centers; however, a small number of projects were designed to extend

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40. National Park Service Press Release, January 20, 1934, RG 79, NA; Walters to McNary, October 31, 1934, RG 79, NA; and Wirth, "Parks for the Millions," American Forests 43(November 1936):505, 531.

Park Service areas such as Acadia National Park, Shenandoah National Park, Kings Mountain National Military Park, Badlands National Monument, White Sands National Monument, and Blue Ridge Parkway.[41]

On August 1, 1936, the National Park Service assumed complete responsibility from the Resettlement Administration for the development of recreational demonstration areas. The Department of the Interior next sought permission to assume land acquisition authority, which was granted by executive order on November 14, 1936. These recreational demonstration areas included development at Big Bend and Cape Hatteras state parks, which became Big Bend National Park and Cape Hatteras National Seashore. The National Park Service and Bureau of Reclamation cooperated on recreation development projects behind Boulder Dam, which later became Lake Mead National Recreation Area.[42]

The work involved in recreational demonstration areas included conservation of water, soil, forests, and wildlife resources, and creation of public recreational facilities such as roads, trails, dams, cabins, park structures, swimming pools, and picnicking and camping facilities. In Sequoia, Yosemite, Mount Rainier, General Grant, Rocky Mountain, Crater Lake, and Lassen Volcanic national parks, the CCC helped to start and develop winter sports facilities.[43]

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41. Weekly Report for the Department of the Interior to the Director of the Emergency Conservation Work, November 27, 1936, RG 35, NA; "The National Park Service," by Arno Cammerer, in Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1936, p. 104; and Department of the Interior Press Releases, May 15, 1937, March 9, 1937, February 9, 1938, and November 10, 1936, RG 79, NA.

42. Merriam to Branch of Planning, ca. 1935, RG 79, NA; Wirth to Hogan, February 16, 1935, RG 79, NA; Demaray to Washington Office, August 7, 1936, RG 79, NA; U.S. Department of the Interior, "The National Park Service," by Arno B. Cammerer, in Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1937 (Washington: GPO, 1937), pp. 38-39; Department of the Interior Press Release, October 22, 1937, RG 79, NA; Demaray to Superintendent, Yosemite National Park, January 19, 1937, RG 79, NA; Wirth to Regional Officers and Project Managers, December 23, 1935, RG 79, NA; and U.S. Department of the Interior, "The National Park Service," by Arno B. Cammerer, in Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1936, p. 101.

43. Department of the Interior Press Release, December 13, 1935, RG 79, NA; ECW Press Release, August 23, 1935, RG 79, NA; and Demaray to Washington Office, August 7, 1936, RG 79, NA.

Recreation work in NPS areas continued in 1937. In the western parks the CCC worked on ski jumps, ski trails, ski runs, ice skating rinks, and toboggan runs; in eastern parks, campsites for trailers were opened in such places as Shenandoah National Park. The main thrust of recreational development was done in state parks and recreational demonstration areas.

By 1938 one of the more unusual recreational projects was underway at Lake Mead National Recreation Area. Here CCC enrollees conducted archeological and paleontological salvage projects in the area to be flooded by Boulder Dam. The CCC created a series of temporary beaches at Hemenway Wash within Lake Mead Recreation Area, which had to be rebuilt over the years as the reservoir filled. Once the lake reached its maximum level, permanent beach facilities were constructed and the area was landscaped with trees, grass, and flowers. In conjunction with this project, the CCC constructed a landing field in Boulder City so the public could take scenic flights over the lake. Other recreational facilities included bathhouses, floating boat docks, trap shooting areas, and horse and hiking trails.[44]

Also by 1938 the CCC work in constructing winter sports facilities had resulted in an increase in visitation of three to four times the 1933 level in some national parks. Since park staffs found it difficult to maintain these facilities, this task became the responsibility of the CCC.[45] Robert Fechner commented on the program:

> New facilities or at least greatly increased facilities for sports and especially for winter sports have resulted from Civilian Conservation Corps work. Today many of the National Parks

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44. Department of the Interior Press Release, January 23, 1938, RG 79, NA; National Park Service Press Release, April 22, 1938, RG 79, NA; and Civilian Conservation Corps Press Release, August 1, 1938, RG 79, NA.

45. Civilian Conservation Corps Press Release, July 31, 1938, RG 79, NA.

offer an attractive winter sports program that compares favorably with the best that Europe has to offer.[46]

Besides the winter sports program, the CCC continued to work on trails, campgrounds, picnic areas, and other recreational facilities inside and outside national park areas. Some of the recreational demonstration areas were added to the national park system. These areas included today's Catoctin Mountain Park, Prince William Forest Park, and land adjacent to Manassas National Battlefield Park and Hopewell Village National Historic Site. With the termination of the CCC program, the National Park Service sought to dispose of the remaining recreation demonstration areas. The final dispersal of these sites to federal, state, county, or local governments was not completed until after World War II.[47]

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS

During the early months of the ECW the enrollees began designing and building exhibits for use in the parks. One such exhibit on prehistoric America depicting pueblo ruins in the Southwest was placed on public display in the lobby of the Department of the Interior. Geologists were hired as technical assistants to help design geological exhibits.[48] The period also saw the beginning of such projects as the landscaping of the

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46. Address by Robert Fechner to American Planning and Civic Association, January 20, 1938, RG 79, NA.

47. Federal Security Administration, Annual Report, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1940, p. 48; Director's Staff Meeting, National Park Service, October 7, 1942, RG 79, NA; U.S. Department of the Interior, Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1944 (Washington: GPO, 1944), p. 202; and U.S. Department of the Interior, Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1945 (Washington: GPO, 1945), pp. 213-214.

48. Emergency Conservation Work Press Release, November 14, 1934, RG 79, NA; Weekly Report for the Department of the Director of the Emergency Conservation Work, October 26, 1934, RG 35, NA, pp. 1-2; and Department of the Interior Press Release, August 15, 1934, RG 79, NA.

highway from Ellsworth to Bar Harbor, Maine, at Acadia National Park. A reservoir construction project at Jackson Lake, Wyoming, in Grand Teton National Park, resulted in raising the lake's water level and killing 3,194 acres of timber, which had detracted from the scenic value of the park. ECW enrollees accomplished the herculean task of removing the dead trees from the lakeshore. Another project singled out for praise involved soil stabilization work at Vicksburg National Military Park, which permitted the restoration of many of the battlefield features.[49]

In the summer of 1935 the Park Service used ECW and other emergency relief funds to build an exhibit and participate in the California Pacific International Exposition at San Diego, California. The exhibit contained dioramas, motion picutres, and still-photograph enlargements showing scenes of CCC work in the national parks and monuments. CCC enrollees operated a model laboratory in the natural history museum building and set up a model CCC camp adjacent to the federal building. A detachment of 50 enrollees at the camp demonstrated typical conservation activities such as tree planting and trail building.[50]

New CCC camps were opened in the Virgin Islands and at the proposed Isle Royale National Park in Michigan in 1935. Administration of these camps was entirely under the Park Service. The Isle Royale camp posed several challenges, including the necessity of its being supplied by boat. The first camp at Isle Royale was established in August 1935 and remained in operation for only a few months. The next year a reduced

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49. Ickes Press Releases, November 19, 1933, RG 79, NA; Fechner, "My Hopes for the CCC," American Forests 45(January 1939):30; U.S. Department of the Interior, "Office of National Parks, Buildings and Reservations," by Arno B. Cammerer, in Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1933 (Washington: GPO, 1933), pp. 157-158; Fechner, "The Corps on Review," American Forests 41(April 1935):167; ECW, Two Years of Emergency Conservation Work, pp. 2-3; and Fechner, Radio Address, October 24, 1934, RG 79, NA, p. 2.

50. Goodwin to Director, September 30, 1935, RG 79, NA.

crew of 90 CCC enrollees maintained the camp throughout the winter months on the island.[51]

CCC work in 1935 continued to be the same as in the previous years. The NPS Washington Office recommended that specific tasks were better suited for the winter months--such as firebreak construction, vista clearing, campground and picnic area cleaning, and a few other types of forestry work. The office further warned that extensive and intensive forestry projects should not be undertaken, to thus avoid park overdevelopment. Director Fechner warned the Park Service not to use CCC enrollees on projects which would place them in competition with the labor market.[52]

The CCC continued an assortment of work assignments into 1936. One task involved the cleanup of summer CCC camps when the youths moved to winter camps, and vice versa. In general, summer camps were usually closed in October and reoccupied in May or June. One unique job project in 1936 was the construction of a permanent footpath across Norris Geyser Basin in Yellowstone National Park so that tourists could better view the geysers and hot pools. At Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park six enrollees were trained in bookbinding, while at Glacier National Park CCC enrollees cut down fire-killed timber and sent it by train to the Blackfeet, Ft. Peck, and Turtle Mountain Indian reservations to be used by the Indian Service to build homes and community structures. Also during 1936, Conrad Wirth obtained permission from Director Fechner to

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51. "CCC for Virgin Islands," The New York Times, February 14, 1935, p. 19; Cammerer to Secretary of the Interior, March 30, 1940, RG 79, NA; Weekly Report for the Department of the Interior to the Director of the Emergency Conservation Work, August 22, 1935, RG 35, NA; and Superintendent Isle Royale National Park to Regional Director, Region Two, July 10, 1952, RG 79, NA.

52. Evison to Fourth Regional Office, December 20, 1935, RG 79, NA; and Fechner to Demaray, January 23, 1935, RG 35, NA.

have the CCC and the Public Works Administration jointly work on the construction of the Santa Fe, New Mexico, Park Service regional office.[53]

On August 17, 1937, Cape Hatteras National Seashore became the first seashore in the national park system. Starting in 1933 the CCC was involved in a number of projects here. One project was the reestablishment of beach sand dunes that had been overgrazed by cattle and threatened by wind and wave erosion. The new dunes were created by erecting fences and bulldozing sand over them. This eventually resulted in the creation of a vegetation community behind the dunes and temporarily halted natural seashore dynamics--a problem that still faces park administrators.[54]

The work carried out by the CCC in 1937 included the draining of swamps near Fredericksted, St. Croix Island, in the Virgin Islands, which were vast breeding grounds for malaria-carrying mosquitoes. Territorial Governor Lawrence Cramer praised the work of the CCC in improving the health of the island. CCC enrollees also did flood relief work along the Mississippi River and its tributaries. In the West, CCC workers from the Lake Mead camps conducted winter rescues in Nevada. In prior years the CCC had operated tree nurseries in Yellowstone and Sequoia National Parks to provide seedlings for planting programs throughout the West. In 1937 two other nurseries were opened in Mesa Verde National Park and Great Smoky Mountains National Park. Unusual

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53. Weekly Report for the Department of the Interior to the Director of the Emergency Conservation Work, November 27 and 11, 1936, RG 35, NA; Superintendent's Monthly Report for Glacier National Park for October 1936, November 1936, RG 35, NA; Weekly Report for the Department of the Interior to the Director of the Emergency Conservation Work, August 20, 1936, RG 35, NA; Weekly Report for the Department of the Interior to the Director of the Emergency Conservation Work, October 14, 1936, RG 35, NA; U.S. Department of the Interior, "The National Park Service," by Arno B. Cammerer in the Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1936 p. 103; Glacier National Park Press Release, April 1936, RG 79, NA; and Wirth, "Parks, Politics and the People," p. 120.

54. Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, p. 193; and Interview with Michael H. Bureman, Historian, and Nathaniel Kuykendall, Planner, February 21, 1984.

projects for the year included the development of ski trails and shelters in Hawaii National Park.[55]

The CCC rendered valuable assistance to victims of the Florida tornado and Virginia hurricane of 1933; the blizzards of 1936-1937 in Wyoming, Nevada, and Utah; the New York floods of 1937; and the New England hurricane of 1938.[56] A number of special projects were undertaken in 1938 by the CCC. Enrollees assigned to Gettysburg National Military Park completed various tasks to prepare the park for the 75th anniversary commemoration of the battle. In the proposed Big Bend National Park, CCC workers collected 500 plant specimens, which were mounted, labeled, and presented to the Mexican government. A transmountain telephone line of 450 miles was installed in Glacier National Park.[57]

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55. Department of the Interior Press Release, ca. 1938, RG 79, NA; Weekly Report for the Department of the Interior to the Director of the Emergency Conservation Work, March 17, 1937, RG 35, NA; "20,000 Trees in Seedling Plan," The New York Times, May 23, 1937, p. 9; Acting Director, National Park Service, to Edwards, January 29, 1937, RG 79, NA; Weekly Report for the Department of the Interior to the Director of the Emergency Conservation Work, February 3, 1937, RG 35, NA; Civilian Conservation Corps Press Release, ca. 1938, RG 79, NA; and U.S. Department of the Interior, Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1938 (Washington: GPO, 1938), p. 19.

56. Emergency Conservation Work Press Release, January 22, 1934, RG 79, NA; Albright to Field Officers, April 8, 1933, RG 79, NA; U.S. Department of Labor, Emergency Conservation Work Bulletin No. 1, pg. 5; Salmond, pp. 46, 139; ECW, Report of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work From April, 1933 to June 30, 1935 (Washington: GPO, 1935), pp. 31-32; Emergency Conservation Work Press Release, December 21, 1933, RG 79, NA; Department of the Interior Press Release, August 3, 1933, RG 79, NA; and ECW, First Report of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work for the Period April 5, 1933 to September 30, 1933 (Washington: GPO, 1934), pp. 50-52.

57. Civilian Conservation Corps Weekly Report, June 9, 1938, RG 35, NA; Weekly Report for the Department of the Interior to the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, March 3, 1938, RG 35, NA; Glacier National Park Press Release, April 3, 1938, RG 79, NA; Civilian Conservation Corps Press Release, ca. 1938, RG 79, NA; and CCC, Annual Report of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1938 (Washington: GPO, 1939), p. 43.

CCC work for 1939 included the ongoing construction of NPS regional headquarters in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The building was simulated adobe done in Colonial Spanish, Mexican, and North American motifs. The enrollees used small cones from sequoia trees in Sequoia National Park as models for the iron doorknobs. The CCC also landscaped the hotel grounds at McKinley Park Station in Mount McKinley National Park in Alaska and constructed the Frijoles Lodge at Bandelier National Monument in New Mexico (to be operated by a private concessioner). At Mammoth Cave National Park in Kentucky, a 350-seat amphitheater was constructed.[58]

During 1940 CCC work continued to be curtailed because of falling enrollment. The Park Service used the few remaining CCC camps in areas designated for high priority development, including Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site, Saratoga National Historical Park, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. At Saratoga National Historical Park, the CCC removed nonhistoric fences and farm structures from the park area. On the Blue Ridge Parkway, the CCC developed recreational parks adjacent to the parkway. CCC enrollees further planted and maintained a garden of maize, pumpkin, and beans as part of an archeological experiment on the agriculture of prehistoric people at Chaco Canyon National Monument.[59]

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58. U.S. Department of the Interior, Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1939 (Washington: GPO, 1939), pp. 264-265, 268, 275; Department of the Interior Press Release, May 17, 1939, RG 79, NA; and Department of the Interior Press Release, June 27, 1939, RG 79, NA.

59. U.S. Department of the Interior, Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1941 (Washington: GPO, 1941), pp. 300, 303, 456-457; and Kelley to Director, December 20, 1940, RG 79, NA.

CHAPTER 5: OVERALL ACCOMPLISHMENTS, 1933-1942

Throughout the existence of the ECW/CCC, the program provided work for 5 percent of the total United States male population. President Roosevelt's primary goal for the program was to take unemployed youths out of the cities and build up their health and morale while contributing to the economic recovery of the country. Not only would they receive wages for their work, but money would also be sent to their dependents so that the program would provide benefits to the greatest number of people. The work was to restore the enrollees to physical health and increase their confidence in themselves and the nation. A secondary goal of the program was to effect needed conservation measures on forest, park, and farm lands. A related goal was to provide the nation with increased recreational opportunities. The Park Service saw the program as a way to accomplish conservation and development within the national parks and to assist in the creation and enlargement of a nationwide state parks system.[1]

The first accomplishment of the CCC was having 250,000 young men working within three months of its establishment--the greatest peacetime mobilization of American youth. The next major accomplishment came in the coordination and development of a nationwide state parks program, one that was instrumental in establishing the first state parks for Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi, and New Mexico. In 1934, Oklahoma and Montana designated their first parklands. New parks

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1. Byrne, p. 1; "Eight Years of CCC Operations, 1933 to 1941," Monthly Labor Review 52 (June 1941):1405; Robert Y. Stuart, "That 250,000-Man Job," American Forests 39(May 1933):195; Albright to Fechner, July 8, 1933, RG 35, NA; Fechner to Roosevelt, April 5, 1935, RG 79, NA; ECW, Two Years of Emergency Conservation Work, p. 1; "Fechner Reviews Six Years of CCC Conservation Work," American Forests 45(August 1939):418; Arthur C. Ringland, "The Patriotism of Peace," American Forests 40(January 1934):4; U.S. Senate, Civilian Conservation Corps, pp. 1, 17; Albright to Field Officers, April 8, 1933, RG 79, NA; Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, p. 88; and Fechner, "The Corps on Review," American Forests 41(April 1935):166.

were added or existing parks were expanded in 17 other states, including New York, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, California, and Michigan, as a direct result of the program. The state parks program also gave the Park Service an opportunity to set standards for park development and planning throughout the nation. Concerning national parks and monuments, the Park Service asserted that during the first few months of operation the ECW advanced the cause of forestry work dramatically. It was estimated that millions of dollars of annual losses caused by forest fires, tree diseases, insects, rodent infestation, and soil erosion were prevented by this conservation effort.[2]

Beginning in 1933 a series of silent motion pictures was produced about the activities of the CCC in the national park areas. The motion pictures were part of a large campaign by the Roosevelt administration to gain support for the New Deal programs. By 1935 more than 30 films had been made showing work at Morristown National Historical Park, Mesa Verde National Park, and Glacier National Park, among others. The films ranged in content and design from training films for enrollees in forest conservation work to educational films for the general public on the benefits of the program for local communities and the nation. In addition, Director Fechner encouraged the parks to keep the local press informed of program activities.[3]

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2. U.S. Department of Labor, Emergency Conservation Work Bulletin No. 1, p. 1; ECW, Second Report of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work for the Period September 30, 1933 to March 31, 1934 (Washington: GPO, 1934), pp. 4-5; U.S. Department of the Interior, "The National Park Service," Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1934 (Washington: GPO, 1934), p. 168; ECW, Two Years of Emergency Conservation Work pp. 4-5; Wirth, "Parks for the Millions," American Forests 52(November 1936):505; Hengstler to Keeley, October 26, 1936, RG 79, NA; ECW, Report of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work from the Period Extending from April, 1933 to June 30, 1935 by Robert Fechner (Washington: GPO, 1935), pp. 34-35; Department of the Interior Press Release, ca. 1938, RG 79, NA; and Wirth Parks, Politics and the People, pp. 149-150.

3. Demaray to Fechner, March 16, 1935, RG 35, NA; Salmond, p. 47. A list of the ECW films made between 1933 and 1935 can be found in Appendix F.

One sure way to focus local and national attention on the program was to have celebrities visit the camps, foremost of whom was President Roosevelt. The first presidential visit was made on August 12, 1933, to camps in the Shenandoah Valley. The presidential party included Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, ECW Director Robert Fechner, National Park Service Director Arno Cammerer, and other dignitaries. Roosevelt's inspection tour began in Harrisonburg, Virginia. By lunch time the party had reached the Park Service Big Meadows' camp on Skyline Drive, where the president stopped to have lunch with the youths--steak, mashed potatoes, green beans, salad, ice tea, and mock apple pie. Here a photograph session was held with reporters and a short motion picture was made in which Roosevelt talked about the progress of the program and how it had already benefitted the nation and American youth. He concluded by quipping, "The only difference between us is that I am told you men have put on an average of twelve pounds each. I am trying to lose twelve pounds."[4] During the summer of 1934, the president and his family visited Glacier and Hawaii national parks, inspecting the camps. Earlier, Eleanor Roosevelt had visited several eastern camps, including the one at Acadia National Park.

In the summer of 1934, Director Fechner visited various CCC camps and was impressed with the amount of work accomplished in national parks. The work was becoming visible to the public in the form of new trails, campground facilities, and vista clearing. Within the national parks nearly 4,000 acres of campgrounds had been developed--ranging from primitive campsites to areas with fireplaces, parking spaces, and water systems. The Park Service estimated that the overall work in national parks and monuments amounted to more than $9 million in permanent improvements, and the value of state park work was set at over $27 million for the first two years.[5]

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4. "President Inspects Five Forest Camps," The New York Times, August 13, 1933, p. 3.

5. "Fechner to Recommend Continuation of CCC," American Forests 40(October 1934):490; Emergency Conservation Work Press Releases,

In 1934 the Army conducted a contest to determine the finest company in each of the nine corps areas. The companies were given formal inspections and their records were reviewed by CCC officials to determine the winners. The black 323d company at Colonial National Monument won first place in the state of Virginia and second in the Third Corps area. That same year the black company from Colonial National Monument was invited to attend a William and Mary football game. Prior to the game the company marched out on the playing field, saluted the crowd, took their seats, and cheered for the home team. The William and Mary fans were delighted by the performance and sent complimentary letters to the superintendent.[6]

By 1935, but three years after the program started, Park Service officials concluded that the CCC had advanced forestry and park development by 10 to 20 years. Equally impressive was the development of state parks: 41 states now had active state parks programs that were created, developed, and/or expanded through the CCC. The variety of projects undertaken on the state level, such as constructing wading pools, restocking fish streams, and creating artificial lakes, gave the enrollees rudimentary labor skills.[7]

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5. (Con't) January 22, 1934, April 11, 1934, and August 23, 1935, RG 79, NA; and "President Roosevelt to Request Continuation of the Civilian Conservation Corps," American Forests 40(November 1934):540. At Death Valley National Monument, campgrounds, wells, ranger stations, and road improvement work accommodated public use. At Mesa Verde National Park an extensive erosion control and road improvement project was undertaken. At Sequoia National Park the ECW was used to improve inadequate park facilities.

6. Emergency Conservation Work Press Release, July 27, 1934, RG 79, NA; Camp Superintendents' Narrative Report For Period From October 1st, 1933 to March 31st, 1934 for CCC Company #323 at Colonial National Monument, April 1934, RG 35, NA; and Acree to Floyd B. Flickinger, January 11, 1935, RG 79, NA.

7. "President Orders the Civilian Conservation Corps Doubled," American Forests 41(May 1935):240; ECW, Report of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work From the Period Extending from April, 1933 to June 30, 1935 by Robert Fechner, (Washington: GPO, 1935), pp. 1, 31; Wirth to Hogan, February 16, 1935, RG 79, NA; Ickes to Roosevelt,

On July 3, 1936, President Roosevelt dedicated Shenandoah National Park. He took the opportunity to praise the contribution of the CCC in the establishment, development, and conservation of the new park and he called for establishment of a permanent conservation program. An editorial in The New York Times agreed with the president and praised the organization for providing useful employment for American youth and conserving the nation's parks and forests at a fair cost to taxpayers. A nationwide opinion poll taken in 1936 revealed that over 80 percent were in favor of continuing the CCC program, with the strongest support coming from the Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states.[8]

Early in 1937 Roosevelt approved the use of four 100-member contingents, each from a different CCC camp, to march in the presidential inaugural parade. It was requested that one company be composed of black enrollees, and the first choice for that company was the Gettysburg CCC camp. There existed concern over the transporting and housing of the men during and after the inaugural ceremony, however, and it was decided instead that the black company working on the National Arboretum would march in the parade. Two of the white contingents chosen were from NPS camps in Virginia and Washington, D.C.[9]

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7. (Con't) ca. 1935, RG 79, NA; "The Civilian Conservation Corps," American Forests 41(September 1935):532; and, Wirth, "Parks for the Millions," American Forests 41(November 1936):531.

8. "Roosevelt's Speech at Park," The New York Times, July 4, 1936, p. 3; Charles W. Hurd, "Roosevelt Urges New Park Areas to Correct 'Tragedy of Waste,'" The New York Times, July 4, 1936, p. 1; "Work Well Done," The New York Times, July 4, 1936, p. 12; U.S. Senate, Civilian Conservation Corps p. 26; and Weekly Report for the Department of the Interior to the Director of the Emergency Conservation Work, July 16, 1936, RG 35, NA.

9. Weekly Report for the Department of the Interior to the Director of the Emergency Conservation Work, July 2, 1936, RG 35, NA; Weekly Report for the Department of the Interior to the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, October 21, 1937, RG 35, NA; "Forest and Men Benefitted by CCC," The New York Times, October 8, 1937, sec. 9, p. 2; Weekly Report for the Department of the Interior to the Director of the Emergency Conservation Work, February 3 and 24, 1937, RG 35, NA; U.S. Department of the Interior, "The National Park Service," by Arno Cammerer, in Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1937 (Washingon: GPO, 1937), p. 65; Merriam to Director, NPS, December 12,

As of 1938 the CCC had developed more than 3 million acres for park use in 854 state parks. A third of these acres were acquired and developed between September 1936 and September 1937. The CCC had also developed 46 recreational demonstration projects in 62 areas within 24 states. By this time Park Service superintendents believed that CCC work on trails, campgrounds, and picnic areas explained the 25 to 500 percent park visitation increase that the parks were enjoying.[10] In 1938 the national parks and monuments had the best fire supression record in a decade, an achievement attributed to the improved detection and fire-fighting methods developed during the period of CCC work.[11]

American dignitaries were not the only visitors to the CCC camps. In June 1939, King George VI of Great Britain and his queen toured CCC camps in Virginia. President Roosevelt presented the couple with a handcrafted CCC photographic album as a memento of the trip. In 1940 the Duke of Windsor visited with Roosevelt while en route to become governor general of the Bahamas. The duke asked Roosevelt if he might inspect a CCC camp as he considered adopting a similar work program for the Bahamas. President Roosevelt arranged for him to visit a camp in Virginia.[12]

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9. (Con't) 1938, RG 79, NA; Minutes of Advisory Council for Emergency Conservation Work, January 8, 1937, RG 35, NA, pp. 1-4; and Johnson, pp. 167-168.

10. Department of the Interior Press Release, December 21, 1937, RG 79, NA; U.S. Department of the Interior, Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1938 (Washington: GPO, 1938), pp. 13, 33-34; Department of the Interior Press Release, June 23, 1938, RG 79, NA; U.S. Department of the Interior, "The National Park Service," by Arno B. Cammerer in the Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1937 (Washington: GPO, 1937), pp. 39, 43; and Civilian Conservation Corps Press Release, July 31, 1938, RG 79, NA.

11. Department of the Interior Press Release, March 15, 1939, RG 79, NA.

12. Salmond, p. 192; Wirth and Kieley, "It's 50 Years Since CCC Went into Action," Courier, The National Park Service Newsletter, 48(April 1983):3; and "Windsor Confers with Roosevelt on Island Bases," The New York Times, December 14, 1940, pp. 1, 5.

Over the years the CCC camps were not only opened to royalty but to the American public. On special occasions or on days of local importance the camps often were opened for public inspection and special activities were planned for the day. Most camps held open houses to commemorate the establishment of the CCC. On the seventh anniversary of the CCC, President Roosevelt wrote a laudatory letter to Director McEntee commending the corps for its service to American youth and its protection of natural resources.[13]

By the time the CCC was terminated in 1942 a total of 2 million enrollees had performed work in 198 CCC camps in 94 national park and monument areas and 697 camps in 881 state, county, and municipal areas. Through the CCC program 711 state parks had been established. In a public opinion poll taken shortly after the beginning of World War II, the CCC was ranked as the third greatest accomplishment of the New Deal program.[14]

Today, people look back on the Civilian Conservation Corps as one of the most successful New Deal programs. Several organizations have been formed composed of former CCC members and people interested in the program. In almost every presidential campaign, one candidate or another proposes to inaugurate a new CCC program. In less than 10 years the CCC left a lasting legacy for America and the National Park Service. The extensive development and park expansion made possible by the CCC was in large part responsible for the modern national and state park systems.

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13. "President Lauds Record of the CCC," The New York Times, April 8, 1940, p. 3.

14. Fanning Hearon, comp. "The Year's Progress," Park and Recreation Progress 1941 Yearbook (Washington: GPO, 1941), p. 1; U.S. Senate, Civilian Conservation Corps, pp. 26-27, 65-66; and Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People, pp. 150-151.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Illustration 1.

Arno B. Cammerer, Director of the National Park Service, 1933-1940.

Courtesy of the National Archives.



Illustration 2.

Conrad L. Wirth (left), Director of Civilian Conservation Corps program within the National Park Service, (1936-1942) and Civilian Conservation Corps Director Robert Fechner (right) (1933-1939).

Courtesy of National Archives.



Illustration 3.

Second Director of Civilian Conservation Corps James J. McEntee 1940-1942.

Courtesy of National Archives.



Illustration 4.

President Roosevelt and visiting dignitaries at Big Meadows Civilian Conservation Corps camp in Shenandoah National Park. August 12, 1933.

Courtesy of National Archives.



Illustration 5.

Black enrolless drawing bedding.

Courtesy of National Archives.



Illustration 6.

Typical Civilian Conservation Corps storehouse with tools.

Courtesy of National Archives.

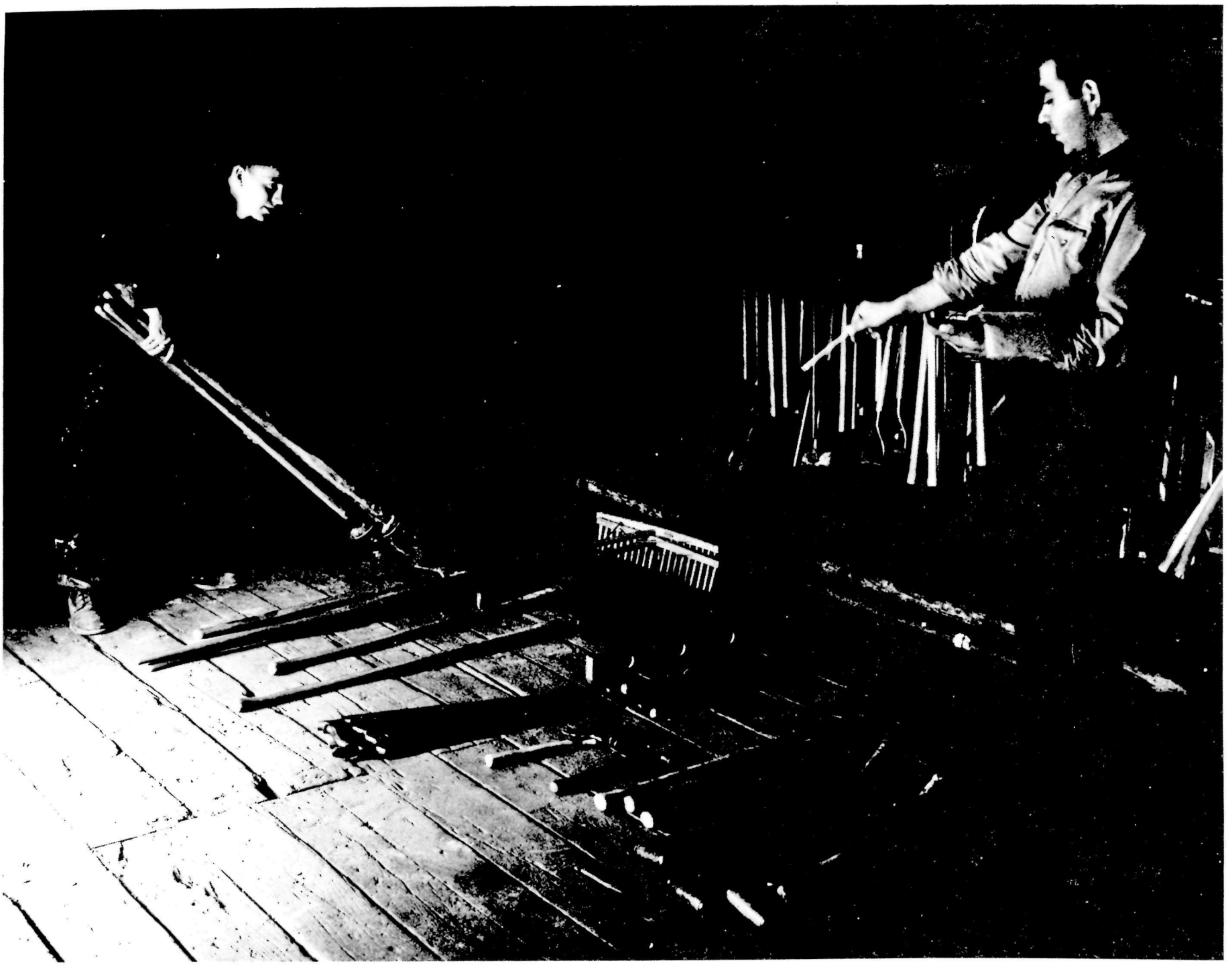


Illustration 7.

Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees of Company 535 at Yellowstone National Park mixing cement at Mammoth Springs camp.

Courtesy of National Archives.


NPS CS

Illustration 8.

Black veteran enrollee and historical reconstruction work at Colonial National Monument.

Courtesy of National Archives.

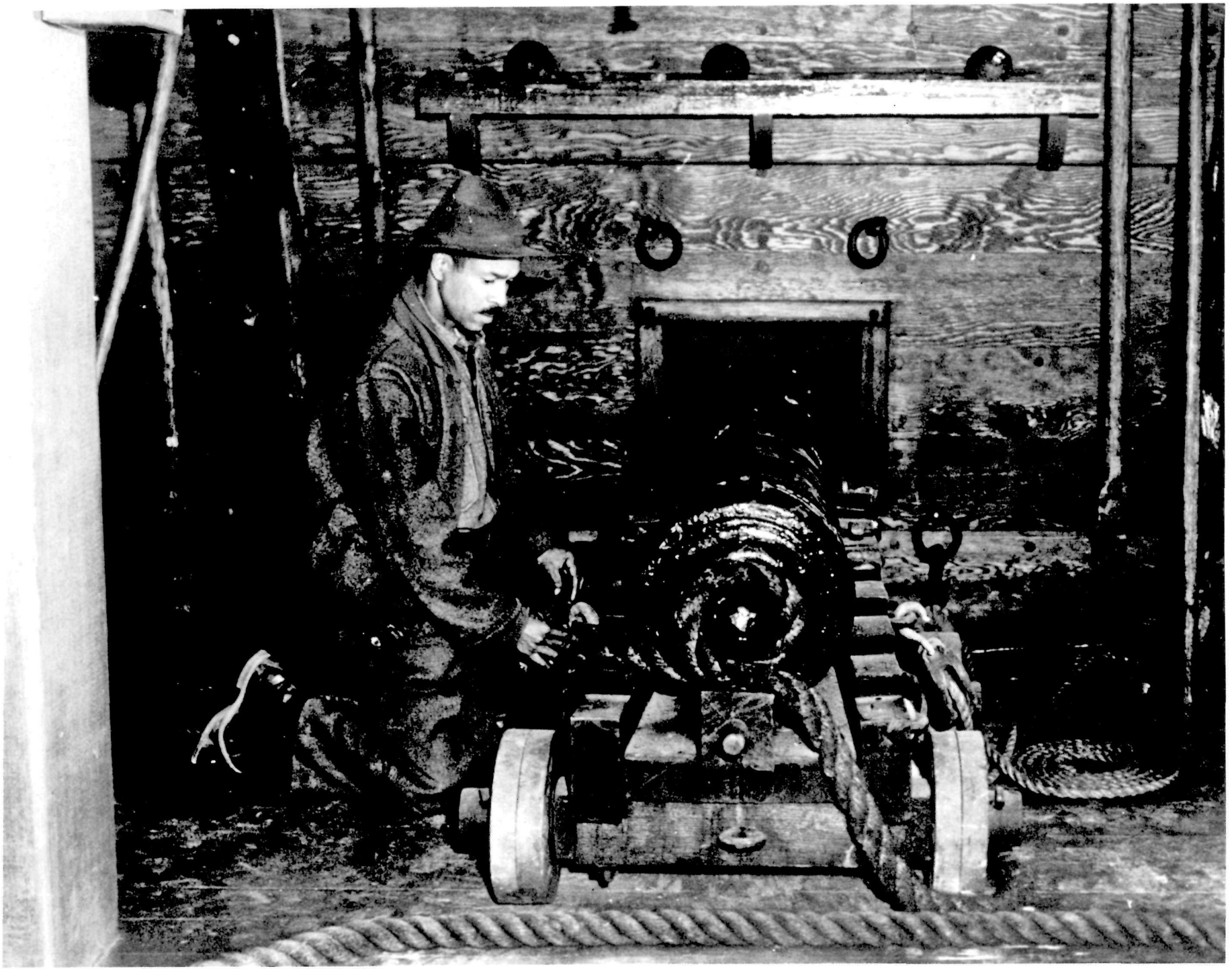


Illustration 9.

Enrollees clearing timber area near Beltsville, Maryland, May 1940.

Courtesy of National Archives.



Illustration 10.

Director Fechner talks to enrollee during inspection trip of camp NP-14 Rock Creek Park, Washington, D.C.

Courtesy of National Archives.

Illustration 11.

Enrollees of company 535 writing home from Yellowstone National Park.

Courtesy of National Archives.

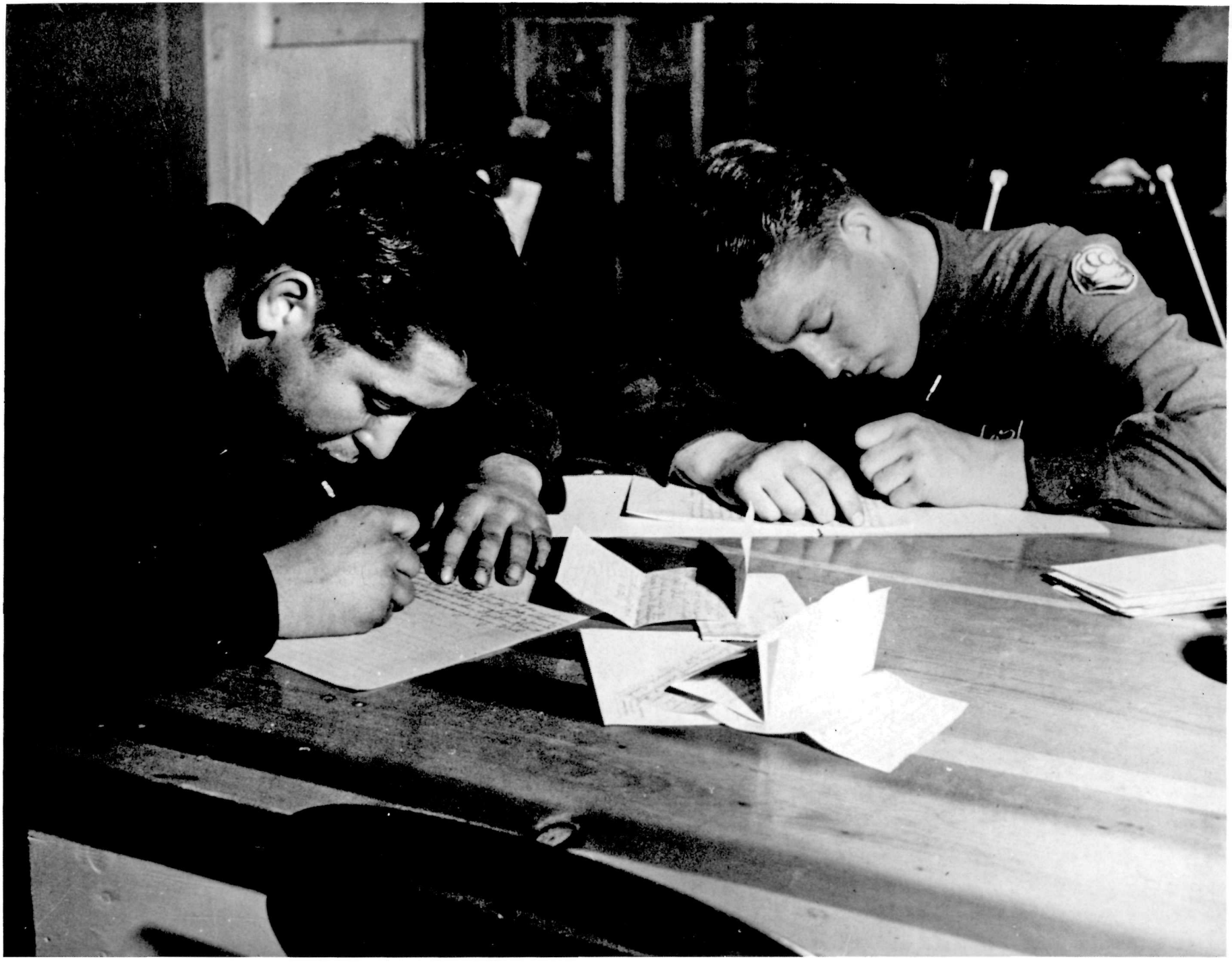


Illustration 12.

Staff members of black Civilian Conservation Corps camp at Gettysburg National Military Park.

Courtesy of National Archives.

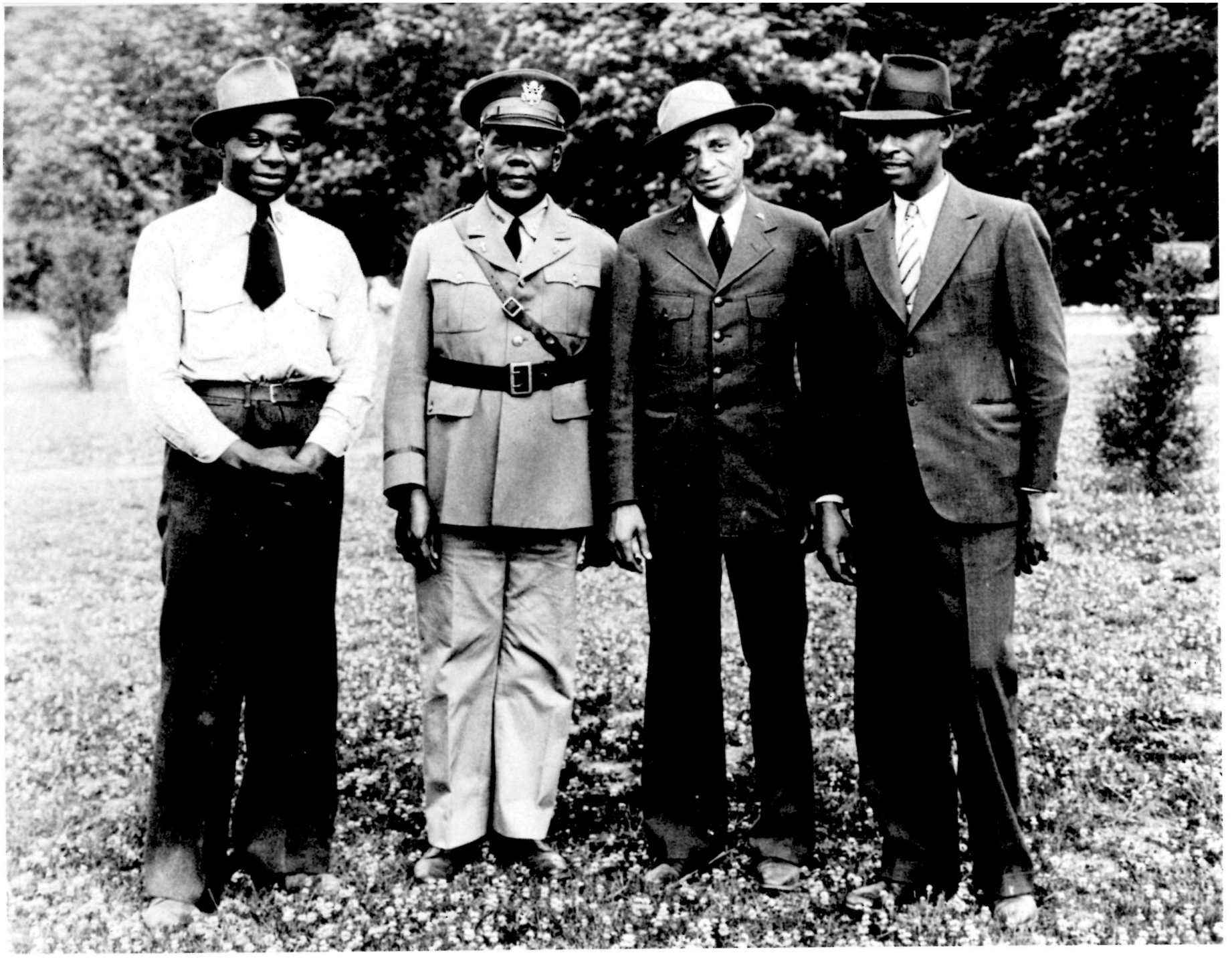


Illustration 13.

Enrollees modeling old and new dress uniform. Courtesy of National Archives.



APPENDIXES

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A: SELECTED DRAFT LEGISLATION, LEGISLATION, AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS AFFECTING THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

(Public - No. 5-73d Congress)
(S. 598)

AN ACT

For the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work, and for other purposes.

Be It enacted by the Senate and House of Represenatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That for the purpose of relieving the acute condition of widespread distress and unemployment now existing in the United States, and in order to provide for the restoration of the country's depleted natural resources and the advancement of an orderly program of useful public works, the President is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe and by utilizing such existing departments or agencies as he may designate, to provide for employing citizens of the United States who are unemployed, in the construction, maintenance and carrying on of works of a public nature in connection with the forestation of lands belonging to the United States or to the several States which are suitable for timber production, the prevention of forest fires, floods and soil erosion, plant pest and disease control, the construction, maintenance or repair of paths, trails and fire lanes in the national parks and national forests, and such other work on the public domain, national and State, and Government reservations incidental to or necessary in connection with any projects of the character enumerated, as the President may determine to be desirable: Provided, That the President may in his discretion extend the provisions of this Act to lands owned by counties and municipalities and lands in private ownership, but only for the purpose of doing thereon such kinds of cooperative work as are now provided for by Acts of Congress in preventing and controlling forest fires and the attacks of forest tree pests and diseases and such work as is necessary in the public interest to control floods. The President is further authorized, by

regulation, to provide for housing the persons so employed and for furnishing them with such subsistence, clothing, medical attendance and hospitalization, and cash allowance, as may be necessary, during the period they are so employed, and, in his discretion, to provide for the transportation of such persons to and from the places of employment. That in employing citizens for the purposes of this Act no discrimination shall be made on account of race, color, or creed; and no person under conviction for crime and serving sentence therefor shall be employed under the provisions of this Act. The President is further authorized to allocate funds available for the purposes of this Act, for forest research, including forest products investigations, by the Forest Products Laboratory.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act the President is authorized to enter into such contracts or agreements with States as may be necessary, including provisions for utilization of existing State administrative agencies, and the President, or the head of any department or agency authorized by him to construct any project or to carry on any such public works, shall be authorized to acquire real property by purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise, but the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to any property so acquired.

Sec. 3. Insofar as applicable, the benefits of the Act entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes," approved September 7, 1916, as amended, shall extend to persons given employment under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 4. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, there is hereby authorized to be expended, under the direction of the President, out of any unobligated moneys heretofore appropriated for public works (except for projects on which actual construction has been commenced or may be commenced within ninety days, and except maintenance funds for river and harbor improvements already allocated), such sums as may be necessary; and an amount equal to the amount so

expended is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the same purposes for which such moneys were originally appropriated.

Sec. 5. That the unexpended and unallotted balance of the sum of $300,000,000 made available under the terms and conditions of the Act approved July 21, 1932, entitled "An Act to relieve destitution," and so forth, may be made available, or any portion thereof, to any State or Territory or States or Territories without regard to the limitation of 15 per centum or other limitations as to per centum.

Sec. 6. The authority of the President under this Act shall continue for the period of two years next after the date of the passage hereof and no longer.

Approved March 31st 1933.

U.S. Department of the Interior. A Manual on Emergency Conservation Work Civilian Conservation Corps.

EXECUTIVE ORDER

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT THROUGH THE PERFORMANCE OF USEFUL PUBLIC WORK

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Act of Congress entitled "An Act for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work, and for other purposes," approved March 31, 1933 (Public No. 5, 73d Congress), it is hereby ordered that:

(1) For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said Act Robert Fechner is hereby appointed Director of Emergency Conservation Work at an annual rate of compensation of $12,000, less the reduction prescribed in subparagraph (b), Section 2, Title II, of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to maintain the credit of the United States Government," (Public No. 2, 73d Congress), approved March 20, 1933.

(2) The Secretary of War, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Labor each shall appoint a representative, and said representatives shall constitute an Advisory Council to the Director of Emergency Conservation Work.

(3) There is hereby established in the Treasury a fund of $10,000,000 by the transfer of an equal amount from the unobligated balances of the appropriation for emergency construction of public buildings contained in the act approved July 21, 1932, as authorized by section 4 of the said act of March 31, 1933, which fund shall be subject to requisition by the said Robert Fechner, as Director of Emergency Conservation Work, on the approval of the President.

(4) Subject to direction by the President, supplies and materials of the several departments or establishments shall be furnished on the

requisition of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work, and the departments and establishments furnishing such supplies and materials shall be reimbursed therefor in accordance with instructions of the President.

(5) Reimbursement, if any, to the departments or establishments for other services rendered shall be made in accordance with instructions of the President.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
April 5, 1933.

Draft Bill to Establish the United States Civilian Conservation Corps and for other purposes approved 1936 by Secretary of the Interior (NA, RG 79).

To establish the United States Civilian Conservation Corps and for other purposes.

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 United States Civilian Conservation Corps, hereinafter designated as the Corps, to promote the conservation and husbandry of the natural resources of the United States, its territories, and insular possessions, to continue the employment and vocational training primarily of youthful citizens thereof on works of public interest or utility, and to provide for the general welfare of the United States. The records and property of the Emergency Conservation Work authorized by the Act of March 31, 1933 (48 Stat. 22), shall be transferred to the Corps.

Sec. 2. The enrolled strength of the Corps shall not exceed 300,000 men at any one time, and the President is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe and by utilization of such existing departments or agenices as he may designate, to provide for enrolling and employing in the Corps unmarried male citizens of the United States between the ages of seventeen (17) and twenty-three (23), designated as enrollees, who shall receive a cash allowance, to be fixed by the President: Provided, That veterans of the World War and veterans of previous wars may, without regard to age or marital status, be enrolled under supervision and such regulations as may be deemed necessary and desirable, but the number of veterans may not at any time exceed ten per cent (10%) of the total enrollment: Provided further, That the President is authorized by regulation to provide for furnishing, as may be necessary, enrolled men with transportation, quarters and subsistence, or commutation thereof, clothing, medical assistance and hospitalization, during the period they are so employed, and such supplies, equipment, material and facilities as may be necessary for work, instruction, recreation, health and welfare.

Sec. 3. Not to exceed 10,000 Indians in addition to the enrollment authorized in Section 2 hereof, may be enrolled without regard to age or marital status, for work on tribal or other lands within Indian reservations and on adjacent lands when work thereon is required to protect reservation lands. Provided that, notwithstanding any contrary provisions of this or any other Act the employment of Indians in positions authorized in Section 4 hereof shall be in accordance with Section 12 of the Act of June 18, 1934 (45 Stat. 984)

Sec. 4. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is authorized to appoint a Director of the Corps who shall receive a salary at the rate of _____ dollars per annum and in the performance of his duties shall be subject to such rules and regulations as may be promulgated by the President. To accomplish the purposes of this Act, the President is authorized to set up and constitute such agencies as may be deemed necessary or appropriate to assist in carrying out the work of the Corps, and to utilize existing departments or other agencies of the United States, or through cooperative agreements, existing State administrative agencies, or other public or private agencies.

Sec. 5. The Director is authoirized, subject to the Civil Service laws and to the Classification Act of 1925, as amended, to appoint such civilian personnel as he may deem necessary for the efficient and economical discharge of his duties: Provided, That the heads of other Federal Deaprtments or agencies cooperating in the work are authorized within the limit of the allotment of funds made to them to employ in the District of Columbia or elsewhere such additional personnel as they deem necessary in the administration of this Act. Such personnel shall be selected in accordance with the laws and regulations relating to appointments in such departments or agencies: Provided, That employees of the Emergency Conservation Work as heretofore established who shall pass non-competitive tests of fitness prescribed by the Civil Service Commission shall acquire civil service status and may become employees of the Corps, or of the respective cooperating agencies, at the grades and salaries specified in their respective examinations: Provided, further,

That for a period not to exceed _____ from the date of the enactment of this Act employees of the Emergency Conservation Work as heretofore established may be employed in the Corps without regard to Civil Service laws and regulations and the Classification Act. In employing citizens for the purpose of this Act, no discrimination shall be made on account of race, color or creed, and no person under conviction for crime and serving sentence therefor shall be employed. The benefits of the Act entitled "An Act to provide compensation for employees of the United States suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties and for other purposes", approved September 7, 1916 (39 Stat. 742), as amended, shall extend to persons given employment under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 6. In order to carry out the purposes 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, reclamation, development, utilization, maintenance or enjoyment of the lands and natural resources or the products thereof, and fish, wildlife resources, historical and archaeological sites, and recreation or health on lands belonging to the United States, the several States, the Civil divisions thereunder, or on lands in private ownership which contribute to the stabilization of community employment and development, under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe: Provided, That the Director may utilize such Federal Departments or agencies as the President may designate, which departments or agencies are authorized to conduct necessary studies and to enter into contracts or agreements with the appropriate officials of the various States, and through them, or independently, with public or private agencies therein under such conditions as may be determined to be fair and equitable for the accomplishment of the purposes of this Act: Provided further, That the head of any Federal Department or agency authorized to construct any projects or to carry on any public works provided for by this Act is hereby authorized to construct necessary buildings, and to acquire real property by purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise, as may be necessary for the efficient and economical administration of this Act, but the provisions of

Sec. 355 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to any property so acquired.

Sec. 7. Appropriations made to carry out the provisions of this Act shall be available in the District of Columbia and elsewhere for payment for personal services, rent, printing and binding, law books, books of reference, technical journals and periodicals, materials, supplies and equipment; purchase, operation, maintenance and exchange of motor propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, trucks and equipment and parts or accessories thereof; employment by contract or otherwise of men with vehicles, work animals, boats or other equipment; preparation for shipment, transportation and unpacking of household goods and personal effects of employees transferred from one station to another for permanent duty; claims in amounts of $500 or less on account of damage to private property caused by employees of the United States in performance of the work under the provisions of this Act when settlement is not otherwise provided for by law; expenses, except membership fees, of attendance at meetings of technical and professional societies for the purpose of giving instruction or acquiring information of value to the work of the Corps, subject to prior approval by the Director or the head of the Government agency in which employed; burial expenses of deceased enrolled members of the Corps regardless of the cause of death, such expenses to be allowed in accordance with the regulations of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission applicable to employees killed or dying of injuries received in official work; rewards for information leading to arrest and conviction for theft, damage or destruction of Government property; and all other expenses necessary for the proper conduct, administration and accomplishment of the work authorized by this Act: Provided, That the provisions of Section 3709, Revised Statutes (U.S.C. Title 41, Section 5) shall not apply to any purchase or service when the aggregate amount involved is $100.00 or less: Provided further, That notwithstanding any of the provisions of this Act, 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 and shall be disbursed through the same channels and under the same procedure as expenditures for the usual work of the agency.

Sec. 8. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated such sum or sums as are necessary to accomplish the purpose of this Act.

RECOMMENDED: _____
Acting Representative,
Department of the Interior,
Advisory Council, ECW.

CONCURRED: _____
Assistant Director,
National Park Service.

CONCURRED: _____
Acting Director,
Division of Grazing.

CONCURRED: _____
Acting Commissioner,
Bureau of Reclamation.

CONCURRED: _____
Acting Commissioner,
General Land Office.

CONCURRED: _____
Commissioner,
Office of Indian Affairs.

APPROVED: 1936

_____ Secretary of the Interior.

U.S. Public Law No. 163-75th Congress

[CHAPTER 383]

AN ACT

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

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 workcamps 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, 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 reenrollments (except in the case of one mess steward, three cooks, 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.

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 may be excluded from these

regulations: Provided further, That the pay of enrollees shall not exceed $30 per month, except for not more than ten per centum who may be designated as assistant leaders and who shall receive not more than $36 per month: Provided further, That not to exceed an additional 6 per centum of such enrollees who may be designated as leaders and may receive not more than $45 per month as such leaders.

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

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

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

Sec. 13. The Director and, under his supervision, the cooperating departments and agencies of the Federal Government are authorized to enter into such cooperative agreements with States and civil divisions as may be necessary for the purpose of utilizing the services and facilities thereof.

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 provisons 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.

Approved, June 28, 1937.

B: SELECTED ITEMS ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

The following two sections of this appendix have been retyped; however original wording and spelling have been retained. Minor explanatory additions have sometimes been added.

ECW/CCC Advisory Council Members:

DIRECTORS

	Fiscal years
Robert Fechner	1933-39
James J. McEntee	1940-43

ADVISORY COUNCIL

War Department

Colonel Ducan K. Major, Jr.	1933-36
Brigadier General George P. Tyner	1936-39
Major General James A. Ulio	1940-43

Department of the Interior

Horace M. Albright	1933
Arno B. Cammerer	1933-37
Conrad L. Wirth	1937-43

Department of Agriculture

R.Y. Stuart	1933-34
Frank A. Silcox	1934-38
Fred Morrell	1938-43

Department of Labor

W. Frank Persons	1933-38

Veterans Administration

C.W. Bailey	1937-43

Source: Conrad L. Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People (Norman: University of Oklahoma, 1980), p. 143.

Roster of National Park Service Handling Emergency Conservation Work, ca. 1937

Arno B. Cammerer, Director
Representative for the Department of the Interior on the ECW Advisory Council.

A. E. Demaray, Associate Director
Acting Representative for the Department of the Interior on the ECW Advisory Council in the absence of the Director.

Conrad L. Wirth, Assistant Director, Branch of Planning and State Cooperation. Mr. Wirth is head of ECW work in the National Park Service. In the absence of the Director and Associate Director he will represent the Service.

Hillory A. Tolson, Assistant Director. Mr. Tolson as head of the Branch of Operations has charge of the personnel work performed by the ECW Personnel Division (Deputy Assistant Director W.A. Blossom) and accounting, auditing, and control of ECW funds (Deputy Assistant Director R.O. Jennings).

D. S. Libbey, Deputy Assistant Director, Branch of Planning and State Cooperation. Mr. Libbey heads up ECW work in national parks and monuments.

Herbert Evison, Deputy Assistant Director, Branch of Planning and State Cooperation. Mr. Evison heads up ECW work in State parks.

W. J. Endersbee, Associate Supervisor for eastern national parks and monuments. He will give information concerning camp occupations, camp abandonments, and clearances for abandoned camps.

Fred T. Johnston, Associate Supervisor for western national parks and monuments.

Source: RG 35, NA.

F. W. Childs, Assistant Supervisor for national parks and monuments. Mr. Childs will act as contact man to see that liaison control is maintained with other Department of the Interior agencies.

Philip P. Caldwell, Junior Supervisor, national parks and monuments. Mr. Caldwell works on budgets and allotments.

Edmund F. Preece, Technical Administrator (State parks).

Wendell E. Little, Junior Supervisor (Personnel).

R. H. Reixach, Equipment Engineer. Mr. Reixach is in charge of all equipment purchases and the distribution of surplus equipment.

Howard A. Chittick, Statistical Clerk. Mr. Chittick is in charge of all work concerning ECW Form 7.

B. P. Maloney, Assistant to the Supervisor (State Parks). He will supply information concerning camp occupations, camp abandonments, and clearances for abandoned State Park camps.

R. H. Walton, Coordinator. Mr. Walton will represent the Service on all ECW safety matters.

Fanning Hearon, Technician (Public Relations). Mr. Hearon will be liaison officer on all ECW news. The news items will be submitted through Miss Isabelle F. Story for clearance.

C: SELECTED ITEMS ON CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMP LOCATIONS

The following four tables in this appendix have been retyped; however, original wording and spelling have been retained. Minor explanatory additions have sometimes been made.

Table C-1: Directory of All CCC Camps Supervised by the NPS (updated to December 31, 1941).

Table C-2: Projects Now in Operation Including CCC and Emergency Relief Administration under Supervision of National Park Service Branch of Recreation and Land Planning, May 12, 1942.

Table C-3: Number of CCC Camps by Fiscal Year

Table C-4: Distributions of Standard CCC Camps in the Continental United States

Table C-1: Directory of CCC Camps Supervised by the NPS (updated to December 31, 1941).

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - National Parks and Monuments, State Parks, County Parks, Metropolitan Areas

Camp No.	Name of Area	Former Number	County	Post Office	Shipping Point	Park Acreage	Occupied Periods																	Cong. Dist.
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
					ALABAMA																			
NP-1	Oak Mountain RDA		Shelby	Helena, RR 1	Pelham	940													D					6
SP-1	Panther Creek State Park		Geneva	Hacoda	Samson	5,040	1	2	3	4	5													3
SP-2	Cheaha State Park		Cleburne, Clay	Oxford	Oxford	2,200		2	3	4	5	6	7											5,4
SP-3	Little River State Park		Monroe, Escambia	Uriah	Huxford	2,120		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10								1,2
SP-4	Weogufka State Park		Coosa	Weogufka	Sylacauga	809		2	3	4	5	6												4
SP-5	DeSoto State Park		DeKalb	Fort Payne	Fort Payne	4,489			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		5
SP-6	Gulf State Park		Baldwin	Foley	Foley	4,251			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		2
SP-7	Cheaha State Park		Cleburne, Clay	Munford	Munford	2,200				4	5		7	8	9			12	13					5,4
SP-8	Oak Mountain State Park		Shelby	Bessemer	Pelham	940				4	5	6	7	8	9									6
SP-9	Salt Springs State Park		Clarke	Jackson	Jackson	1,200					D													1
SP-10	Valley Creek State Park		Dallas	Selma	Selma	1,000					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					4
SP-11	Cedar Creek State Park		Mobile	Citronelle	Citronelle	660					5	6	7	8	9				13	14	15	16		1
SP-12	Chewacla State Park		Lee	Auburn	Auburn	545					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		3
SP-13	Chattahoochee State Park		Houston	Gordon	Gordon	596					5	6	7	8										3
SP-14	Chickasaw State Park		Marengo	Linden	Linden	480					5	6												1
SP-15	Mound State Park		Tuscaloosa, Hale	Moundville	Moundville	260						D					11	12	13	14	15	16		6
SP-16	Monte Sano State Park	(TVA P-12)	Madison	Huntsville	Huntsville	1,990									9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		8
SP-17	Cheaha State Park		Cleburne, Clay	Munford	Munford	2,200													13	14	15	16		5,4
TVA																								
P-3	Nitrate Plant Reservation		Colbert, Lauderdale	Wilson Dam	Sheffield	2,849			3	4	5	6	7	8										8
P-4	Nitrate Plant Reservation		Colbert, Lauderdale	Wilson Dam	Sheffield	2,849			3	4	5													8
P-5	Wheeler Dam Reservation		Lawrence	Wheeler Dam	Town Creek	1,110			3	4	5													8
P-12	Monte Sano State Park		Madison	Huntsville	Huntsville	1,990					5	6	7	8										8
P-13	Monte Sano State Park		Madison	Huntsville	Huntsville	1,990					5	6	7	8	9									8
					ARIZONA																			
NP-1	Grand Canyon National Park		Coconino	Grand Canyon	Kaibab Forest	27,145	1		3		5		7		9		11							A.L.**
NP-2	Grand Canyon National Park		Coconino	Grand Canyon	Grand Canyon		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		A.L.
NP-3	Grand Canyon National Park		Coconino	Grand Canyon	Grand Canyon	273,145		2		4	5	6												A.L.
NP-4	Grand Canyon National Park		Coconino	Grand Canyon	Grand Canyon					4	5	6	7	8	9							16		A.L.
NP-5	Grand Canyon National Park		Coconino	Grand Canyon	Grand Canyon							6		8	9	10								A.L.
NP-6	Grand Canyon National Park		Coconino	Grand Canyon	Grand Canyon												11		13		15			A.L.
NP-7	Petrified Forest Nat'l Mon.	(NM-1)	Navajo, Apache	Holbrook	Adamana	90,302			3	4	5	6		8	9	10								A.L. A.L.
NP-8	Petrified Forest Nat's Mon.	(NM-2)	Navajo, Apache	Holbrook	Adamana												11	12	13	14	15	16		A.L.
NP-9	Chiricahua Nat'l Monument	(CNM-2)	Cochise	Douglas	Willcox	4,480			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				A.L.
NP-10	Saguaro Nat'l Monument	(NM-3)	Pima	Tucson	Tucson	63,284					D													A.L.
NP-11	Wupatki Nat'l Monument	(NM-4)	Coconino	Flagstaff	Flagstaff	2,234					D													A.L.
NP-12	*Mount Elden	(NM-5)	Coconino	Flagstaff	Flagstaff	6,234											11	12	13	14	15	16		A.L.
SP-1	Randolph Metropolitan Park		Pima	Tucson	Tucson	520		2	3	4	5							12	13					A.L.
SP-2	Phoenix So. Mt. Metro. Park		Maricopa	Phoenix	Phoenix	14,666		D																A.L.
SP-3	Phoenix So. Mt. Metro. Park		Maricopa	Phoenix	Phoenix			2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11	12	13					A.L.
SP-4	Phoenix So. Mt. Metro. Park		Maricopa	Phoenix	Phoenix			2	3	4		6	7	8	9									A.L.
SP-5	Papago State Park		Maricopa	Tempe	Tempe	1,208		2	3	4														A.L.

Source: Directory of All CCC Camps Supervised by the Technical Agencies of the Department of the Interior Since Inception of the Civilian Conservation Corps Program (updated to December 31, 1941), RG 79, NA:

* This camp working on Walnut Canyon, Wupatki, and Sunset Crater National Monuments.

** At large.

Camp No.	Name of Area	Former Number	County	Post Office	Shipping Point	Park Acreage	Occupied Periods																Cong. Dist.
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
					ARIZONA (cont.)																			
SP-6	Tucson Mt. County Park	(DSP-1)	Pima	Tucson	Tucson	28,843		2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11	12	13						A.L.
SP-7	Tucson Mt. County Park		Pima	Tucson	Tucson			2																	A.L.
SP-8	Hualpai Mt. County Park		Mohave	Kingman	Kingman	2,255			3		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						A.L.
SP-9	Hualpai Mt. County Park		Mohave	Kingman	Kingman				3																A.L.
SP-10	Colossal Cave Park		Pima	Vail	Vail	640			3		5	6	7	8	9										A.L.
SP-11	Saguaro Forest State Park		Pima	Tucson	Tucson	6,400					5	6	7	8	9	10									A.L.
MA-1	Randolph Metro. Park	(SP-1)	Pima	Tucson	Tucson	520														14					A.L.
MA-2	Phoenix So. Mt. Metro. Pk.	(SP-3)	Maricopa	Phoenix	Phoenix	14,666														14	15	16			A.L.
CP-1	Tucson Mt. County Park	(SP-6)	Pima	Tucson	Tucson	28,843														14		16			A.L.
CP-2	Hualpai Mt. County Park	(SP-8)	Mohave	Kingman	Kingman	2,255															15				A.L.
					ARKANSAS																			
NP-1	Hot Springs National Park		Garland	Hot Springs	Hot Springs	1,009	1	2																	6
NP-2	Hot Springs National Park		Garland	Hot Springs	Hot Springs															14	15	16			6
SP-1	Petit Jean State Park		Conway	Morrilton	Morrilton	2,630	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			5
SP-2	Mount Nebo State Park		Yell	Mt. Nebo	Dardenelle	3,375	1	2	3	4	5														5
SP-3	Boyle Metropolitan Park		Pulaski	Little Rock	Little Rock	240		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9										5
SP-4	Crowley's Ridge State Park		Greene	Walcott	Paragould	347		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									1
SP-5	Devil's Den State Park		Washington	West Fork	West Fork	2,040		2	3	4	5	6													3
SP-6	Devil's Den State Park		Washington	West Fork	West Fork					4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			3
SP-7	Applegate State Park		Pulaski	Roland	Little Rock	1,000					D														5
SP-8	Wayland Springs State Park		Lawrence	Imboden	Imboden	400					D														2
SP-9	Lake Catherine State Park		Hot Spring	Hot Springs	Malvern	2,500						D				10	11	12	13	14	15	16			6
SP-10	Lake Catherine State Park		Hot Spring	Hot Springs	Malvern							D													6
SP-11	Arkansas Post State Park		Arkansas	Gillett	Gillett	62						D													6
SP-12	Little Rock Metro. Park		Pulaski	N. Little Rock	N. Little Rock	480						D				10	11	12							5
SP-13	Buffalo River State Park		Marion	Yellville	Yellville	840											11	12	13	14	15	16			3
					CALIFORNIA																			
NP-1	Sequoia National Park		Tulare	Three Rivers	Exeter	386,560	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			10
NP-2	Sequoia National Park		Tulare	Lemon Cove	Lemon Cove		1		3		5		7						13		15				10
NP-3	Sequoia National Park		Tulare	Sequoia NP	Lemon Cove		1		3																10
NP-4	Sequoia National Park		Tulare	Three Rivers	Lemon Cove		1		3																10
NP-5	Sequoia National Park		Tulare	Kaweah	Exeter	386,560	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			12	13	14	15	16			10
NP-6	Sequoia National Park		Tulare	Kaweah	Lemon Cove			2		4	5														10
NP-7	Sequoia National Park		Tulare	Three Rivers	Lemon Cove			2		4	5	6	7	8	9										10
NP-8	Sequoia National Park		Tulare	Three Rivers	Lemon Cove			2		4	5														10
NP-9	Sequoia National Park		Tulare	Three Rivers	Exeter				3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			10
NP-10	Sequoia National Park		Tulare	Three Rivers	Lemon Cove				3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11								10
NP-11	Death Valley Nat'l Mon.	(NM-1)	Inyo	Death Valley Junction	Death Valley Junction	1,601,800		2		4		6		8		10		12		14		16			2
NP-12	Death Valley Nat'l Mon.	(NM-2)	Inyo	Death Valley Junction	Death Valley Junction			2		4		6		8		10		12		14		16			2
NP-13	Death Valley Nat'l Mon.	(NM-5)	Inyo	Trona	Trona						5		7		9		11		13		15				2
NP-14	Death Valley Nat'l Mon.	(NM-7)	Inyo	Trona	Trona							D													2
NP-15	Yosemite National Park	(YNP-1)	Mariposa	Wawona	El Portal	752,744	1		3																2
NP-16	Yosemite National Park	(YNP-2)	Mariposa	Wawona	El Portal		1		3																2
NP-17	Yosemite National Park	(YNP-3)	Tuolumne	Yosemite	El Portal		1		3		5		7				11		13		15				2
NP-18	Yosemite National Park	(YNP-4)	Mariposa	Yosemite	El Portal		1																		2
NP-19	Yosemite National Park	(YNP-5)	Mariposa	Yosemite	El Portal		1		3		5														2
NP-20	Yosemite National Park	(YNP-6)	Mariposa	Yosemite	Merced			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			2
NP-21	Yosemite National Park	(YNP-7)	Mariposa	Wawona	El Portal	752,744				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			2
NP-22	Yosemite National Park	(YNP-8)	Tuolumne	Mather	El Portal												11		13		15				2
NP-23	Yosemite National Park	(YNP-9)	Mariposa	Yosemite	El Portal														13		15				2
NP-24	Yosemite National Park	(YNP-10)	Mariposa, Tuolumne	Yosemite	El Portal														13		15				2

Camp No.	Name of Area	Former Number	County	Post Office	Shipping Point	Park Acreage	Occupied Periods 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Cong. Dist.
					CALIFORNIA (cont.)																				
NP-25	Pinnacles Nat'l Monument	(NM-4)	San Benito	Pinnacles	Hollister	9,908		2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12		14		16			8
NP-26	Lassen Volcanic Nat'l Park	(LNP-1)	Shasta	Manzanita Lake	Red Bluff	104,527	1		3		5		7		9		11								2
NP-27	Lassen Volcanic Nat'l Park	(LNP-2)	Shasta	Mineral	Red Bluff		1	2	3		5														2
NP-28	Lassen Volcanic Nat'l Park	(LNP-3)	Tehama	Mineral	Red Bluff												11	12	13	14	15	16			2
NP-29	Lassen Volcanic Nat'l Park	(LNP-4)	Shasta, Lassen, Plumas	Manzanita Lake	Redding														13		15	16			2
NP-30	Kings Canyon Nat'l Park (Gen'l Grant NP)	(GNP-1)	Tulare	King's Canyon Nat'l Park	Orange Grove	454,600	1		3																10
NP-31	Kings Canyon Nat'l Park (Gen'l Grant NP)	(GNP-2)	Fresno	Kings Canyon Nat'l Park	Orange Grove						5		7		9		11		13		15				9
NP-32	Lava Beds Nat'l Monument	(NM-6)	Siskiyou	Merrill, Ore.	Tulelake	45,967					5		7		9	10	11	12	13	14	15				2
NP-33	Muir Woods Nat'l Monument	(NM-3)	Marin	Mill Valley	Mill Valley	428		2																	1
NP-34	Kings Canyon Nat'l Park		Fresno	Kings Canyon Nat'l Park	Fresno	454,600															15	16			9
NP-35	Sequoia National Park		Tulare	Sequoia NP	Lemon Cove	386,560															*A				10
SP-1	Caleveras Big Trees St. Pk.		Calaveras	Bigtree	Angels Camp	1,951	1																		2
SP-2	Humboldt-Redwood State Park		Humboldt	South Fork	South Fork	24,806	1	2	3	4	5														1
SP-3	California Redwood State Pk.		Santa Cruz	Davenport	Felton	9,875	1	2																	8
SP-4	Cuyamaca Rancho State Pk.	(DSP-2)	San Diego	Descanso	Lakeside	20,819	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			20
SP-5	Lake Chabot Metropolitan Pk.		Alameda	San Leandro	San Leandro	6,500	1	2		4	5	6													7
SP-6	East Bay Munic. Utility Dist.		Alameda	Hayward	Hayward	4,500		2																	7
SP-7	San Pablo Dam Metro. Park		Contra Costa	Richmond	Richmond	10,000		2		4	5	6	7	8				12							6
SP-8	Prairie Creek State Park		Humboldt	Orick	Eureka	6,468		2	3	4	5	6		8	9										1
SP-9	Mt. Diablo State Park		Contra Costa	Diablo	Danville	1,640		2		4	5	6		8				12	13	14	15	16			6
SP-10	University of California		Alameda	Berkeley	Berkeley	566		2		4															7
SP-11	Russian Gulch State Park		Mendocino	Mendocino	Fort Bragg	1,102		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			15	16			1
SP-12	Pfeiffer's Redwood State Pk.		Monterey	Big Sur	Monterey	700		2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10		12		14		16			8
SP-13	Griffith Metro. Park		Los Angeles	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	3,761		D																	13
SP-14	Cuyamaca Rancho State Park		San Diego	Descanso	San Diego	20,819		2	3	4	5	6													20
SP-15	California Redwood State Pk.		Santa Cruz	Boulder Creek	Felton	9,875		2	3	4	5	6		8		10	11	12		14		16			8
SP-16	Palomar Mountain State Park		San Diego	Palomar Mt.	San Diego	1,684			3		5		7		9										20
SP-17	Morro Bay State Park		San Luis	Morro Bay	San Luis Obispo	1,600			3	4						10	11	12							10
SP-18	D.L. Bliss State Park		El Dorado, Nevada	Meeks Bay	Tahoe City	957			3		5		7		9		11		13						2
SP-19	Mt. San Jacinto State Park		Riverside	Idyllwild	Hemet	12,707			3																19
SP-20	McArthur Memorial State Park		Shasta	Burney	Redding	355			3		5														2
SP-21	Griffith Metropolitan Park		Los Angeles	Glendale	Glendale	3,761			3	4	5	6													13
SP-22	Calaveras Big Trees State Pk.		Calaveras	Bigtree	Valley Springs	1,951			3		5		7		9		11				15				2
SP-23	Mt. Tamalpais State Park		Marin	Mill Valley	Mill Valley	951		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		14					1
SP-24	New Brighton Beach State Pk.		Santa Cruz	Capitola	Capitola	42				4	5	6		8		10		12		14		16			8
SP-25	Castle Crags State Park		Shasta	Castella	Castella	1,118					5	6	7	8	9										2
SP-26	Mt. San Jacinto State Park		Riverside	Idyllwild	Hemet	12,707					5														19
SP-27	San Clemente State Park	(DSP-1)	Orange	San Clemente	San Clemente	120			3	4	5			8		10		12		14		16			19
SP-28	Cuyamaca Rancho State Park		San Diego	Descanso	San Diego	20,819					D														20
SP-29	La Purisima St. Hist. Mon.	(DSP-3)	Santa Barbara	Lompoc	Lompos	510			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			10
SP-30	Brand Metropolitan Park	(DSP-4)	Los Angeles	Glendale	Glendale	700			3	4	5	6	7	8	9										11
SP-31	Zoological State Park	(DSP-5)	Kern	Tupman	Bakersfield	930			3	4	5														10
SP-32	Humboldt-Redwood St. Pk.		Humboldt	Weott	South Fork	24,806						6	7	8	9	10	11	12		14					1
SP-33	Charles Lee Tilden Park		Contra Costa	Berkeley	Berkeley	1,890						6		8	9	10	11	12							6
SP-34	Stockel County Park		Ventura	Santa Paula	Santa Paula	183						6	7	8											10
SP-35	Foster County Park		Ventura	Ventura	Ventura	240						6													10
SP-36	Alpine Lake		Marin	Fairfax	Fairfax	10,500						6		8	9	10		12	13						1
SP-37	California Redwood St. Pk.		Santa Cruz	Big Basin	Felton	9,875							7		9										8
SP-38	Oak Grove Metro. Park		Los Angeles	Pasadena	Pasadena	1,097						6													11
SP-39	Armstrong Redwoods St. Pk.		Sonoma	Guerneville	Guerneville	160						D													1
SP-40	Griffith Metropolitan Park		Los Angeles	Los Angeles	Glendale	3,761											D	12	13						13
MA-1	Alpine Lake	(SP-36)	Marin	Fairfax	Fairfax	10,500														14		16			1
MA-2	Griffith Metro. Pk.	(SP-40)	Los Angeles	Glendale	Glendale	3,761														14		16			13
MA-3	Charles Lee Tilden Park	(SP-33)	Contra Costa	Berkeley	Berkeley	1,890														14		16			6

*A - Approved but never occupied due to delay in camp construction. NP-9 occupied through 15th period.

Camp No.	Name of Area	Former Number	County	Post Office	Shipping Point	Park Acreage	Occupied Periods																Cong. Dist.
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
					COLORADO																		
NP-1	Rocky Mountain National Park		Larimer	Estes Park	Lyons	259,411	1		3		5		7		9		11		13						2
NP-2	Mesa Verde National Park		Montezuma	Mesa Verde	Mancos	51,334	1		3																4
NP-3	Rocky Mountain National Park		Grand	Grandlake	Granby	259,411	1		3																4
NP-4	Rocky Mountain National Park		Larimer	Grandlake	Lyons				3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			2
NP-5	Mesa Verde National Park		Montezuma	Mesa Verde	Mancos	51,334			3	4	5	6	7	8	9		11	12	13	14	15				4
NP-6	Mesa Verde National Park		Montezuma	Mesa Verde	Mancos	51,334			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10						16			4
NP-7	Rocky Mountain Nat'l Park		Grand	Grandlake	Granby	259,411					5						11		13						4
NP-8	Colorado Nat'l Monument	(NM-1)	Mesa	Grand Junction	Grand Junction	18,188	1											12		14	15	16			4
NP-9	Colorado Nat'l Monument	(NM-2)	Mesa	Grand Junction	Grand Junction			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		12	13	14	15	16			4
NP-10	Colorado Nat'l Monument	(NM-3)	Mesa	Grand Junction	Grand Junction			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9										4
NP-11	Rocky Mountain Nat'l Park		Larimer	Grandlake	Lyons	259,411														14	15	16			2
NP-12	Rocky Mountain Nat'l Park		Grand	Estes Park	Granby																15	16			4
SP-1	Boulder Mt. Metro. Parks		Boulder	Boulder	Boulder	5,300	1																		2
SP-2	Boulder Mt. Metro. Parks		Boulder	Boulder	Boulder		1	2	3	4	5	6		8											2
SP-3	Denver Mt. Metro. Parks		Jefferson, Clear Creek	Golden	Denver	11,253	1																		2
SP-4	Denver Mt. Metro. Parks		Jefferson, Clear Creek	Evergreen	Denver		1																		2
SP-5	Boulder Mt. Metro. Parks		Boulder	Boulder	Boulder	5,300		2		4	5														2
SP-6	Pueblo Mt. Metro. Parks		Pueblo	Beulah	Pueblo	600		2	3	4	5														3
SP-7	Rifle Mt. Metropolitan Park		Garfield	Rifle	Rifle	453			3																4
SP-8	American Legion County Park		Otero	La Junta	La Junta	1,600			3																3
SP-9	Loveland Mt. Metro. Park		Larimer	Loveland	Loveland	735				4	5														2
SP-10	Lookout Mt. Metro. Park		Garfield	Glenwood Springs	Glenwood Springs	847				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		13						4
SP-11	Monument Lake Metro Park		Las Animas	Trinidad	Weston	480				4	5														3
SP-12	Palmer Metropolitan Park	(DSP-3)	El Paso	Colo. Springs	Colo. Springs	691			3	4	5	6	7	8	9										3
SP-13	Red Rocks Metro. Park		Jefferson	Golden	Golden	639					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						2
SP-14	Genessee Mt. Metro. Park		Jefferson	Golden	Golden	2,400					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						2
SP-15	Ft. Collins Municipal Park		Larimer	Fort Collins	Fort Collins	400					5	6	7	8											2
SP-16	Durango Metropolitan Park	(DSP-2)	La Plata	Durango	Durango	570			3	4	5	6													4
SP-17	Cub Creek & Bell Metro. Parks		Jefferson	Evergreen	Denver	1,030						D													2
SP-18	Genessee Mt. Metro. Park		Jefferson	Golden	Golden	2,400						D													2
DSP-1	Weld County Park		Weld	Greeley	Greeley	83			3	4	5														2
MA-1	Red Rocks Metro. Park	(SP-13)	Jefferson	Golden	Golden	639														14	15	16			2
MA-2	Genessee Mt. Metro. Park	(SP-14)	Jefferson	Golden	Golden	2,400														14	15	16			2
					CONNECTICUT																				
SP-1	Macedonia Brook State Park		Litchfield	Kent	Kent	1,830					5	6	7	8	9										5
					DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA																				
NP-7	National Capital Parks		D.C.	Anacostia Rd. & E St., SE	Benning, D.C.	7,391		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
NP-11	National Capital Parks		D.C.	28th & Morris Pl., NE						4	5	6													
NP-14	National Capital Parks		D.C.	5801 Oregon Ave., NW	Silver Spring, Maryland												11	12	13	14	15	16			

Camp No.	Name of Area	Former Number	County	Post Office	Shipping Point	Park Acreage	Occupied Periods																Cong. Dist.
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
					FLORIDA																			
NP-1	Santa Rosa Island Nat'l Mon.	(NM-1)	Escambia	Pensacola	Pensacola	9,500													D					3
SP-1	Royal Palms State Park		Dade	Homestead	Homestead	4,000		2	3															4
SP-2	Greynolds County Park		Dade	Miami	Miami	245		2	3	4	5	6												4
SP-3	Florida Botanical Garden & Arboretum		Highlands	Sebring	Sebring	1,640			3	4	5	6	7											1
SP-4	Myakka River State Park		Sarasota, Manatee	Sarasota	Bee Ridge	6,500				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		1
SP-5	Gold Head Branch State Park		Clay	Keystone Hts.	Starke	1,050					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			2
SP-6	Torreya State Park		Liberty	Rock Bluff	Greensboro	520					5	6	7	8	9									3
SP-7	Gulf of Mexico State Park		Walton	Pt. Washington	DeFuniak Sprgs.	318					D													3
SP-8	Fort Clinch State Park		Nassau	Fernandina	Fernandina	1,020						D			9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		2
SP-9	Matheson Hammock County Park		Dade	South Miami	South Miami	400						6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					4
SP-10#	Florida Botanical Garden & Arboretum		Highlands	Sebring	Sebring	1,640								8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		1
SP-11	Florida Overseas Parkway		Monroe	Ramrod Key	Miami	67											11	12	13	14	15	16		4
SP-12	Florida Caverns State Park		Jackson	Marianna	Marianna	679											11	12	13	14	15	16		3
CP-1	Matheson Hammock Co. Park	(SP-9)	Dade	South Miami	South Miami	400														14	15	16		4

- State-owned and open to the public, but maintained by a private organization.

					GEORGIA																			
NP-1	Chickamauga-Chattanooga NMP	(MP-1)	Catoosa, Walker	Fort Oglethorpe	Fort Oglethorpe	6,800	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									7
NP-2	Chickamauga-Chattanooga NMP	(MP-2)	Catoosa, Walker	Fort Oglethorpe	Fort Oglethorpe		1	2	3	4	5	6													7
NP-3	Ft. Pulaski Nat'l Monument	(NM-1)	Chatham	Savannah	Savannah	20			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			1
NP-4	Kennesaw Mt. Nat'l Bat. Site	(NM-3)	Cobb	Marietta	Marietta	60						D					11	12	13	14	15	16			7
NP-5	Ocmulgee Nat'l Monument	(NM-4)	Bibb	Macon	Macon	678						D			9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			6
NP-6	Hard Labor Creek RDA	(SP-8)	Morgan, Walton	Rutledge	Rutledge	5,802														14	15	16			10
SP-1	Indian Springs State Park		Butts	Jackson	Jackson	152	1	2	3		5	6													4
SP-2	Vogel State Park		Union	Blairsville	Murphy N.C.	248		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11								9
SP-3	Santo Domingo State Park		Glynn	Brunswick	Brunswick	351			3	4	5														8
SP-4	Little River State Park		Chattooga	Cloudland	Menlo	800			D		D														7
SP-5	Alex. H. Stephens Mem. St. Park		Taliaferro	Crawfordville	Crawfordville	263			3	4	5														10
SP-6	Fort Mountain State Park		Murray	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	2,070			3	4	5	6													7
SP-7	Pine Mountain State Park		Harris, Meriwether	Warm Springs	Warm Springs	1,550			3	4	5	6													3,4
SP-8	Hard Labor Creek RDA		Morgan, Walton	Rutledge	Rutledge	5,802				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						10
SP-9	Chehaw State Park		Dougherty, Lee	Albany	Albany	600					5	6	7	8	9	10									2,3
SP-10	Little Ocmulgee State Park		Telfair, Wheeler	McRae	McRae	1,395					5	6													8,1
SP-11	Hard Labor Creek RDA		Morgan, Walton	Rutledge	Rutledge	5,802					5	6	7	8	9										10
SP-12	Little River State Park		Chattooga	Cloudland	Menlo	800					D														7
SP-13	Pine Mountain State Park		Harris, Meriwether	Chipley	Chipley	1,550					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			4,3
SP-14	Little Ocmulgee State Park		Telfair, Wheeler	McRae	McRae	1,395							7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				8,1

Camp No.	Name of Area	Former Number	County	Post Office	Shipping Point	Park Acreage	Occupied Periods	Cong. Dist.
				GEORGIA (cont.)				
SP-15	Fort Mountain State Park		Murray	Chatsworth	Chatsworth	2,070	11 12 13 14 15 16	7
SP-16	Magnolia Spring State Park		Jenkins	Millen	Millen	1,143	13 14 15 16	1
SP-17	Kolomoki Mounds Park		Early	Blakely	Blakely	1,300	14 15 16	2
				IDAHO				
SP-1	Heyburn State Park		Benewah, Kootenai	Chatcolet	Pedee	7,838	4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	1
				ILLINOIS				
SP-1	Illinois & Michigan Canal Parkway		Cook	Willow Springs	Willow Springs	3,742	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	3
SP-2	Illinois & Michigan Canal Parkway		Will	Lockport	Romeo		1 2 3 4 5 6	11
SP-3	Illinois & Michigan Canal Parkway		Will, Grundy	Channahon	Joliet		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	11,12
SP-4	Illinois & Michigan Canal Parkway		La Salle	Marseilles	Marseilles		1 2 3 4 5 6 7	12
SP-5	Buffalo Rock State Park		La Salle	Ottawa	Ottawa	43	1 2 3 4 5 6 8 9	12
SP-6	Springfield Metro. Parks		Sangamon	Chatham	Toronto	1,000	1	21
SP-7	Springfield Metro. Parks		Sangamon	Springfield	Springfield		1 2 3 4 5 6	21
SP-8	Starved Rock State Park		La Salle	Utica	Utica	1,054	1 2	12
SP-9	Pere Marquette State Park		Jersey	Grafton	Grafton	1,670	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	20
SP-10	Mississippi Palisades St. Park		Carroll	Savanna	Savanna	482	1 2 3 4	13
SP-11	Giant City State Park		Jackson	Makanda	Makanda	916	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	25
SP-12	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Skokie Lagoons)		Cook	Winnetka	#Northfield, Winnetka	4,000	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	10
SP-13	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Skokie Lagoons)		Cook	Winnetka	#Northfield, Winnetka		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	10
SP-14	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Skokie Lagoons)		Cook	Winnetka	#Northfield, Winnetka		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	10
SP-15	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Skokie Lagoons)		Cook	Winnetka	#Northfield, Winnetka		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	10
SP-16	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Skokie Lagoons)		Cook	Winnetka	#Northfield, Winnetka		1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	10
SP-17	Camp Grant Military Park		Winnebago	Rockford	Camp Grant	3,373	1	12
SP-18	Camp Grant Military Park		Winnebago	Rockford	Camp Grant		1	12
SP-19	Camp Grant Military Park		Winnebago	Rockford	Camp Grant	3,373	1	12
SP-20	Camp Grant Military Park		Winnebago	Rockford	Camp Grant		1	12
SP-21	Camp Grant Military Park		Winnebago	Rockford	Camp Grant		1	12
SP-22	Camp Grant Military Park		Winnebago	Rockford	Camp Grant		1	12
SP-23	Starved Rock State Park		La Salle	Utica	Utica	1,054	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	12
SP-24	Giant City State Park		Union, Jackson	Makanda	Makanda	916	2	25
SP-25	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Skokie Lagoons)		Cook	Winnetka	#Northfield, Winnetka	4,000	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	10
SP-26	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Skokie Lagoons)		Cook	Winnetka	#Northfield, Winnetka		2 3 4 5 6 10 12	10
SP-27	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Skokie Lagoons)		Cook	Winnetka	#Northfield, Winnetka		2 3 4 5 10 11 12 13	10
SP-28	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Skokie Lagoons)		Cook	Winnetka	#Northfield, Winnetka		2 3 4 5 6	10
SP-29	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Skokie Lagoons)		Cook	Winnetka	#Northfield, Winnetka		2 3 4 5	10
SP-30	Black Hawk State Park		Rock Island	Rock Island	Rock Island	200	2 3 4	14
SP-31	White Pine Forest State Park		Ogle	Polo	Polo	315	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	13
SP-32	Cave-in-Rock State Park		Hardin	Cave-in-Rock	Cave-in-Rock	60	D	24
SP-33	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Swallow Cliff)		Cook	Palos Park	Orland Park	6,000	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	3
SP-34	DuPage County Forest Pres. Dist. (Camp Fullersburg)		DuPage	Hinsdale	Hinsdale	103	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	11
SP-35	North Parkway (St. Hgwy. #64)		DuPage	W. Chicago	W. Chicago	311	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	11

Camp No.	Name of Area	Former Number	County	Post Office	Shipping Point	Park Acreage	Occupied Periods																Cong. Dist.
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
					ILLINOIS (cont.)																			
SP-36	Parkway No. 54		DuPage	Elmhurst	Elmhurst	115		2																11
SP-37	Camp Grant Military Park		Winnebago	Rockford	Camp Grant	3,373			3	4	5													12
SP-38	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Deer Grove)		Cook	Palatine	Palatine	1,300				4	5	6	7	8	9									7
SP-39	Pere Marquette State Park		Jersey	Grafton	Grafton	1,670				4	5													20
SP-40	Decatur Metropolitan Parks		Macon	Decatur	Decatur	347					5	6	7	8	9	10								19
SP-41	Giant City State Park	(DSP-1)	Union, Jackson	Makanda	Makanda	916			3	4	5													25
SP-42	Parkway No. 54	(DSP-3)	DuPage	Elmhurst	Elmhurst	115			3	4	5													11
SP-43	Illinois & Michigan Canal Parkway	(DSP-4)	La Salle, Grundy	Marseilles	Marseilles	854			3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		12
SP-44	Hinsdale Parkway	(DSP-6)	DuPage	Hinsdale	Hinsdale	190			3	4	5	6	7			10	11	12	13	14	15	16		11
SP-45	New Salem State Park	(DSP-7)	Menard	Petersburg	Petersburg	223			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		20
SP-46	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Park Ridge)	(DSP-8)	Cook	Park Ridge	Park Ridge	6,000			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11							7
SP-47	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Salt Creek)	(DSP-9)	Cook	Western Springs	Western Springs	2,600			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					3
SP-48	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Des Plaines Valley)	(DSP-10)	Cook	Des Plaines	Des Plaines	8,500			3	4	5	6						12	13					7
SP-49	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Palos Hills)	(DSP-11)	Cook	Willow Springs	Willow Springs	6,000			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					3
SP-50	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Thornton)	(DSP-12)	Cook	Thornton	Thornton	5,000			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					3
SP-51	DuPage Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (McDowell)	(DSP-13)	DuPage	Naperville	Naperville	842			3	4	5	6	7	8	9		11	12	13					11
SP-52	Lincoln Log Cabin State Park		Coles	Charleston	Charleston	86					5	6	7	8										19
SP-53	Winnebago Co. Forest Pres. Dist.		Winnebago	Rockton	Rockton	496					D													12
SP-54	Starved Rock State Park	(DSP-2)	La Salle	Utica	Utica	1,054			3	4	5	6	7	8										12
SP-55	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Sag Forest)		Cook	Lemont	Lemont	6,500					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					3
SP-56	No. Parkway (St. Hgwy. #64)	(DSP-5)	Cook	Melrose Park	Melrose Park	311			3	4	5													6
SP-57	White Pines Forest St. Pk.		Ogle	Oregon	Oregon	315									9	10	11	12	13					13
SP-58	Lincoln Log Cabin State Pk.		Coles	Charleston	Charleston	86									9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		19
SP-59	Chain O'Lakes State Park		Lake	Fox Lake	Fox Lake	3,200														14	15	16		10
SP-60	Salt Springs State Park		Vermilion	Danville	Danville	2,100														14	15	16		18
SP-61	Pere Marquette State Park		Jersey	Grafton	Grafton	1,670														14	15	16		20
CP-1	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Skokie Lagoons)	(SP-14)	Cook	Winnetka	#Northfield, Winnetka	4,000														14	15	16		10
CP-2	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Skokie Lagoons)	(SP-15)	Cook	Winnetka	#Northfield, Winnetka															14	15	16		10
CP-3	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Skokie Lagoons)	(SP-16)	Cook	Winnetka	#Northfield, Winnetka															14	15	16		10
CP-4	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Skokie Lagoons)	(SP-25)	Cook	Winnetka	#Northfield, Winnetka															14	15	16		10
CP-5	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Skokie Lagoons)	(SP-27)	Cook	Winnetka	#Northfield, Winnetka															14	15	16		10
CP-6	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Salt Creek)	(SP-47)	Cook	Western Springs	Western Springs	2,600														14	15	16		3
CP-7	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Des Plaines Valley)	(SP-48)	Cook	Des Plaines	Des Plaines	8,500														14	15	16		7
CP-8	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Palos Hills)	(SP-49)	Cook	Willow Springs	Willow Springs	6,000														14	15	16		3
CP-9	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Thornton)	(SP-50)	Cook	Thornton	Thornton	5,000														14	15	16		3
CP-10	DuPage Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (McDowell)	(SP-51)	DuPage	Naperville	Naperville	842														14	15	16		11
CP-11	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist. (Sag Forest)	(SP-55)	Cook	Lemont	Lemont	6,500														14	15	16		3
CP-12	Cook Co. Forest Pres. Dist.	(SP-26)	Cook	Winnetka	#Northfield, Winnetka	4,000														14		16		10

- Northfield for carload lots; Winnetka for less than carload lots.

Camp No.	Name of Area	Former Number	County	Post Office	Shipping Point	Park Acreage	Occupied Periods 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Cong. Dist.
					INDIANA																				
NP-1	Versailles Rec. Dem. Area	(SP-11)	Ripley	Versailles	Osgood	5,344														14	15	16			9
SP-1	Spring Mill State Park		Lawrence	Mitchell	Mitchell	1,240	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			9
SP-2	Lincoln State Park		Spencer	Lincoln City	Lincoln City	1,756	1	2	3																8
SP-3	Shakamak State Park		Greene, Clay, Sullivan	Jasonville	Coalmont	922		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			7
SP-4	McCormicks Creek Canyon St. Pk.		Owen	Spencer	Spencer	622		2	3	4	5														7
SP-5	Indiana Dunes State Park	(DSP-1)	Porter	Chesterton	Chesterton	2,221		2	3	4	5														2
SP-6	Clifty Falls State Park		Jefferson	Madison	Madison	650		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9										9
SP-7	Pokagon State Park		Steuben	Angola	Angola	937			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			4
SP-8	Turkey Run State Park		Parks	Marshall	Marshall	1,301			3	4	5						11	12	13	14	15	16			6
SP-9	Brown County State Park		Brown	Nashville	Helmsburg	15,000			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			9
SP-10	Spring Mill State Park		Lawrence	Mitchell	Mitchell	1,294				4	5	6													9
SP-11	Versailles RDA		Ripley	Versailles	Osgood	5,344				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						9
SP-12	Versailles RDA		Ripley	Versailles	Osgood						D														9
SP-13	Brown County State Park		Brown	Nashville	Helmsburg	15,000					D							12	13	14	15	16			9
SP-14	Evansville City Park		Vanderburgh	Evansville	Evansville	625					5	6	7	8	9										8
SP-15	Lincoln State Park		Spencer	Lincoln City	Lincoln City	1,756															15	16			8
					IOWA																				
SP-1	Palisades-Kepler State Pk.	(DSP-1)	Linn	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	624	1	2	3	4	5														2
SP-2	Backbone State Park		Delaware	Dundee	Dundee	1,398	1	2	3	4															4
SP-3	Des Moines Metro. Park		Polk	Des Moines	Des Moines	400		2																	6
SP-4	Des Moines Metro. Park		Polk	Johnston	Johnston			2																	6
SP-5	Lake Manawa State Park		Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	Council Bluffs	750		2		4	5														7
SP-6	Dolliver Memorial St. Pk.	(DSP-3)	Webster	Lehigh	Lehigh	399		2	3	4	5														8
SP-7	Springbrook State Park		Guthrie	Guthrie Center	Guthrie Center	696		2	3	4								12	13	14	15	16			7
SP-8	Black Hawk Lake State Park		Sac	Lake View	Lake View	306		2	3	4								12							9
SP-9	Okoboji Lake State Parks		Dickinson	Milford	Milford	2,055		2	3	4	5														9
SP-10	Pine Lake State Park		Hardin	Eldora	Eldora	533		2	3	4	5														3
SP-11	Decorah Parks (State)		Winneshiek	Decorah	Decorah	264		2	3	4	5	6													4
SP-12	Lacey-Keosauqua State Park		Van Buren	Keosauqua	Keosauqua	2,210	1	2	3																1
SP-13	Des Moines Metro. Park		Polk	Des Moines	Des Moines	400		D																	6
SP-14	Lake Wapello State Park		Davis	Drakesville	Drakesville	1,132	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						5
SP-15	Oak Grove State Park		Sioux	Hawarden	Hawarden	102			D																9
SP-16	Pilot Knob State Park		Winnebago	Forest City	Forest City	380			3																8
SP-17	Backbone State Park		Delaware	Lamont	Lamont	1,398			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			4
SP-18	Indianola State Park		Warren	Indianola	Indianola	560			3	4	5	6	7	8	9										6
SP-19	Lake MacBride State Park		Johnson	Solon	Solon	700					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			1
SP-20	Lake Keomah State Park		Mahaska	Oskaloosa	Oskaloosa	360					5	6	7	8	9										5
SP-21	Lacey-Keosauqua State Pk.	(DSP-2)	Van Buren	Keosauqua	Keosauqua	2,210			3	4	5														1
SP-22	Beed's Lake State Park	(DSP-4)	Franklin	Hampton	Hampton	259			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12							3
SP-23	Stone State Park		Plymouth, Woodbury	Sioux City	Sioux City	885					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						9
SP-24	Bedford State Park		Taylor	Bedford	Bedford	386					5	6	7	8	9	10	11								7
SP-25	Chariton State Park		Lucas	Chariton	Chariton	346					D														5
SP-26	Ledges State Park	(DSP-5)	Boone	Boone	Boone	772			3	4	5														8
SP-27	Black Hawk Lake St. Park		Sac	Lake View	Lake View	1,337												12	13	14	15	16			9
SP-28	Danville State Park		Des Moines	New London	Danville	613													13	14	15	16			1
SP-29	McGregor State Park		Clayton, Allamakee	McGregor	McGregor	4,833														D					4
					KANSAS																				
SP-1	Fort Hays State Hist. Park		Ellis	Hays	Hays	7,600	1	2	3																6
SP-2	Oberline Sappa State Park		Decatur	Oberlin	Oberlin	481						6	7	8	9	10	11	12							6
SP-3	Meade County State Park		Meade	Meade	Meade	1,240												12	13	14	15	16			7

Camp No.	Name of Area	Former Number	County	Post Office	Shipping Point	Park Acreage	Occupied Periods																Cong. Dist.
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
KENTUCKY																							
NP-1	Mammoth Cave National Park		Edmondson	Mammoth Cave	Cave City	24,538	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			2
NP-2	Mammoth Cave National Park		Edmondson	Mammoth Cave	Cave City			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			2
NP-3	Mammoth Cave National Park		Edmondson	Mammoth Cave	Cave City				3	4	5	6	7	8	9										2
NP-4	Mammoth Cave National Park		Edmondson	Mammoth Cave	Cave City				3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			2
NP-5	Otter Creek RDA	(SP-13)	Meade	Rock Haven	Rock Haven	2,333														14	15	16			4
SP-1	Cumberland Falls State Park		Whitley	Corbin	Corbin	593		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9										9
SP-2	Natural Bridge State Park		Powell	Natural Bridge	Slade	1,137		2	3	4	5	6													8
SP-3	Pine Mountain State Park		Bell	Pineville	Pineville	2,200		2	3	4	5														9
SP-4	Levi Jackson Wilderness Rd. SP		Laurel	London	Fariston	382		2	3	4	5														9
SP-5	Pioneer Memorial		Mercer	Harrodsburg	Harrodsburg	18		D																	6
SP-6	Butler Memorial State Park		Carroll	Carrollton	Carrollton	341		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9										5
SP-7	Cumberland Falls State Park		Whitley, McCreary	Corbin	Williamsburg	593		2	3	4	5														9
SP-8	Columbus-Belmont State Park		Hickman	Columbus	Columbus	400			3	4	5	6	7	8	9										1
SP-9	Audubon Memorial State Park		Henderson	Henderson	Henderson	486				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			2
SP-10	Pine Mountain State Park		Bell	Pineville	Pineville	2,200					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			9
SP-11	Otter Creek RDA		Meade	Rock Haven	Rock Haven	2,333					5	6													4
SP-12	Dawson Springs State Park		Hopkins	Dawson Springs	Dawson Springs	458					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						2
SP-13	Otter Creek RDA		Meade	Rock Haven	Rock Haven	2,333													D						4
TVA-P-1	Jonathan Creek Area		Marshall	Benton	Benton																15	16			1
LOUISIANA																									
SP-1	Longfellow-Evangeline State Park		St. Martin Parish	St. Martinville	St. Martinville	157		2	3																3
SP-2	Allen Northwest Game & Fish Preserve		Natchitoches Parish	Goldonna	Goldonna	16,197		2	3																8
SP-3	Fort Pike State Park		Orleans Parish	Chef Menteur	Slidell	125			3																1
SP-4	Chemin-A-Haut State Park		Morehouse Parish	Bastrop	Beekman	500						6	7	8	9	10									5
SP-5	Tchefuncte State Park		St. Tammany Parish	Mandeville	Mandeville	5,800											11	12	13	14	15	16			6
SP-6	Chicot State Park		Evangeline Parish		St. Landry	5,500											11	12	13	14	15	16			7
SP-7	Lake Bistineau State Park		Bienville Parish	Ringgold	Ringgold	1,100																			4
MAINE																									
NP-1	Acadia National Park		Hancock	Bar Harbor	Bar Harbor	15,409	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			3
NP-2	Acadia National Park		Hancock	So. West Harbor	So. West Harbor		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			3
NP-3	Camden Hills RDA	(SP-4)	Knox, Waldo	Camden	Rockland	3,768														14	15	16			2
SP-1	Ellsworth-Bar Harbor St. Highway		Hancock	Ellsworth	Ellsworth	700	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9										3
SP-2	Baxter State Park		Piscataquis	Millinocket	Millinocket	700			3																3
SP-3	Baxter State Park		Piscataquis	Millinocket	Millinocket	5,690					5														3
SP-4	Camden Hills RDA		Knox, Waldo	Camden	Rockland	3,768					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						2
SP-5	Camden Hills RDA		Knox, Waldo	Camden	Rockland							D													2
MARYLAND																									
NP-1	Chesapeake & Ohio Canal		Montgomery	Cabin John	Bethesda	400											11	12	13	14	15	16			6
NP-2	Chesapeake & Ohio Canal		Montgomery	Cabin John	Bethesda												D	12	13	14	15	16			6
NP-3	Catoctin RDA	(SP-7)	Frederick	Lantz	Thurmont	10,000														14	15	16			6
NP-4	Fort Washington		Prince Georges	Fort Washington	Fort Washington	350																16			5

Camp No.	Name of Area	Former Number	County	Post Office	Shipping Point	Park Acreage	Occupied Periods 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Cong. Dist.
					MARYLAND (cont.)																				
SP-1	Fort Frederick State Park		Washington	Big Pool	Big Pool	189			3	4	5	6	7	8											6
SP-2	Patapsco State Park		Baltimore, Howard	Elkridge	Avalon	1,237			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									2,5
SP-3	Catoctin RDA		Frederick	Lantz	Thurmont	10,000					D														6
SP-4	Gambrill State Park		Frederick	Frederick	Frederick	500						D													6
SP-5	Elk Neck State Park & Forest		Cecil	North East	North East	4,409						D			9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			1
SP-6	Maryland-Washington Metro. Dist. (Rock Creek Park Extension)		Montgomery, Prince George	Garrett Park	Kensington	1,000											11	12	13	14	15	16			6,5
SP-7	Catoctin RDA		Frederick	Lantz	Thurmont	10,000													13						6
					MASSACHUSETTS																				
SP-1	Blue Hills State Reservation		Norfolk	Milton	Hyde Park	7,645	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9										13
SP-2	Watuppa Municipal Reservation		Bristol	Fall River	Fall River	5,480	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9										14
SP-3	Chicopee Metro. Parks		Hampden	Chicopee Falls	Chicopee Falls	1,425		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9										2
SP-4	Granville State Forest		Hampden	Winsted, CT	Winsted, CT	2,940		2	3	4	5														1
SP-5	Harold Parker State Forest		Essex, Middlesex	Andover	Andover	2,841		2	3	4															7,5
SP-6	Mohawk Trail State Park		Franklin	Charlemont	Charlemont	5,746		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9										1
SP-7	Mt. Greylock St. Reservation		Berkshire	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	8,600		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			1
SP-8	Pittsfield State Forest		Berkshire	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	3,851		2	3	4	5														1
SP-9	Windsor State Forest		Berkshire	West Cummington	Dalton	1,616		2	3	4	5	6													1
SP-10	Myles Standish St. Forest		Plymouth	Plymouth	Plymouth	10,910			3	4	5														15
SP-11	October Mt. State Forest		Berkshire	Becket	Becket	14,189			3	4	5														1
SP-12	Savoy State Forest		Berkshire	North Adams	North Adams	10,641			3	4	5	6			9	10									1
SP-13	Leeminster State Forest		Worcester	Fitchburg	Fitchburg	3,129			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									3
SP-14	D.A.R. State Forest		Hampshire	Goshen	Williamsburg	1,237			3	4	5	6													1
SP-15	Douglas State Forest		Worcester	E. Douglas	E. Douglas	3,404				4	5	6													4
SP-16	Freetown State Forest		Bristol	Assonet	Assonet	6,593					5	6	7	8	9										14
SP-17	Breakheart St. Reservation		Essex, Middlesex	Melrose	Melrose	620					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			7,5
SP-18	Mt. Tom State Reservation		Hampden, Hampshire	Holyoke	Holyoke	1,679					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			1
SP-19	Roland C. Nickerson State Park		Barnstable	E. Brewster	E. Brewster	1,727					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			15
SP-20	Bash Bish State Forest		Berkshire	Copake Falls, NY	Copake Falls, NY	390					5	6													1
SP-21	Savoy State Forest		Berkshire	North Adams	North Adams	10,641						6	7	8											1
SP-22	Hawley State Forest		Franklin	Plainfield	Charlemont	4,052						6	7	8											1
SP-23	Pittsfield State Forest		Berkshire	Pittsfield	Pittsfield	3,851					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			15	16			1
SP-24	Robinson State Park		Hampden	Feeding Hills	Westfield	995					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			2
SP-25	Upton State Forest		Middlesex, Worcester	Upton	Upton	1,230					5	6	7	8	9	10	11								4
SP-26	Salisbury Beach Reservation		Essex	Salisbury	Newburyport	520						D					11	12	13	14	15	16			6
SP-27	Clarksburg State Forest		Berkshire	North Adams	North Adams	2,138						D													1
SP-28	October Mt. State Forest		Berkshire	Lenox	Pittsfield	14,189						6	7	8	9	10		12	13	14	15	16			1
SP-29	Savoy State Forest		Berkshire	Charlemont	Charlemont	10,641										10	11	12	13						1
SP-30	Warwick State Forest		Franklin	Warwick	Orange	4,526												12	13	14					1
					MICHIGAN																				
NP-1	Isle Royale National Park	(SP-20)	Keweenaw	Houghton	Houghton	140,800							7		9		11		13						12
NP-2	Isle Royale National Park	(SP-20)	Keweenaw	Houghton	Houghton								7		9		11		13		15				12
NP-3	Isle Royale National Park		Keweenaw	Houghton	Houghton																15				12
IR-CAMP	Isle Royale National Park		Keweenaw	Houghton	Houghton									8											12
NP-4	Waterloo RDA		Washtenaw, Jackson	Grass Lake	Grass Lake	12,144														14	15	16			2

Camp No.	Name of Area	Former Number	County	Post Office	Shipping Point	Park Acreage	Occupied Periods																Cong. Dist.
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
					MICHIGAN (cont.)																			
SP-1	Walter J. Hayes State Park		Lenawee	Onsted	Onsted	463	1	2	3	4														2
SP-2	Ludington State Park		Mason	Ludington	Ludington	3,170	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			9
SP-3	Dodge Bloomer State Parks		Oakland, Macomb, Livingston	Pontiac	Pontiac	524	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			17
SP-4	Wilderness State Park		Emmet	Carp Lake	Mackinaw City	6,396		2	3	4	5	6	7												11
SP-5	Muskegon State Park		Muskegon	Muskegon	Muskegon	1,197		2	3	4															9
SP-6	Veterans Memorial Highway (Saginaw River Road)		Saginaw, Bay	Bay City	Bay City	1,553		2				6	7	8	9										8,10
SP-7	Bay City State Park		Bay	Bay City	Bay City	130		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									10
SP-8	Hartwick Pines State Park		Crawford, Otsego	Grayling	Grayling	8,636		2	3	4	5	6				D	11	12	13	14	15	16			10,11
SP-9	J.W. Wells State Park		Menominee	Cedar River	Stephenson	478			3		5	6	7	8	9			12	13	14	15	16			11
SP-10	Mackinac Island State Park		Mackinac	Mackinac Island	Mackinac Island	2,180			3		5														11
SP-11	Waterloo RDA		Washtenaw	Chelsea	Chelsea	11,338					D	D													2
SP-12	Waterloo RDA		Jackson	Grass Lake	Grass Lake	11,338					5														2
SP-13	Michigan Avenue Parkway		Wayne	Wayne	Wayne	325						6	7	8	9										16
SP-14	Pontiac-Harrison St. Highway		Macomb, Oakland, Wayne	Royal Oak	Royal Oak	185					D														17,16
SP-15	Vanderbilt State Park (Pigeon River Tract)		Otsego	Vanderbilt	Vanderbilt	2,000					5	6	7	8	9	10	11								11
SP-16	F.J. McLain Park Site		Keweenaw	Hancock	Hancock	338					D														12
SP-17	Gogebic County Parks		Gogebic	Ironwood	Ironwood	1,726					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						12
SP-18	Iron County Parks & Parkways		Iron	Crystal Falls	Crystal Falls	3,222					5	6	7	8	9		11	12	13						12
SP-19	Fort Wilkins State Park		Keweenaw	Phoenix	Phoenix	106					D														12
SP-20	Isle Royale National Park		Keweenaw	Houghton	Houghton	140,800					5														12
CP-1	Gogebic County Parks	(SP-17)	Gogebic	Ironwood	Ironwood	1,726														14	15	16			12
CP-2	Iron County Parks & Parkways	(SP-18)	Iron	Crystal Falls	Crystal Falls	3,222														14	15	16			12
					MINNESOTA																			
NP-1	St. Croix RDA		Pine	Hinckley	Hinckley	17,100															15	16			6
SP-1	Itasca State Park		Clearwater, Hubbard, Becker	Lake Itasca	Park Rapids	31,816	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9										9,6
SP-2	Jay Cooke State Park		Carlton	Thomson	Carlton	3,375	1	2	3	4	5														8
SP-3	Scenic State Park		Itasca	Bigfork	Grand Rapids	2,121	1	2	3	4	5	6													8
SP-4	Whitewater State Park		Winona	Elba	St. Charles	669			3																1
SP-5	Gooseberry Falls State Park		Lake	Two Harbors	Two Harbors	638			3																8
SP-6	St. Croix RDA		Pine	Hinckley	Hinckley	17,100				4	5	6	7	8	9	10									6
SP-7	Sibley State Park		Kandiyohi	New London	New London	355					5	6	7	8	9	10	11								7
SP-8	Glenwood Municipal Park		Hennepin	Minneapolis	Minneapolis	681					5	6	7	8	9	10									3
SP-9	Whitewater State Park	(DSP-1)	Winona	St. Charles	St. Charles	669			3	4	5														1
SP-10	Gooseberry Falls State Park	(DSP-2)	Lake	Two Harbors	Two Harbors	638			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			8
SP-11	Camden State Park	(DSP-3)	Lyon	Lynd	Lynd	470			3	4	5	6	7												7
SP-12	Fort Ridgely Mem. St. Park	(DSP-4)	Nicollet	Fairfax	Fairfax	214			3	4	5			8	9	10	11	12	13						2
SP-13	Spruce Creek Highway Wayside	(DSP-5)	Cook	Lutsen	Two Harbors	2,300			3	4	5	6													8
SP-14	Cottonwood River State Park		Brown	New Ulm	New Ulm	836					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			2
SP-15	Mille Lacs Lake Highway Wayside		Crow Wing	Garrison	Brainerd	152					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14					6
SP-16	Leech Lake Wayside Park		Cass	Walker	Walker	3,052						6													6
SP-17	Lake Vadnais Metro. Park		Ramsey	White Bear Lake	St. Paul	1,710					5	6	7	8	9										4
SP-18	Lakeshore Wayside Park		St. Louis	Knife River	Palmers	300					5	6	7	8	9										8
SP-19	Itasca State Park		Clearwater, Hubbard, Becker	Lake Itasca	Park Rapids	31,816										10	11	12	13	14	15	16			9,6
SP-20	Beaver Creek Valley State Park		Houston	Caledonia	Caledonia	325													D						1
SP-21	Jay Cooke State Park		Carlton	Thomson	Carlton	3,375													13	14	15	16			8

Camp No.	Name of Area	Former Number	County	Post Office	Shipping Point	Park Acreage	Occupied Periods																Cong. Dist.
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
					MISSISSIPPI																		
NP-1	Vicksburg Nat'l Mil. Park	(MP-1)	Warren	Vicksburg	Vicksburg	1,322	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9										7
NP-2	Vicksburg Nat'l Mil. Park	(MP-2)	Warren	Vicksburg	Vicksburg			2	3	4	5	6													7
NP-3	Vicksburg Nat'l Mil. Park	(MP-3)	Warren	Vicksburg	Vicksburg				3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			7
NP-4	Vicksburg Nat'l Mil. Park	(MP-4)	Warren	Vicksburg	Vicksburg				3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			7
SP-1	Leroy Percy State Park		Washington	Hollandale	Hollandale	2,540			3	4	5	6	7	8	9										3
SP-2	Tombigbee State Park		Lee	Tupelo	Tupelo	520			3	4	5	6	7	8	9										1
SP-3	Clarkco State Park		Clarke	Quitman	Quitman	800			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									5
SP-4	Legion State Park		Winston	Louisville	Louisville	424				4	5	6	7	8											4
SP-5	Tishomingo State Park		Tishomingo	Tishomingo	Tishomingo	598					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			1
SP-6	Holmes County State Park		Holmes	Durant	Durant	419					5	6	7	8	9										3
SP-7	Roosevelt State Park		Scott	Morton	Morton	562						6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			5
SP-8	Spring Lake State Park		Marshall	Holly Springs	Holly Springs	974					5	6	7	8	9	10		12	13	14	15	16			2
SP-9	Percy Quin State Park		Pike	McComb	McComb	1,480					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			7
SP-10	Tallahalla State Park		Jones	Ellisville	Ellisville	1,200						D													6
SP-11	Magnolia State Park		Jackson	Ocean Springs	Ocean Springs	230											11	12	13	14	15	16			6
					MISSOURI																		
NP-1	Cuivre River RDA	(SP-13)	Lincoln	Troy	Troy	5,728														14	15	16			9
NP-2	Lake of the Ozarks RDA	(SP-20)	Miller, Camden	Kaiser	Bagnell	16,500														14	15	16			2
NP-3	Lake of the Ozarks RDA	(SP-17)	Miller, Camden	Kaiser	Bagnell																	16			2
SP-1	Montauk State Park		Dent	Montauk	Salem	754		2	3	4	5														8
SP-2	Big Spring State Park		Carter	Van Buren	Van Buren	4,476	1	2	3	4	5	6													8
SP-3	Meramec State Park		Franklin	Sullivan	Sullivan	7,124	1	2	3	4															9
SP-4	Roaring River State Park		Barry	Cassville	Cassville	2,810	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						7
SP-5	Sam A. Baker State Park		Wayne	Piedmont	Patterson	4,422	1	2	3	4	5														8
SP-6	Alley Springs State Park		Shannon	Alley	Winona	427		2	3																8
SP-7	Bennett Spring State Park		Dallas, Laclede	Brice	Lebanon	574		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11								7,8
SP-8	Lake Contrary County Park		Buchanan	St. Joseph	St. Joseph	700		2	3																3
SP-9	Lake Contrary County Park		Buchanan	St. Joseph	St. Joseph	700		D																	3
SP-10	Sugar Lake State Park	(DSP-1)	Buchanan	Rushville	Rushville	100		2	3	4															3
SP-11	Washington State Park		Washington	DeSoto	Desoto	694			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						8
SP-12	Lake of the Ozarks RDA		Miller, Camden	Kaiser	Bagnell	16,500				4	5														2
SP-13	Cuivre River RDA		Lincoln	Troy	Troy	5,800				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						9
SP-14	Cuivre River RDA		Lincoln	Troy	Troy						5	6													9
SP-15	Never Assigned																								
SP-16	Dr. Edmund A. Babler Mem. St. Pk.	(DSP-2)	St. Louis	Centaur	Centaur	1,841			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			12
SP-17	Lake of the Ozarks RDA	(DSP-3)	Miller, Camden	Kaiser	Bagnell	16,500				4	5	6													2
SP-18	Van Meter State Park	(DSP-4)	Saline	Marshall	Marshall	506				4	5														2
SP-19	Chesapeake State Park	(DSP-5)	Lawrence	Mt. Vernon	Mt. Vernon	117				4	5														7
SP-20	Lake of the Ozarks RDA		Miller, Camden	Kaiser	Bagnell	16,500					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						2
SP-21	Lake of the Ozarks RDA		Miller, Camden	Kaiser	Bagnell						D														2
SP-22	Dr. Edmund A. Babler Mem. St. Pk.		St. Louis	Centaur	Centaur	1,841					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			12
SP-23	Henry Shaw Gardenway		St. Louis, Franklin	Pacific	Pacific	896					D	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			12,9
SP-24	Big Spring State Park		Carter	Van Buren	Chicopee	4,476							7	8											8
SP-25	Pershing Memorial State Park		Linn	Laclede	Laclede	1,800														14	15	16			1
SP-26	Crowder State Park		Grundy	Trenton	Trenton	645														14	15	16			1
SP-27	Mark Twain State Park		Monroe	Florida	Paris	1,100														14	15	16			9

Camp No.	Name of Area	Former Number	County	Post Office	Shipping Point	Park Acreage	Occupied Periods 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Cong. Dist.
					MONTANA																				
NP-1	Glacier National Park		Flathead	Belton	Belton	981,681	1		3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12		14		16			1
NP-2	Glacier National Park		Flathead	Belton	Belton		1																		1
NP-3	Glacier National Park		Flathead	Belton	Belton		1		3				7												1
NP-4	Glacier National Park		Glacier	Glacier Park	Glacier Park		1		3		5				9		11		13		15				2
NP-5	Glacier National Park		Glacier	Glacier Park	Glacier Park		1		3																2
NP-6	Glacier National Park		Glacier	Glacier Park	Glacier Park		1		3		5														2
NP-7	Glacier National Park		Glacier	Glacier Park	Glacier Park		D																		2
NP-8	Glacier National Park		Flathead	Belton	Belton		1		3																1
NP-9	Glacier National Park		Flathead	Belton	Belton		1		3		5		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			1
NP-10	Glacier National Park		Flathead	Belton	Belton	981,681	1																		1
NP-11	Glacier National Park		Glacier	Glacier Park	Glacier Park				3		5						11		13		15	16			2
NP-12	Glacier National Park		Glacier	Glacier Park	Glacier Park				D																2
NP-13	Glacier National Park		Glacier	Glacier Park	Glacier Park						5		7		9										2
NP-14	Glacier National Park		Flathead	Belton	Belton						5														1
NP-15	Glacier National Park		Flathead	Belton	Belton									8	9	10		12	13	14	15				1
SP-1	Beaver Creek Park		Hill	Havre	Havre	10,200					5	6	7	8	9										2
SP-2	Roundup Peaks County Park		Mullelshall	Roundup	Roundup	100					5														2
SP-3	Morrison Cave State Park		Jefferson	Cardwell	Whitehall	2,777					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			1
SP-4	Bad Lands State Park		Dawson	Glendive	Glendive	21,714						D													2
					NEBRASKA																				
NP-1	Scotts Bluff Nat'l Monument	(NM-1)	Scotts Bluff	Gering	Gering	3,240					5	6	7	8	9	10	11								5
SP-1	Louisville Recreational Grounds		Cass	Louisville	Louisville	190	1																		1
SP-2	Fremont Recreational Grounds		Dodge	Fremont	Fremont	307	1																		3
SP-3	Camp Morton State Park		Dundy	Benkelman	Benkelman	100	1																		4
SP-4	Niobrara Island State Park		Knox	Niobrara	Niobrara	800			3	4															3
SP-5	Ponca State Park	(DSP-1)	Dixon	Ponca	Waterbury	220			3	4	5														3
SP-6	Wildcat Hills Rec. Grounds		Scotts Bluff, Banner	Gering	Gering	840					5	6	7	8											5
SP-7	Levi Carter Metro. Park		Douglas	Omaha	Omaha	681					5	6	7	8	9	10									2
					NEVADA																				
NP-4	Boulder Dam Nat'l Rec. Area	(SP-4)	Clark	Boulder City	Boulder City	1,699,573									9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			A.L.
NP-6	Boulder Dam Nat'l Rec. Area	(SP-6)	Clark	Boulder City	Boulder City										9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			A.L.
SP-1	Boulder Dam Nat'l Rec. Area		Clark	Overton	Moapa Junction	1,699,573		2		4	5	6													A.L.
SP-2	Cathedral Gorge State Park		Lincoln	Panaca	Panaca	1,579			3																A.L.
SP-3	Cathedral Gorge State Park		Lincoln	Panaca	Panaca	1,579				4															A.L.
SP-4	Boulder Dam Nat'l Rec. Area		Clark	Boulder City	Boulder City	1,699,573						6	7	8											A.L.
SP-5	Fort Churchill State Park		Lyon	Towle	Towle	200					5														A.L.
SP-6	Boulder Dam Nat'l Rec. Area		Clark	Boulder City	Boulder City	1,699,573						6	7	8											A.L.
					NEW HAMPSHIRE																				
NP-1	Bear Brook RDA	(SP-2)	Rockingham, Merrimack	Suncook	Allenstown	6,100															15	16			1
SP-1	Moose Brook State Park		Coos, Carroll	Gorham	Gorham	755			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						1,2
SP-2	Bear Brook State Park		Rockingham, Merrimack	Suncook	Allenstown	6,100					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14					1
SP-3	Bellamy State Park		Strafford	Dover	Dover	29					5														1
SP-4	Pawtuckaway State Reservation		Rockingham	Raymond	Raymond	1,272						6	7	8	9	10									1

Camp No.	Name of Area	Former Number	County	Post Office	Shipping Point	Park Acreage	Occupied Periods																	Cong. Dist.
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
					NEW JERSEY																			
NP-1	Morristown Nat'l Hist. Park	(NHP-1)	Morris	Morristown	Morristown	957	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			5
NP-2	Morristown Nat'l Hist. Park	(NHP-2)	Morris	Morristown	Morristown	957		2																	5
SP-1	High Point Park		Sussex	Sussex	Sussex	12,000	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9										7
SP-2	South Mt. Co. Reservation		Essex	Orange	Orange	2,061	1	2	3	4	5	6													11
SP-3	Watchung Reservation		Union	Springfield	Summit	2,000		2	3	4	5	6													6
SP-4	Parvin State Park		Salem	Vineland	Vineland	1,062		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			1
SP-5	Voorhees State Park		Hunterdon	High Bridge	High Bridge	325		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			7
SP-6	Camden County Parks		Camden	Haddonfield	Haddonfield			D																	1
SP-7	South Mt. Co. Reservation		Essex	Orange	Orange	2,061		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			12	13						11
SP-8	High Point Park		Sussex	Sussex	Sussex	12,000	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			7
SP-9	Great Egg Harbor River Parkway		Camden	Camden	Berlin	500		2	3	4	5														1
SP-10	Cooper River Valley Parkway		Camden	Haddonfield	Haddonfield	205		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9										1
SP-11	Palisades Interstate Park		Bergen	Englewood	Tenafly	1,700		2	3	4	5	6													9
SP-12	Palisades Interstate Park		Bergen	Englewood	Closter	1,700					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			9
SP-13	Watchung County Reservation (Rahway River Parkway)		Union	Rahway	Rahway	950					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						6
SP-14	Passaic County Parks		Passaic	Mountain View	Mountain View	966						D													8
CP-1	South Mountain Co. Res.	(SP-7)	Essex	Orange	Orange	2,061														14	15				11
CP-2	Rahway River Parkway	(SP-13)	Union	Rahway	Rahway	950														14	15	16			6
					NEW MEXICO																			
NP-1	Carlsbad Caverns Nat'l Park		Eddy	Carlsbad	Carlsbad	9,959											11	12	13	14	15	16			A.L.
NP-2	Chaco Canyon Nat'l Mon.	(NM-2)	San Juan	Chaco Canyon	Thoreau	21,512													13	14	15	16			
NP-3	Bandelier Nat'l Monument	(NM-1)	Sandoval	P.O. Box 669, Santa Fe	Santa Fe	26,026		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						
NP-4	Bandelier Nat'l Monument		Sandoval	Otowii	Santa Fe															14	15	16			
SP-1	Santa Fe-Hyde State Park		Santa Fe	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	475		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			A.L.
SP-2	La Joya St. Park & Game Preserve		Socorro	Socorro	Socorro	2,060		2	3																A.L.
SP-3	Bottomless Lake State Park		Chaves	Roswell	Roswell	11,598		2	3	4	5			8	9	10	11								A.L.
SP-4	Santa Fe-Hyde State Park		Santa Fe	Santa Fe	Santa Fe	475			D																A.L.
SP-5	Eastern N.M. State Park		Roosevelt	Clovis	Portales	382			3	4	5														A.L.
SP-6	Carlsbad Metropolitan Park		Eddy	Carlsbad	Carlsbad	408						D													A.L.
SP-7	Tucumcari Metro. Park		Quay	Tucumcari	Tucumcari	384						6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						A.L.
SP-8	Conchas Dem State Park		San Miguel	Conchas Dam	New Knife	2,640														14	15	16			A.L.
					NEW YORK																			
NP-1	West Point Reservation	(SP-24)	Orange	Cornwall	Cornwall	780														14	15				26
NP-2	Saratoga Battlefield Park		Saratoga	Stillwater	Mechanicville	1,428														14	15	16			29
SP-1	Palisades Interstate Park		Rockland	Iona Island	Iona Island	47,000	1	2	3	4	5														25
SP-2	Palisades Interstate Park		Rockland	Sloatsburg	Sloatsburg		1	2	3	4	5														25
SP-3	Lake Taghkanic State Park		Columbia	Ancram	Copake	750	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9										27
SP-4	Clarence Fahnestock Mem. State Park		Putnam	Carmel	Cold Springs	3,400	1	2	3	4	5	6													26
SP-5	Letchworth State Park		Livingston, Wyoming	Hunt	Portage	6,477	1	2	3	4	5														39
SP-6	Robert H. Treman State Park		Tompkins	Newfield	Ithaca	832	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			37
SP-7	Allegany State Park		Cattaraugus	Quaker Bridge	Quaker Bridge	65,000	1																		43
SP-8	Blue Mt. County Reservation		Westchester	Peekskill	Peekskill	800	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									25
SP-9	Poundridge County Reservation		Putman, Westchester	Cross River	Katorah	1,100	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						26,25
SP-10	Selkirk Shores State Park		Oswego	Pulaski	Pulaski	750	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				13	14	15	16			32
SP-11	Gilbert Lake State Park		Otsego	Laurens	Onconta	1,700	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			34

Camp No.	Name of Area	Former Number	County	Post Office	Shipping Point	Park Acreage	Occupied Periods																		Cong. Dist.
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
					NEW YORK (cont.)																				
SP-12	Green Lakes State Park		Onondaga	Fayetteville	Fayetteville	725	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				35
SP-13	Chenango Valley State Park		Broome	Chenango Forks	Chenango Bridge	925	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12							34
SP-14	Thendara Lake Municipal Park		Herkimer	Old Forge	Thendara	143	1																		33
SP-15	Allegany State Park		Cattaraugus	Quaker Bridge	Quaker Bridge	65,000	1																		43
SP-16	Buttermilk Falls State Park		Tompkins	Ithaca	Ithaca	595		2	3	4	5	6													37
SP-17	Letchworth State Park		Livingston	Leicester	Leicester	6,477		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9										39
SP-18	Allegany State Park		Cattaraugus	Quaker Bridge	Quaker Bridge	65,000		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9										43
SP-19	Allegany State Park		Cattaraugus	Red House	Red House			2	3	4	5														43
SP-20	Palisades Interstate Park		Rockland	Sloatsburg	Iona Island	47,000		2	3	4	5														25
SP-21	Palisades Interstate Park		Rockland	Sloatsburg	Sloatsburg			2	3	4	5														25
SP-22	Palisades Interstate Park		Rockland	Iona Island	Iona Island			2	3	4	5														25
SP-23	Palisades Interstate Park		Orange	Iona island	Central Valley			2	3	4	5														26
SP-24	West Point Reservation		Orange	Cornwall	Cornwall	780		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						26
SP-25	Palisades Interstate Park		Bergen, N.J.	Iona Island	Thiels	47,000		D																	N.J.9
SP-26	Palisades Interstate Park		Rockland	Haverstraw	Thiels			2	3	4	5														25
SP-27	Palisades Interstate Park		Orange	Iona Island	Iona Island			2	3	4	5														26
SP-28	Palisades Interstate Park		Rockland	Iona Island	Iona Island			2	3	4	5														26
SP-29	Palisades Interstate Park		Rockland	Blauvelt	Blauvelt			2	3	4															25
SP-30	Clarence Fahnestock Mem. State Park		Putnam	Tompkins Corners	Cold Spring	3,400		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9										26
SP-31	Bethpage State Park		Nassau	Farmingdale	Farmingdale	1,398			D																1
SP-32	Margaret Lewis Norrie St. Pk.		Dutchess	Staatsburg	Staatsburg	323			3	4	5	6	7	8	9										26
SP-33	Fillmore Glen State Park		Cayuga	Moravia	Moravia	857			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									36
SP-34	Hither Hills State Park		Suffolk	Montauk	Montauk	3,186			D																1
SP-35	Chittenango Falls St. Park		Madison	Fayetteville	Fayetteville	125			3																32
SP-36	Fair Haven Beach State Park		Cayuga	Fair Haven	Fair Haven	787			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			36
SP-37	Letchworth State Park		Wyoming	Castile	Castile	6,477			3	4	5	6													39
SP-38	Green Lakes State Park		Madison, Onondaga	Fayetteville	Fayetteville	725				4	5	6													32,35
SP-39	Allegany State Park		Cattaraugus	Quaker Bridge	Quaker Bridge	65,000				4	5	6	7	8	9										43
SP-40	Palisades Interstate Park		Orange	Stony Point	Iona Island	47,000					D														26
SP-41	Palisades Interstate Park		Orange	Iona Island	Iona Island						D														26
SP-42	Croton Watershed Municipal Park		Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess	Goldenbridge	Goldenbridge	19,600					5	6	7	8	9										26,25
SP-43	John Boyd Thacher State Park		Albany	Voorheesville	Voorheesville	920					D										15	16			28
SP-44	Watkins Glen State Park		Schuyler	Watkins Glen	Watkins Glen	548					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			37
SP-45	Cayuga Lake State Park		Seneca	Seneca Falls	Seneca Falls	187					5	6	7	8											36
SP-46	Newton Battlefield St. Res.		Chemung	Elmira	Elmira	317					5	6	7	8	9										37
SP-47	Clarence Fahnestock Mem. SP		Putnam	Tompkins Corners	Cold Spring	3,400					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			26
SP-48	Cornell University Arboretum		Tompkins	Ithaca	Ithaca	500					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			37
SP-49	Letchworth State Park		Wyoming, Livingston	Castile	Castile	6,477					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			39
SP-50	Allegany State Park		Cattaraugus	Red House	Red House	65,000					5	6													43
SP-51	Allegany State Park		Cattaraugus	Red House	Red House						5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			43
SP-52	Mohansic County Reservation		Westchester	Yorktown Heights	Yorktown Heights	4,100					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						25
SP-53	Hamlin Beach State Park		Monroe	Hamlin	Hamlin	600					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			39
SP-54	Thousand Islands State Parks (Grass Point)		Jefferson	Fishers' Landing	Clayton	232					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			32
SP-55	Stony Brook State Park		Steuben	Dansville	Dansville	500					5	6													37
SP-56	Buckhorn Island State Park		Erie	Niagara Falls	Niagara Falls	645					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			40
SP-57	Beaver Island State Park		Erie	Grand Island	Niagara Falls	550						D													40
SP-58	James Baird State Park		Dutchess	Pleasant Valley	Poughkeepsie	650															15	16			26
SP-59	Palisades Interstate Park		Orange	Cornwall	Cornwall	39,948																16			26
CP-1	Poundridge County Res.	(SP-9)	Putnam, Westchester	Cross River	Katonah	1,100														14	15	16			26,25
CP-2	Mohansic County Res.	(SP-52)	Westchester	Yorktown Heights	Yorktown Heights	4,100														14	15	16			25

Camp No.	Name of Area	Former Number	County	Post Office	Shipping Point	Park Acreage	Occupied Periods																Cong. Dist.
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
					NORTH CAROLINA																		
NP-1	Cape Hatteras Nat'l Seashore Recreation Area	(SP-6)	Dare	Buxton	Elizabeth City	1,050														14	15	16			1
NP-4	Great Smoky Mts. Nat'l Park		Swain	Smokemont	Whittier	229,402	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						11
NP-5	Great Smoky Mts. Nat'l Park		Swain	Smokemont	Whittier		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			11
NP-7	Great Smoky Mts. Nat'l Park		Haywood	Mt. Sterling	Newport		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12							11
NP-9	Great Smoky Mts. Nat'l Park		Swain	Bryson City	Bryson City		1	2	3	4	5	6													11
NP-14	Great Smoky Mts. Nat'l Park		Swain	Smokemont	Bryson City			2	3	4	5														11
NP-15	Great Smoky Mts. Nat'l Park		Swain	Smokemont	Bryson City			2	3	4	5														11
NP-16	Great Smoky Mts. Nat'l Park		Swain	Bryson City	Bryson City			2	3	4	5	6													11
NP-17	Great Smoky Mts. Nat'l Park		Haywood	Waynesville	Waynesville				3		5														11
NP-18	Great Smoky Mts. Nat'l Park		Swain	Ravensford	Bryson City					4	5														11
NP-19	Great Smoky Mts. Nat'l Park		Swain	Ravensford	Bryson City					4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			11
NP-20	Great Smoky Mts. Nat'l Park		Haywood	Cove Creek	Waynesville						5														11
NP-21	Blue Ridge Parkway		Alleghany	Laurel Springs	North Wilkesboro	11,898												12	13	14	15	16			9
NP-22	Great Smoky Mts. Nat'l Park		Haywood	Cove Creek	Waynesville	229,402													13	14	15	16			11
NP-23	Great Smoky Mts. Nat'l Park		Swain	Procter																14	15	16			11
NP-24	Crabtree Creek RDA		Wake	Raleigh	Raleigh	6,000															15	16			4
SP-1	Fort Macon State Park		Carteret	Morehead City	Morehead City	518			3	4	5														3
SP-2	Mt. Mitchell State Park		Yancey	Black Mountain	Black Mountain	1,224					5		7		9		11				15	16			10
SP-3	Morrow Mountain State Park		Stanly	Albemarle	Albemarle	3,500					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			9
SP-4	Crabtree Creek RDA		Wake	Raleigh	Raleigh	4,150					D														4
SP-5	Hanging Rock State Park		Stokes	Danbury	Walnut Cove	3,000					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			5
SP-6	Cape Hatteras State Park		Dare	Buxton	Elizabeth City	1,050					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						1
SP-7	Hanging Rock State Park		Stokes	Danbury	Walnut Cove	3,000						D													5
					NORTH DAKOTA																		
NP-1	South Roosevelt Regional Park		Billings	Medora	Medora	40,112														14	15	16			A.L.
SP-1	International Peace Garden		Rolette	Dunseith	Dunseith	888			3		5	6	7	8	9	10	11		13		15	16			A.L.
SP-2	Bismarck Metropolitan Pks.	(DSP-1)	Burleigh	Bismarck	Bismarck	521			3		5														A.L.
SP-3	Fort Lincoln State Park	(DSP-2)	Morton	Mandan	Mandan	740			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11								A.L.
SP-4	Linden Woods Metro. Park	(DSP-3)	Cass	Fargo	Fargo	277			3	4	5														A.L.
SP-5	Turtle River State Park	(DSP-4)	Grand Forks	Larimore	Larimore	475			3	5	6	7	8	9				12	13	14	15	16			A.L.
SP-6	North Roosevelt Reg. Park	(DSP-5)	McKenzie	Watford City	Watford City	15,656			3	4	5														A.L.
SP-7	North Roosevelt Reg. Park	(DSP-6)	McKenzie	Watford City	Watford City	15,656			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						A.L.
SP-8	South Roosevelt Reg. Park	(DSP-7)	Billings	Medora	Medora	40,112			3	4	5	6	7	8	9										A.L.
SP-9	Jamestown State Park		Stutzman	Jamestown	Jamestown	331						D													A.L.
DSP-8	Stutzman County Parks		Stutzman	Jamestown	Jamestown	190			3																A.L.
					OHIO																		
SP-1	Toledo-Maumee Metro. Park		Lucas	Waterville	Waterville	320	1	2																	9
SP-2	Independence State Park		Defiance	Defiance	Defiance	400		2	3	4	5														5
SP-3	Napoleon County Park		Henry	Napoleon	Napoleon	162		2	3	4	5														5
SP-4	Toledo Banklands Metro. Park		Lucas	Toledo	Toledo	320		2	3																9
SP-5	Virginia Kendall State Park		Summit	Peninsula	Peninsula	400		2	3	4	5	6	7	8											14
SP-6	Sand Run Metro. Reservation		Summit	Fairlawn	Fairlawn	465		2	3	4	5	6			9	10	11	12	13						14
SP-7	Pymatuning Reservoir Res.		Ashtabula	Andover	Andover	5,100		D																	19
SP-8	Roosevelt St. Game Preserve		Scioto	Friendship	Portsmouth	9,000		2	3	4	5	6													6
SP-9	Jefferson State Park		Jefferson	Broadacre	Steubenville	850		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12							18
SP-10	Kiser Lake State Park		Champaign	St. Paris	St. Paris			D																	7
SP-11	Lake St. Mary's Rec. Area		Auglaize	St. Mary's	St. Mary's	15,500		2	3																4
SP-12	Fort Hill State Memorial		Highland	Sinking Spring	Peebles	491		2	3	4	5														6
SP-13	Fort Ancient St. Memorial		Warren	Oreaonia	Morrow	310		2	3	4	5														7
SP-14	Schoenbrunn State Memorial		Tuscarawas	New Phila.	New Phila.	190		2	3	4	5														16
SP-15	Cleveland Metro. Parks		Cuyahoga, Lake	Euclid	Euclid	311		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						22

Camp No.	Name of Area	Former Number	County	Post Office	Shipping Point	Park Acreage	Occupied Periods																Cong. Dist.
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
					OHIO (cont.)																			
SP-16	John Bryan Forest Park		Greene	Yellow Springs	Yellow Springs	600					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				7
SP-17	Mt. Airy Forest Metro. Park			Hamilton	Cincinnati	Cummingsville 1,304									5	6	7	8						2
SP-18	Mound Builders State Memorial		Licking	Newark	Newark	66					5	6	7	8	9									17
SP-19	Cleveland Metro. Parks		Cuyahoga	Brecksville	Brecksville	1,784					5	6	7	8	9	10								22
SP-20	Miami Conservancy District		Montgomery, Miami	Vandalia	Vandalia	2,578					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					3,4
SP-21	Mill Creek County Park		Mahoning	Youngstown	Youngstown	1,375					D													19
SP-22	Ashtabula Township Parks		Ashtabula	Ashtabula	Ashtabula	386					5	6	7	8	9									19
SP-23	Indian Lake Rec. Area		Logan	Lakeview	Lakeview	6,300					5													7
SP-24	Pymatuning Reservoir Rec. Area		Ashtabula	Andover	Andover	5,100						D												19
SP-25	Cleveland Metro. Parks		Cuyahoga	Strongsville	Berea	150						D												22
SP-26	Buckeye Furnace St. Memorial		Jackson	Wellston	Wellston	267						D												10
SP-27	Furnace Run Metro. Reservation		Summit	Richfield	Peninsula	654						6												14
SP-28	Senecaville Reservation (Muskingum)		Guernsey	Senecaville	Seneca	4,036												12	13					15
MA-1	Sand Run Metro. Res.	(SP-6)	Summit	Fairlawn	Fairlawn	465														14	15	16		14
MA-2	Cleveland Metro. Parks	(SP-15)	Cuyahoga, Lake	Euclid	Euclid	311														14	15	16		22
MA-3	Miami Conservancy District	(SP-20)	Montgomery, Miami	Vandalia	Vandalia	2,578														14	15	16		23,4
MA-4	Senecaville Reservation (Muskingum)		Guernsey	Senecaville	Seneca	4,036														14	15	16		15
					OKLAHOMA																			
NP-1	Platt National Park		Murray	Sulphur	Sulphur	848	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			5
SP-1	Turner Falls Park		Murray	Davis	Davis	740	1	2	3															5
SP-2	Lincoln Metro. Park		Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	Oklahoma City	617		2	3	4	5													5
SP-3	Northwest Metro. Park		Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	Oklahoma City	160		2																5
SP-4	Canyon & Grand Boulevard Metro. Park		Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	Oklahoma City	600		2	3	4	5	6												5
SP-5	Wintersmith Municipal Park		Pontotoc	Ada	Ada	260		2	3															4
SP-6	Arbuckle Mountains		Murray	Davis	Davis	10,000	1	2	3															5
SP-7	Arbuckle Mountains		Murray	Davis	Davis		1	2																5
SP-8	Tecumseh Lake Metro. Park		Pottawatomie	Tecumseh	Tecumseh	300		2	3															4
SP-9	Lake Murray State Park		Carter	Ardmore	Ardmore	2,670			3	4	5	6	7	8										3
SP-10	Perry Lake Metro. Park		Noble	Perry	Perry	168			3	4	5													8
SP-11	Lake Murray State Park		Carter	Ardmore	Ardmore	2,670				4	5	6	7	8	9			12	13	14	15	16		3
SP-12	Mohawk Metro. Park		Tulsa	Tulsa	Mohawk	2,250				4	5	6	7	8	9									1
SP-13	Lake Murray State Park		Carter, Love	Ardmore	Overbrook	2,670				4	5	6												3
SP-14	Lake Okmulgee Metro. Park		Okmulgee	Okmulgee	Okmulgee	1,510					5	6	7	8	9	10								2
					OREGON																			
NP-1	Crater Lake National Park		Klamath	Union Creek	Chiloquin	160,333	1		3		5		7		9		11		13		15			2
NP-2	Crater Lake National Park		Klamath	Crater Lake	Chiloquin		1		3						9		11							2
NP-3	Oregon Caves Nat'l Mon.	(NM-1)	Josephine	Kerby	Grants Pass	480			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		14		16		1
SP-1	Cape Sebastian State Park		Curry	Gold Beach	Coquille	547		2		4														1
SP-2	Benson Metropolitan Park		Multnomah	Bridal Veil	Bridal Veil	1,126		2	3		5													3
SP-3	Emigrant Springs State Park		Umatilla	Meecham	Meecham	14			3		5													2
SP-4	Wygant State Park		Hood River	Viento	Viento	332			3															2
SP-5	Ecola State Park		Clatsop	Cannon Beach	Seaside	451				4	5	6												1
SP-6	Humbug Mountain State Park		Curry	Port Orford	Coquille	1,206				4		6												1
SP-7	Newport Project (State Parks)		Lincoln	Otter Rock	Toledo	32				4		6												1
SP-8	Coos Head Metropolitan Park		Coos	Charleston	North Bend	175				4	5	6		8		10	11	12						1
SP-9	Silver Creek Falls State Park		Marion	Silverton	Silverton	1,458					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		1
SP-10	Jessie M. Honeyman Mem. State Park		Lane	Glenada	Cushman	522					D	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		14	15	16		1

Camp No.	Name of Area	Former Number	County	Post Office	Shipping Point	Park Acreage	Occupied Periods																	Cong. Dist.
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
OREGON (cont.)																								
SP-11	Saddle Mountain State Park		Clatsop	Seaside	Seaside	2,682					D	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			1
SP-12	Alderwood State Park		Lane	Blachly	Junction City	80					D	6		8											1
SP-13	Prescott Memorial Metro. Park		Jackson	Medford	Medford	1,700						6	7	8	9	10	11	12							1
SP-14	Battle Mountain State Park		Umatilla	Pilot Rock	Pilot Rock	370					5														2
SP-15	Shelton State Park		Wheeler	Fossil	London	180					5														2
SP-16	Cape Lookout Reserve		Tillamook	Sand Lake	Tillamook	1,000						D													1
SP-17	Cape Lookout Reserve		Tillamook	Netarts	Tillamook							D													1
SP-18	Short Sand Beach State Park		Clatsop, Tillamook	Nehalem	Nehalem	768														14		16			1
MA-1	Coos Head Metro. Park	(SP-8)	Coos	Charleston	North Bend	175														14	15	16			1
MA-2	Prescoot Mem. Metro. Park	(SP-13)	Jackson	Medford	Medford	1,700														14		16			1
PENNSYLVANIA																								
NP-1	Gettysburg Nat'l Mil. Pk.	(MP-1)	Adams	Gettysburg	Gettysburg	2,530	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8											22
NP-2	Gettysburg Nat'l Mil. Pk.	(MP-2)	Adams	Gettysburg	Gettysburg			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			22
NP-3	Raccoon Creek NDA	(SP-6)	Beaver	Burgettstown	Burgettstown	4,759														14	15	16			26
NP-4	French Creek RDA	(SP-7)	Berks	Birdsboro	Birdsboro	5,781														14	15	16			14
NP-5	Laurel Hill RDA	(SP-15)	Somerset	Rockwood	Rockwood	4,025														14	15	16			24
NP-6	Hickory Run RDA	(SP-19)	Carbon	Whitehaven	Whitehaven	13,000														14	15	16			21
NP-7	Blue Knob RDA	(SP-14)	Bedford	Pavia	Claysburg	5,565														14	15	16			23
SP-1	Allegheny County Park (North Park)		Allegheny	Wildwood	Wildwood	2,346	1	2	3	4	5														30
SP-2	Cook Forest State Park		Forest, Clarion	Cooksburg	Tylersburg	6,085	1	2	3	4	5														20
SP-3	Allegheny County Park (South Park)		Allegheny	Broughton	Bruceton	2,200		2	3	4															34
SP-4	Mt. Penn Park Reservation		Berks	Reading	Reading	1,500		2	3	4	5	6													14
SP-5	Stackhouse Metropolitan Park		Cambria, Somerset	Johnstown	Johnstown	265			3	4	5	6	7	8	9										24
SP-6	Raccoon Creek RDA		Beaver	Burgettstown	Burgettstown	4,759					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						26
SP-7	French Creek RDA		Berks	Birdsboro	Birdsboro	5,781				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						14
SP-8	Laurel Hill RDA		Somerset	Rockwood	Rockwood	4,025					5	6	7	8	9	10	11								24
SP-9	Ricketts Glynn		Sullivan, Luzerne	Fairmont Springs	Fairmont Springs						D														12,15
SP-10	Conewago		York	Lewisberry	Lewisberry						D														22
SP-11	Pymatuning State Park		Crawford	Westford	Westford	20,050					5	6	7	8	9	10	11								29
SP-12	Fort Necessity St. Mon.		Fayette	Farmington	Uniontown	312					5	6	7	8	9	10									24
SP-13	Trexler-Lehigh County Game Preserve		Lehigh	Schnecksville	Walberts	1,107					5	6	7	8	9	10		12	13						9
SP-14	Blue Knob RDA		Blair	Beaverdale	Beaverdale	5,565					D														23
SP-15	Laurel Hill RDA		Somerset	Rockwood	Rockwood	4,025					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						24
SP-16	Raccoon Creek RDA		Beaver	Burgettstown	Burgettstown	4,759						6	7	8	9										26
SP-17	French Creek RDA		Berks	Birdsboro	Birdsboro	5,781					5	6	7	8	9										14
SP-18	Caledonia State Park		Franklin	Scotland	Fayetteville	250								8	9	10	11	12	13						22
SP-19	Hickory Run RDA		Carbon	Whitehaven	Whitehaven	13,000													13						21
RHODE ISLAND																								
NP-1	Beach Pond RDA	(SP-1)	Washington, Kent	Escoheag	West Kingston	1,500															15	16			2
SP-1	Beach Pond State Park		Washington, Kent	Escoheag	West Kingston	1,500					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14					2
SP-2	Burlingame Reservation		Washington	Westerly	Westerly	2,987							7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			2

Camp No.	Name of Area	Former Number	County	Post Office	Shipping Point	Park Acreage	Occupied Periods																Cong. Dist.
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
					SOUTH CAROLINA																			
NP-1	Kings Mt. Nat'l Mil. Park	(MP-1)	York	York	York	40					5	6	7	8	9	10									5
NP-2	Kings Mountain RDA	(SP-7)	York	Kings Mt. N.C.	Clover	8,882														14		16			5
NP-3	Cheraw RDA	(SP-1)	Chesterfield	Cheraw	Cheraw	6,830															15	16			5
SP-1	Cheraw State Park		Chesterfield	Cheraw	Cheraw	6,832			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14					5
SP-2	Givhans Ferry State Park		Dorchester	Ridgeville	Ridgeville	1,235				4	5	6													1
SP-3	Poinsett State Park		Sumter	Wedgefield	Wedgefield	1,000				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11								2
SP-4	Myrtle Beach State Park		Horry	Myrtle Beach	Myrtle Beach	320				4	5	6	7	8	9										6
SP-5	Table Rock State Park		Pickens	Pickens	Pickens	2,680					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			3
SP-6	Table Rock State Park		Pickens	Pickens	Pickens						5	6	7	8	9										3
SP-7	Kings Mountain RDA		York	Kings Mt., N.C.	Clover	8,882					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						5
SP-8	Edisto Beach State Park		Charleston	Edisto Island	Ravenal	1,255					5	6	7	8	9	10	11								1
SP-9	Chester State Park		Chester	Chester	Chester	522					5	6	7	8											5
SP-10	Hunting Island State Park		Beaufort	Frogmore	Beaufort	6,111											11	12	13	14	15	16			1
SP-11	Greenwood State Park		Greenwood	Ninety Six	Ninety Six	990											11	12	13	14	15	16			3
					SOUTH DAKOTA																			
NP-1	Wind Cave National Park		Custer	Hot Springs	Hot Springs	11,819			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						2
NP-2	Badlands National Monument		Pennington	Wall	Wall	250,000														14	15	16			2
SP-1	Custer State Park		Pennington	Keystone	Keystone	108,000	1	2	3	4	5	6													2
SP-2	Custer State Park		Custer	Custer	Custer		1	2	3	4	5														2
SP-3	Custer State Park	(DSP-1)	Custer	Bluebell	Custer				3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			2
SP-4	Custer State Park	(DSP-2)	Custer	Custer	Custer				3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			2
SP-5	American Island Metro. Park		Brule	Chamberlain	Chamberlain	1,000					5	6	7	8	9										1
					TENNESSEE																			
NP-1	Great Smoky Mts. Nat'l Park		Blount	Townsend		208,200	1																		2
NP-2	Great Smoky Mts. Nat'l Park		Sevier	Gatlinburg	Sevierville		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			1
NP-3	Great Smoky Mts. Nat'l Park		Blount, Sevier	Townsend	Townsend		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			2,1
NP-4	Chickamuga-Chattanooga NMP	(MP-6)	Hamilton	St. Elmo	Chattanooga	1,833			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						3
NP-5	Chickamuga-Chattanooga NMP	(MP-5)	Hamilton	Lookout Mt.	Chattanooga			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9										3
NP-6	Great Smoky Mts. Nat'l Park		Cocke	Cosby	Newport	208,200	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8											1
NP-7	Shiloh Nat'l Military Park	(MP-7)	Hardin	Pittsburg Landing	Corinth	3,584			3	4	5	6	7	8	9										7
NP-8	Great Smoky Mts. Nat'l Park		Sevier	Sevierville	Sevierville	208,200	1	2	3	4	5	6													1
NP-9	Shiloh Nat'l Military Park	(MP-3)	Hardin	Pittsburg Landing	Corinth	3,584	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			7
NP-10	Great Smoky Mts. Nat'l Park		Sevier	Gatlinburg	Sevierville	208,200	1	2	3	4	5	6													1
NP-11	Great Smoky Mts. Nat'l Park		Blount	Cades Cove	Townsend			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			2
NP-12	Great Smoky Mts. Nat'l Park		Sevier	Elkmont	Townsend			2	3	4	5	6													1
NP-13	Great Smoky Mts. Nat'l Park		Cocke	Cosby	Newport			2	3	4	5														1
NP-14	Merriwether Lewis Nat'l Mon.	(NM-4)	Lewis	Hohenwald		300	1																		6
NP-15	Montgomery Bell RDA	(SP-5)	Dickson	Burns	Burns	3,744														14	15	16			6
NP-16	Cumberland State Park	(SP-7)	Cumberland	Crossville	Crossvillw	1,500														14	15				4
SP-1	Reelfoot Lake State Park		Lake, Obion	Tiptonville	Tiptonville	19,842				4	5	6	7	8	9										8
SP-2	Reelfoot Lake State Park		Lake, Obion	Tiptonville	Tiptonville					D															8
SP-3	Pickett State Forest		Pickett, Fentress	Jamestown	Jamestown	11,500				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11								4
SP-4	Shelby Forest RDA		Shelby	Woodstock	Woodstock	500						D													9
SP-5	Montgomery Bell RDA		Dickson	Burns	Burns	3,744						6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						6
SP-6	Fall Creek Falls RDA		Van Buren, Bledsoe	Pikeville	Pikeville	15,559						D													3
SP-7	Cumberland State Park	(NP-16)	Cumberland	Crossville	Crossville	1,500					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			16			4

Camp No.	Name of Area	Former Number	County	Post Office	Shipping Point	Park Acreage	Occupied Periods																Cong. Dist.
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
					TENNESSEE (cont.)																				
SP-8	Buffalo Springs Game Farm		Grainger	Rutledge	Jefferson City	450					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						1
SP-9	Cove Lake State Park		Campbell	Norris	Coal Creek	850									9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			2
SP-10	Shelby County State Park		Shelby	Mallory St., Memphis	Memphis	500											11	12	13	14	15	16			9
SP-11	Booker T. Washington State		Hamilton	Harrison	Chattanooga	350													*						3
SP-12	Watauga State Park		Sullivan	Bristol	Bristol	3,000														14	15	16			1
					TVA - TENNESSEE																				
P-1	Norris Park		Anderson	Norris	Coal Creek	3,887			3	4	5	6	7	8											2
P-2	Big Ridge Park		Union	Norris	Coal Creek	4,592			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									2
P-6	Clinch River Park		Union	New Tazewell	New Tazewell	4,000				D															2
P-7	Big Ridge Park		Union	Loyston	Coal Creek	4,592				4	5	6													2
P-8	Big Ridge Park		Union	Loyston	Coal Creek					4	5														2
P-9	Norris Park		Anderson	Norris	Coal Creek	3,887				4	5														2
P-10	Big Ridge Park		Anderson	Norris	Knoxville	4,592				4	5														2
P-11	Pickwick Dam Reservation		Hardin	Counce	Corinth	1,725					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12							7
P-14	Caryville Park		Campbell	Coal Creek	Coal Creek	400						D													2
P-15	Harrison Bay State Park		Hamilton	Harrison	Boyce	500											11	12	13	14	15	16			3
P-16	Booker T. Washington State Park		Hamilton	Harrison	Boyce	350													13	14	15	16			3
					TEXAS																				
NP-1	Big Bend Nat'l Park Project (SP-33)		Brewster	Marathon	Marathon	225,000														14	15	16			16
SP-1	Caddo Lake State Park		Harrison	Karnack	Karnack	35,432	1																		1
SP-2	Lampasas State Park		Lampasas	Lampasas	Lampasas	142	1	2																	21
SP-3	Stephenville State Park		Erath	Stephenville	Stephenville	300	1	2	3	4															17
SP-4	Davis Mts. State Park		Jeff Davis	Fort Davis	Alpine	2,130	1																		16
SP-5	Davis Mts. State Park		Jeff Davis	Fort Davis	Alpine		1																		16
SP-6	Hamilton State Park		Hamilton	Hamilton	Hamilton	70	1																		17
SP-7	Blanco State Park		Blanco	Blanco	Austin	110	1	2																	10
SP-8	Mineral Wells State Park		Palo Pinto	Mineral Wells	Mineral Wells	70	1	2																	17
SP-9	Tres Palacios Camp Grounds		Matagorda	Tres Palacios	Tres Palacios	1,300	1																		9
SP-10	Palisades State Park		Randall	Amarillo	Amarillo	320	1	2																	18
SP-11	Clifton State Park		Bosque	Clifton	Clifton	104	1	2																	11
SP-12	Meridian State Park		Bosque	Meridan	Meridan	542	1	2	3																11
SP-13	Palo Duro Canyon State Park		Randall, Armstrong	Canyon	Canyon	15,103	1	2																	18
SP-14	Palo Duro Canyon State Park		Randall, Armstrong	Canyon	Canyon		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10									18
SP-15	Palo Duro Canyon State Park		Randall, Armstrong	Canyon	Canyon	15,103	1	2																	18
SP-16	Palo Duro Canyon State Park		Randall, Armstrong	Canyon	Canyon		1	2	3	4	5	6													18
SP-17	Meridian State Park		Bosque	Meridian	Meridian	542		D																	11
SP-18	Bonham State Park		Fannin	Bonham	Bonham	532		2	3	4	5	6	7												4
SP-19	Cancelled																								
SP-20	Cancelled																								
SP-21	Bastrop-Buescher State Park		Bastrop	Bastrop	Smithville	3,830		2	3	4	5	6	7	8											10
SP-22	Bastrop-Buescher State Park		Bastrop	Bastrop	Bastrop			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						10
SP-23	Cancelled																								
SP-24	Grayson State Park		Grayson	Denison	Denison	350		2	3																4
SP-25	Brownwood State Park		Brown	Brownwood	Brownwood	538		D																	21
SP-26	Lake Abilene State Park		Taylor	Buffalo Gap	Buffalo Gap	507		2	3		5														17
SP-27	Caddo Lake State Park		Harrison	Karnack	Karnack	35,432			D																1

*Redesigned as TVA P-16

Camp No.	Name of Area	Former Number	County	Post Office	Shipping Point	Park Acreage	Occupied Periods																Cong. Dist.
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
					TEXAS (cont.)																		
SP-28	Sam Houston State Monument		Harris	Houston	Houston	15			D															8
SP-29	Palmetto State Park		Gonzales	Ottine	Luling	320			3	4	5			8	9									14
SP-30	Zilker Metropolitan Park		Travis	Austin	Austin	360			3															10
SP-31	Lake Worth Metropolitan Park		Tarrant	Fort Worth	Fort Worth	2,780			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10								12
SP-32	Lake Corpus Christi State Park		San Patricio, Jim Wells, Live Oak	Mathis	Mathis	12,831			3	4	5	6	7											14
SP-33	Big Bend State Park	(DSP-1)	Brewster	Marathon	Marathon	225,000			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10								16
SP-34	Big Bend State Park		Brewster	Marathon	Marathon				D															16
SP-35	Longhorn Cavern State Park		Burnet	Burnet	Burnet	676			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			10
SP-36	Brownwood State Park		Brown	Brownwood	Brownwood	538				4	5			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		21
SP-37	Goose Island State Park		Aransas	Rockport	Rockport	157			3	4	5													14
SP-38	Mother Neff State Park		Coryell	McGregor	McGregor	256				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11							11
SP-39	Smith Memorial State Park		Harris	Cedar Bayou	Cedar Bayou					D														8
SP-40	Caddo Lake State Park		Harrison	Karnack	Karnack	35,432				4	5													1
SP-41	Lake Sweetwater Metro. Park		Nolan	Sweetwater	Sweetwater	1,700				4		6	7	8	9									17
SP-42	Garner State Park		Uvalde	Uvalde	Uvalde	642					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		21
SP-43	Goliad State Park		Goliad	Goliad	Goliad	237					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9
SP-44	Fort Parker State Park		Limestone	Mexia	Mexia	1,496					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		6
SP-45	Big Spring State Park	(DSP-2)	Howard	Big Spring	Big Spring	554			3	4	5													19
SP-46	Hereford State Park	(DSP-3)	Deaf Smith	Hereford	Hereford	540			3	4	5	6												18
SP-47	Balmorhea State Park	(DSP-4)	Reeves	Balmorhea	Balmorhea	504			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					17
SP-48	Lake Dallas		Denton	Lake Dallas	Lake Dallas	500					D													13
SP-49	Daingerfield State Park		Morris	Daingerfield	Daingerfield	580					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					1
SP-50	Tyrrell Metropolitan Park		Jefferson	Beaumont	Beaumont	500						6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					2
SP-51	Lockhart State Park		Caldwell	Lockhart	Lockhart	265					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					10
SP-52	Mackenzie State Park		Lubbock	Lubbock	Lubbock	547					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		19
SP-53	Cleburne State Park		Johnson	Cleburne	Cleburne	537					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			12
SP-54	Tyler State Park		Smith	Tyler	Tyler	992					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		3
SP-55	Bachman-White Rock Lake Metro. Park		Dallas	Dallas	Dallas	1,400					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					5
SP-56	Paris State Park		Lamar	Paris	Paris	3,592						6	7	8										1
SP-57	Devils River State Park		Val Verde	Del Rio	Del Rio	500						D												21
SP-58	Kerrville State Park		Kerr	Kerrville	Kerrville	500						6	7	8										21
SP-59	Nocana State Park		Montague	Nocana	Nocana	500						D												13
SP-60	Ochiltree State Park		Ochiltree	Perryton	Perryton	500						D												18
SP-61	Huntsville State Park		Walker	Huntsville	Huntsville	2,044										10	11	12	13	14	15	16		7
SP-62	Ascarate County Park		El Paso	El Paso	El Paso	454											11	12	13					16
SP-63	Fort Griffin State Park		Shackelford	Fort Griffin	Albany	519														14	15	16		17
SP-64	Inks Lake State Park		Burnet	Burnet	Burnet	676																16		10
SP-65	Possum Kingdom State Park		Palo Pinto	Mineral Wells	Mineral Wells	2,800															D			17
CP-1	Ascarate County Park	(SP-62)	El Paso	El Paso	El Paso	454														14	15	16		16
CP-2	Eagle Mt. Lake County Park		Tarrant	Azlo	Fort Worth	350														14	15	16		12
MA-1	Tyrrell Metropolitan Park	(SP-50)	Jefferson	Beaumont	Beaumont	500														14	15	16		2
MA-2	Bachman-White Rock Lake Metro. Park	(SP-55)	Dallas	Dallas	Dallas	1,400														14	15	16		5
MA-3	Lake Austin Metro. Park		Travis	Austin	Austin	900														14	15	16		10
MA-4	Franklin Fields Park		Benar	San Antonio	Alamo Heights	1,010															15	16		20
					UTAH																			
NP-1	Zion National Park		Washington	Springdale	Springdale	94,888	1																	1
NP-2	Zion National Park		Washington	Springdale	Cedar City			2	3	4		6	7	8	9									1
NP-3	Bryce Canyon Nat'l Park		Garfield	Zion NP	Marysvale	35,240			3		5		7		9		11		13					1
NP-4	Zion National Park		Washington	Springdale	Cedar City	94,888			3	4		6		8		10		12		14	15	16		1
NP-5	Cedar Breaks Nat'l Mon.	(NM-1)	Iron	Cedar City	Cedar City	5,821					5		7											1
NP-6	Capitol Reef Nat'l Mon.	(NM-2)	Wayne	Zion NP	Zion NP	37,060						D												1
NP-7	Arches National Monument		Grand	Moab	Thompson' Siding	4,520														D	15	16		1
SP-1	Locomotive Springs State Park		Box Elder	Kelton	Nella Spur	12,500					5													1
SP-2	Farmington Bay State Park		Davis	Woods Cross	Woods Cross	8,600					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			2
MA-1	Provo River Metro. Park		Utah	Provo	Provo	400														14	15	16		2

Camp No.	Name of Area	Former Number	County	Post Office	Shipping Point	Park Acreage	Occupied Periods																	Cong. Dist.
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
					VERMONT																			
SP-1	Ascutney State Forest Park		Windsor	Windsor	Windsor	1,200	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11							A.L.
SP-2	Darling State Forest Park		Caledonia	East Burke	Lyndonville	1,767	1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11							A.L.
SP-3	Elmore State Forest Park		Lemoille	Elmore	Morrisville	140		2	3	4	5	6												A.L.
SP-4	Sandbar State Forest Park		Chittenden, Franklin	Milton	Milton	10		2																A.L.
SP-5	Proctor Piper St. Forest Park		Windsor	Proctorsville	Proctorsville	1,487		2	3	4	5	6												A.L.
SP-6	Okemo Mt. State Forest Park		Windsor	Ludlow	Ludlow	4,168					5	6	7	8	9		11	12	13	14	15	16		A.L.
SP-7	Wrightsvile State Forest Park		Washington	Montpelier	Montpelier	750					D													A.L.
SP-8	St. Albans Bay St. Forest Park		Franklin	St. Albans	St. Albans	45					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		A.L.
SP-9	Crystal Lake State Forest Park		Caledonia	West Burke	West Burke	15											11	12	13	14	15	16		A.L.
					VIRGINIA																			
NP-1	Shenandoah National Park		Madison, Page	Skyland	Luray	176,519	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			8,7
NP-2	Shenandoah National Park		Madison	Luray	Luray		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		8
NP-3	Shenandoah National Park		Greene	Elkton	Elkton		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		8
NP-4	Shenandoah National Park		Warren	Front Royal	Front Royal		1	2	3	4	5	6												7
NP-5	Shenandoah National Park		Rockingham	Grottoes	Grottoes			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			7
NP-6	National Capital Parks		Fairfax	Alexandria	Alexandria	7,391		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		8
NP-7	Petersburg Nat'l Mil. Park	(MP-2)	Prince George	Petersburg	Petersburg	1,698	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		4
NP-8	National Capital Parks		Arlington	Rosslyn	Rosslyn	7,391				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11							8
NP-9	Shenandoah National Park		Rappahannock	Sperryville	Luray	176,519				4														7
NP-10	Shenandoah National Park		Madison	Luray	Luray					4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		8
NP-11	Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania Co. Battlefields Mem. NMP	(MP-3)	Spotsylvania	Fredericksburg	Fredericksburg	2,439		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			1
NP-12	Shenandoah National Park		Rappahannock	Luray	Luray	176,519					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		7
NP-13	Richmond Nat'l Battlefield Park		Henrico	Richmond	Richmond	600					5	6	7	8	9	10	11							3
NP-14	Blue Ridge Parkway (Rocky Knob)		Floyd, Patrick	Stuart	Stuart	10,679											11	12	13	14	15	16		6,5
NP-15	Blue Ridge Parkway (Peaks of Otter)		Bedford	Bedford	Bedford														13	14	15	16		6
NP-16	Chopawamsic RDA	(SP-26)	Prince William, Stafford	Quantico	Quantico	13,133														14	15	16		8
NP-17	Colonial Nat'l Hist. Park	(NHP-1)	York	Yorktown	Lee Hall	6,150	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		1
NP-18	Colonial Nat'l Hist. Park	(NHP-2)	York	Yorktown	Lee Hall		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10								1
NP-19	Colonial Nat'l Hist. Park	(NHP-3)	York	Yorktown	Lee Hall			2	3	4	5													1
NP-20	Colonial Nat'l Hist. Park	(NHP-4)	York	Yorktown	Lee Hall			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			1
NP-21	Colonial Nat'l Hist. Park	(NHP-5)	James City	Williamsburg	Williamsburg	6,150				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		3
NP-22	Colonial Nat'l Hist. Park	(N-1)	York	Yorktown	Lee Hall							6	7	8										1
NP-23	Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania Co. Battlefield Mem. NMP	(MP-1)	Spotsylvania	Spotsylvania	Fredericksburg	2,439	1	2	3	4	5	6												1
NP-24	Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania Co. Battlefield Mem. NMP	(MP-4)	Spotsylvania	Wilderness	Fredericksburg			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		1
NP-25	Swift Creek RDA	(SP-24)	Chesterfield	Chester	Chester	7,610														14	15	16		3
NP-26	Shenandoah National Park		Warren	Front Royal	Front Royal	176,519													13					7
NP-27	Shenandoah National Park		Albemarle, Rockingham, Augusta	Grottoes	Grottoes																15	16		8,7
NP-28	Appomattox Court House NHM		Appomattox	Appomattox	Appomattox	960															15	16		4
NP-29	Blue Ridge Parkway (Fisher's Peak)		Grayson, Carroll	Carroll	Galax	10,679															A			5

A - Approved but not occupied due to delay in camp construction. NP-11 occupied for fifteenth period.

Camp No.	Name of Area	Former Number	County	Post Office	Shipping Point	Park Acreage	Occupied Periods 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Cong. Dist.
					VIRGINIA (cont.)																				
SP-1	Richmond Nat'l Bat. Park		Henrico	Richmond RFD 5	Richmond	600	1	2	3	4															3
SP-2	Douthat State Park		Alleghany, Bath	Clifton Forge	Clifton Forge	4,980	1	2	3	4	5	6	7												6,7
SP-3	Douthat State Park		Alleghany, Bath	Clifton Forge	Clifton Forge		1	2	3	4	5	6													6,7
SP-4	Douthat State Park		Alleghany, Bath	Clifton Forge	Clifton Forge		1	2	3	4			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			6,7
SP-5	Richmond Nat'l Bat. Park		Hanover	Richmond	Richmond	600		D																	3
SP-6	Seashore State Park		Princess Anne	Cape Henry	Cape Henry	3,400		2																	2
SP-7	Seashore State Park		Princess Anne	Cape Henry	Cape Henry			2	3	4	5	6		8	9										2
SP-8	Ft. Story & Va. Nat'l Guard Res.		Princess Anne	Cape Henry	Fort Story	360		2	3	4		6	7												2
SP-9	Matoaka Park		James City	Williamsburg	Williamsburg	1,200		2	3																3
SP-10	Hungry Mother State Park		Smyth	Marion	Marion	2,400		2	3	4	5	6	7												9
SP-11	Hungry Mother State Park		Smyth	Marion	Marion			2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			9
SP-12	Hungry Mother State Park		Smyth	Marion	Marion			2																	9
SP-13	Fairy Stone State Park		Patrick	Bassetts	Bassetts	5,000		2	3	4															5
SP-14	Fairy Stone State Park		Patrick	Bassetts	Bassetts	5,000		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			5
SP-15	Fairy Stone State Park		Patrick	Bassetts	Bassetts			2	3	4	5														5
SP-16	Staunton River State Park		Halifax	Scottsburg	Scottsburg	1,776		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9										5
SP-17	Staunton River State Park		Halifax	Scottsburg	Scottsburg			2	3	4															5
SP-18	Staunton River State Park		Halifax	Scottsburg	Scottsburg			D																	5
SP-19	Westmoreland State Park		Westmoreland	Baynesville	Fredericksburg	1,267		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			1
SP-20	Swift Creek RDA		Chesterfield	Chester	Chester	7,610				4	5	6	7	8	9										3
SP-21	Battery Cove Fed. Reservation		Fairfax	Alexandria	Alexandria	45				4	5														8
SP-22	Chopawamsic RDA		Prince William, Stafford	Quantico	Quantico	13,133					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12							8
SP-23	Lee Mem. Boulevard St. P'kw'y		Arlington	Ballston	Ballston	144					5														8
SP-24	Swift Creek RDA		Chesterfield	Chester	Chester	7,610					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13						3
SP-25	Chopawamsic RDA		Prince William, Stafford	Quantico	Quantico	13,133					5	6	7	8	9	10									8
SP-26	Chopawamsic RDA		Prince William, Stafford	Quantico	Quantico						5	6	7	8	9		11	12	13						8
SP-27	Old Smithfield State Park		Montgomery	Blacksburg	Blacksburg	1,367						D													6
SP-28	Seashore State Park		Princess Anne	Cape Henry	Cape Henry	8,400												12	13	14	15	16			2
					WASHINGTON																				
NP-1	Mt. Rainier National Park		Pierce	Longmire	Ashford	241,782	1		3		5		7		9		11	12	13						6
NP-2	Mt. Rainier National Park		Pierce	Longmire	Ashford		1		3		5		7		9										6
NP-3	Mt. Rainier National Park		Pierce	Fairfax	Fairfax		1		3		5														6
NP-4	Mt. Rainier National Park		Pierce	Longmire	Ashford		1		3		5														6
NP-5	Mt. Rainier National Park		Pierce	Parkway	Enumclaw		1		3		5		7		9		11		13		15*				6
NP-6	Mt. Rainier National Park		Lewis	Packwood	Morton				3		5		7		9		11								3
NP-7	Mt. Rainier National Park		Lewis	Packwood	Morton														13		15				3
NP-8	Mt. Rainier National Park		Pierce	Longmire	Ashford												11	12	13	14	15	16			6
NP-9	Olympic National Park	(NP-1)	Clallam	Port Angeles	Port Angeles	642,000												12	13	14	15	16			2
NP-10	Olympic National Park		Gray's Harbor	Quinault	Hoquiam																15	16			3
NP-11	Mt. Rainier National Park		Pierce	Longmire	Ashford	241,782															15				6
NP-12	Mt. Rainier National Park		King	Parkway	Enumclaw																15				6
SP-1	Moran State Park		San Juan	Olga	Olga	5,185	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			2
SP-2	Lewis and Clark State Park		Lewis	Winlock	Chehalis	531		2		4	5	6				10									3
SP-3	Deception Pass State Park		Island	Oak Harbor	Oak Harbor	1,980	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10									2
SP-4	Deception Pass State Park		Skagit	Anacortes	Anacortes			2	3	4															2
SP-5	Barnes State Park		Cowlitz	Castle Rock	Castle Rock	1,000		D																	3
SP-6	Millersylvania State Park		Thurston	Olympia	Olympia	760		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				3
SP-7	Riverside State Park		Spokane	Ft. Geo. Wright	Ft. Geo. Wright	3,200		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15				5

*Camp occupied 5/16/40 to 8/12/40 due to delay in construction of NP-11. NP-11 in 8/12/40.

Camp No.	Name of Area	Former Number	County	Post Office	Shipping Point	Park Acreage	Occupied Periods																Cong. Dist.
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
					WASHINGTON (cont.)																		
SP-8	Rainbow Falls State Park		Lewis	Doty	Doty	120		2	3														3
SP-9	Seattle Metropolitan Park		King	Bethel	Seattle	192		2															6
SP-10	Mt. Spokane State Park		Spokane	Spokane	Spokane	13,222			3		5												5
SP-11	Saltwater State Park		King	Seattle	Kent	93			3		5												6
SP-12	Point Defiance Metro. Park		Pierce	Tacoma	Tacoma	638				4													6
SP-13	Beacon Rock State Park		Skamania	Skamania	Skamania	1,500					5	6		8	9	10	11	12		14				3
SP-14	Bogachial State Park		Clallam	Forks	Port Angeles	119					D													2
SP-15	Ginkgo Petrified Forest St. Park		Kittitas	Ellensburg	Revereley	6,600						6	7	8	9									4
SP-16	Lake Wenatchee State Park		Chelan	Winton	Winton	306					D													5
SP-17	Polson State Park		Grays Harbor	Hoquaim	Hoquaim	310					D													3
SP-18	Twanoh State Park		Mason	Union	Bremerton	164					5	6	7	8	9	10								3
SP-19	Mt. Spokane State Park		Spokane	Meade	Spokane	16,000															A	16		5
					WEST VIRGINIA																		
SP-1	Watoga State Park		Pocahontas	Seebert	Seebert	10,049			3	4	5	6	7	8										2
SP-2	Lost River State Park		Hardy	Mathias	Moorefield	3,232			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		2
SP-3	Babcock State Park		Fayette	Clifftop	Rainelle	3,234			3	4	5	6	7	8	9									3
SP-4	Cacapon State Park		Morgan	Berkeley Springs	Berkeley Springs	5,028				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		2
SP-5	Watoga State Park		Pocahontas	Marlinton	Marlinton	10,049			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		2
SP-6	Babcock State Park		Fayette	Ansted	Ansted	3,234					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		3
SP-7	Watoga State Park		Pocahontas	Seebert	Seebert	10,049					5	6		8	9									2
SP-8	Oglebay Metropolitan Park		Ohio	Wheeling	Wheeling	750					5	6	7	8	9									1
SP-9	Tomlinson Run State Park		Hancock	New Cumberland	New Cumberland	1,350						D												1
					WISCONSIN																		
SP-1	Sheridan-Grant County Park		Milwaukee	Cudahy	Cudahy	520	1	2	3	4	5	6												4
SP-2	Whitnall County Park		Milwaukee	Hales Corners	Hales Corners	606	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					4
SP-3	Honey Creek County Parkway		Milwaukee	Milwaukee	West Allis	93	1	2																4
SP-4	Honey Creek County Parkway		Milwaukee	West Allis	West Allis			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9									4
SP-5	Estabrook County Park		Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	114				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					5
SP-6	Nelson Dewey Mem. State Park		Grant	Wyalusing	Wyalusing	720					5	6	7	8	9									3
SP-7	Copper Falls State Park		Ashland	Mallen	Mallen	1,080					5	6	7	8	9									10
SP-8	Fox River County Park	(DSP-1)	Kenosha	Silver Lake	Silver Lake	153			3	4	5	6	7	8	9									1
SP-9	Honey Creek County Pkwy	(DS)-2)	Milwaukee	West Allis	West Allis	93			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		12						4
SP-10	Peninsula State Park		Door	Fish Creek	Sturgeon Bay	3,400					5	6	7	8	9									8
SP-11	Pattison State Park		Douglas	Superior	Superior	1,140					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		10
SP-12	Devils Lake State Park		Sauk	Baraboo	Baraboo	1,440					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		3
SP-13	Interstate Park		Polk	St. Croix Falls	St. Croix Falls	825						6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			10
SP-14	University of Wisc. Arboretum		Dane	Madison	Madison	1,000					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		2
SP-15	Rib Mountain State Park		Marathon	Wausau	Wausau	370					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		7
SP-16	Perrot State Park		Trempealeau	Trempealeau	Trempealeau	1,010					5	6	7	8	9									9
SP-17	Kletzsch County Park		Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	110					5													5
SP-18	River Island County Park		Portage	Stevens Point	Stevens Point	226						D												7
CP-1	Whitnall County Park	(SP-2)	Milwaukee	Hales Corners	Hales Corners	606														14	15	16		4
CP-2	Estabrook County Park	(SP-5)	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	Milwaukee	114														14	15	16		5
CP-3	Honey Creek Co. Parkway	(SP-9)	Milwaukee	West Allis	West Allis	93														14				4

A - Approved but not occupied due to delay in camp construction. SP-7 occupied for 15th period.

Camp No.	Name of Area	Former Number	County	Post Office	Shipping Point	Park Acreage	Occupied Periods																Cong. Dist.
							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
					WYOMING																		
NP-1	Yellowstone Nat'l Park		Park	Yellowstone Park	Gardiner, Mont.	2,200,240	1		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			at large
NP-2	Yellowstone Nat'l Park		Park	Yellowstone Park	W. Yellowstone, Mont.		1		3		5		7		9										
NP-3	Yellowstone Nat'l Park		Park	Yellowstone Mont.	Gardiner, Mont.		1		3		5		7		9		11					15*			
NP-4	Yellowstone Nat'l Park		Park	W. Yellowstone Mont.	W. Yellowstone, Mont.		1		3		5														
NP-5	Yellowstone Nat'l Park		Park	W. Yellowstone Mont.	W. Yellowstone, Mont.				3		5		7		9		11		13		15**				
NP-6	Yellowstone Nat'l Park		Park	Yellowstone Park	Gardiner, Mont.				3		5														
NP-7	Yellowstone Nat'l Park		Park	Yellowstone Park	Gardiner, Mont.											10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
NP-8	Yellowstone Nat'l Park		Park	Yellowstone Park	Gardiner, Mont.					D									13		15				
NP-9	Grand Teton National Park	(NP-1)	Teton	Jenny Lake	Victor, Idaho	96,000	1		3																
NP-10	Grand Teton National Park	(NP-2)	Teton	Jackson Lake	Teton		1		3																
NP-11	Grand Teton National Park	(NP-3)	Teton	Moran	Victor, Idaho		1		3		5		7												
NP-12	Grand Teton National Park	(NP-4)	Teton	Jenny Lake	Victor, Idaho						5		7		9		11		13		15				
NP-13	Grand Teton National Park	(NP-5)	Teton	Jenny Lake	Victor, Idaho										9										
NP-14	Devils Tower Nat'l Mon.	(NM-1)	Crook	Devils Tower	Moorcroft	1,153					5	6	7	8	9										
NP-15	Yellowstone National Park (Canyon)		Park	W. Yellowstone Mont.	W. Yellowstone, Mont.	2,200,240															15				at large
NP-16	Yellowstone National Park (Lake Area)		Park	W. Yellowstone Mont.	W. Yellowstone, Mont.																A				
SP-1	Lake Guernsey	(BR-9)	Platte	Guernsey	Guernsey	7,600			3																
SP-2	Saratoga Hot Springs State Park		Carbon	Saratoga	Saratoga	598				4	5	6	7	8											
SP-3	Casper Mt. Metro. Park		Natrona	Casper	Casper	546					5		7		9										
SP-4	Round Top Metro. Park		Laramie	Ft. F.E. Warren	Russell	2,215					5	6	7	8	9										
SP-5	Thermopolis Hot Springs State Park		Hot Springs	Thermopolis	Thermopolis	640					5	6	7	8	9										
SP-6	Box Elder Canyon Co. Park		Converse	Douglas	Douglas	4,649						D													
SP-7	Casper Mt. Metro. Park		Natrona	Casper	Casper	546										10	11	12	13						
MA-1	Casper Mt. Metro. Park	(SP-7)	Natrona	Casper	Casper	546														14					

*This camp occupied during fifteenth period due to delay in construction of NP-16 buildings.
**Camp occupied 5/15/40 to 8/31/40 due to delay in construction of NP-15. NP-15 in 8/31/40.
A - Approved but not occupied due to delay in camp construction NP-16. NP-3 occupied for 15th period.

Camp No.	Park Name	Camp Location	County	Post Office	Shipping Point	Occupied Periods 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
					TERRITORIAL PROJECTS																		
					Alaska																		
NP-1	Mt. McKinley Nat'l Park	McKinley Park	Division 4	McKinley Park	McKinely Park											11		13					
					Hawaii																		
HNP-1	Hawaii National Park	Hawaii NP	Hawaii	Hawaii T.H.	Hilo		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
					Territory of Hawaii																		
TH-1	Territory of Hawaii	Wahiawa	Honolulu	Wahiawa	Wahiawa			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
TH-2	Territory of Hawaii	M.W.F.H.*	Honolulu	Honolulu	Honolulu			3	4	5	6	7											
TH-3	Territory of Hawaii	Keanae	Maui	Keanae	Kahului		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
TH-4	Territory of Hawaii	M.W.F.H.	Kauai	Lihue	Nawiliwili			3	4	5	6	7											
TH-5	Territory of Hawaii	M.W.F.H.	Hawaii	Hilo	Hilo			3	4	5	6	7											
TH-6	Territory of Hawaii	M.W.F.H.	Maui	Makawao	Kahului			3	4	5	6	7											
TH-7	Territory of Hawaii	Puukapu	Hawaii	Kamuela	Kawaihae					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
TH-8	Territory of Hawaii	Kokee	Kauai	Waimea	Port Allen					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
TH-9	Territory of Hawaii	Maunahui	Maui	Kaunakaki	Kaunakakai					5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
					Virgin Islands																		
V1	Virgin Islands	Lindbergh Bay		Charlotte Amalie	Charlotte Amalie				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
V2	Virgin Islands	Estate Grand Princess		Christiansted	Christiansted				4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
V3	Virgin Islands	M.W.F.H.		Charlotte Amalie	Charlotte Amalie									9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
V4	Virgin Islands	M.W.F.H.		Charlotte Amalie	Charlotte Amalie											11	12	13					

* Men Working From Homes

Table C-2

MAY 12, 1942

PROJECTS NOW IN OPERATION
INCLUDING CCC AND ERA
UNDER SUPERVISION OF
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
BRANCH OF RECREATION AND LAND PLANNING

Regions	NP Camps	NP(D) Camps	SP Camps	CP Camps	MA Camps	LD Proj.	State	Camp or Project Number
I	0	0	2	0	0	0	Alabama	SP-6,17
III	1	0	0	0	0	0	Arizona	NP-2
III	0	0	1	0	0	0	Arkansas	SP-9
IV	6	3	0	0	0	0	California	NP-1,9,11,20,28,32 NP(D)-1,2,3
II	2	0	0	0	0	0	Colorado	NP-11,12
III	1	0	0	0	0	0	Colorado	NP-13
I	0	1	0	0	0	0	Connecticut	NP(D)-1
I	0	0	0	0	0	0	Delaware	No camps
I	0	1	0	0	0	0	Dist. of Col.	NP(D)-1
I	0	0	1	1	0	0	Florida	SP-4 CP-1
I	1	1	0	0	0	0	Georgia	NP-6 NP(D)-1
IV	0	0	0	0	0	0	Idaho	No camps
II	0	1	3	3	0	0	Illinois	NP(D)-1 SP-11,60,61 CP-7,9,11
II	0	2	1	0	0	2	Indiana	NP(D)-1,2 SP-9 LD-5,6
II	0	0	0	0	0	0	Iowa	No camps
II	0	0	0	0	0	0	Kansas	No camps
I	2	2	1	0	0	1	Kentucky	NP-2,4 NP(D)-1,2 SP-10 LD-4
I	0	0	0	0	0	0	Louisiana	No camps
I	1	0	0	0	0	0	Maine	NP-1
I	0	3	0	0	0	0	Maryland	NP(D)-1,2,3 CPS-3
I	0	0	0	0	0	0	Massachusetts	No camps
II	0	0	1	1	0	2	Michigan	SP-3 CP-1 LD-4,6
II	1	0	1	0	0	0	Minnesota	NP-1 SP-19
I	0	1	0	0	0	0	Mississippi	NP(D)-1
II	2	0	2	0	0	1	Missouri	NP-1,3 SP-22,27 LD-6
IV	1	0	0	0	0	0	Montana	NP-9
II	0	0	0	0	0	1	Nebraska	LD-5
III	1	0	0	0	0	0	Nevada	NP-7

Source: RG 79, NA.

Regions	NP Camps	NP(D) Camps	SP Camps	CP Camps	MA Camps	LD Proj.	State	Camp or Project Number
I	1	0	0	0	0	0	New Hampshire	NP(D)-1
I	0	1	1	0	0	0	New Jersey	NP(D)-1 SP-4
III	0	1	1	0	0	0	New Mexico	NP(D)-1 SP-8
I	0	2	2	0	0	0	New York	NP(D)-1,2 SP-47,58
I	3	12	0	0	0	0	North Carolina	NP-5,21,22 CPS-19 NP(D)-1,2,3,4,5,6,8, 9,10,11,12,13
II	0	0	0	0	0	0	North Dakota	No camps
I	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ohio	No camps
III	0	0	1	0	0	0	Oklahoma	SP-21
IV	0	0	1	0	0	0	Oregon	SP-9
I	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pennsylvania	No camps
I	0	0	0	0	0	0	Rhode Island	No camps
I	0	0	0	0	0	1	South Carolina	LD-12
II	0	0	1	0	0	0	South Dakota	SP-4
I	4	0	1	0	0	0	Tennessee	NP-2,4,11,15 TVA-P-16
III	0	3	2	0	0	0	Texas	NP(D)-1,2,3 SP-61,65
III	2	0	0	0	1	0	Utah	NP-4,7 MA-1
I	0	0	0	0	0	0	Vermont	No camps
I	3	11	0	0	0	0	Virginia	NP-15,27,29 NP(D)-1, 3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12 CPS-19
IV	3	0	0	0	0	0	Washington	NP-8,9,10
I	0	0	1	0	0	0	West Virginia	SP-5
II	0	0	0	0	0	0	Wisconsin	No camps
II	1	0	0	0	0	0	Wyoming	NP-1

NUMBER OF CAMPS BY REGIONS

Regions	NP Camps	NP(D) Camps	SP Camps	CP Camps	MA Camps	LD Projects
I	15	35	9	1	0	2
II	6	3	9	4	0	6
III	5	4	5	0	1	0
IV	10	3	1	0	0	0
	36	45	24	5	1	8

TERRITORIAL PROJECTS

Hawaii National Park	NP-	1	
Territory of Hawaii	TH(D)-	1	Scofield Reservation
	TH(D)-	2	Keanae
	TH(D)-	3	Kauai
	TH(D)-	10	(Enrollees transferred to HNP-1, 60 man side camp at TH-10 for defense work)
Virgin Islands	V-2		

EIGHTEENTH PERIOD CHANGES NOT CONSUMMATED

CAMPS TO BE OCCUPIED	CAMPS TO BE EVACUATED
Florida	
	SP-4 Myakka River State Forest Park
Kentucky	
	NP-4 Mammoth Cave National Park
North Carolina	
NP(D)-14 Fort Bragg	
NP(D)-15 Camp Davis	
Tennessee	
	NP-4 Chickamauga-Chattanooga Nat'l. Mil. Park
Utah	
NP(D)-1 Dugway Proving Ground (to be established June 1)	MA-1 Provo River Metropolitan Park (to be terminated June 1)

NINETEENTH PERIOD CHANGES NOT CONSUMMATED

CAMPS TO BE OCCUPIED	CAMPS TO BE EVACUATED
Alabama	
	SP-6 Gulf State Park
	SP-17 Cheaha State Park

CAMPS TO BE OCCUPIED		CAMPS TO BE EVACUATED	
California			
NP-2	Sequoia National Park	NP-11	Death Valley National Monument
NP-21	Yosemite National Park	NP-25	Pinnacles National Monument
NP-31	Kings Canyon National Park	NP-34	Kings Canyon National Park
SP-4	Cuyamaca State Park		
Colorado			
		NP-13	Mesa Verde National Park
Florida			
		CP-1	Matheson Hummock State Park
Georgia			
		NP-6	Hard Labor Creek RDA
Illinois			
		CP-7	Des Plaines
		CP-9	Thornton
		CP-11	Sag Forest
		SP-11	Giant City State Park
		SP-60	Kickapoo State Park
		SP-61	Pere Marquette State Park
Michigan			
		SP-3	Dodge Bloomer
Minnesota			
		NP-1	St. Croix RDA
Missouri			
		SP-22	Dr. Edmund A. Babler State Park
Montana			
NP-11	Glacier National Park		
New York			
		SP-47	Clarence Fahnstock Memorial State Park
North Carolina			
		NP-22	Great Smoky Mountains National Park
Oregon			
		SP-9	Silver Creek Falls State Park

CAMPS TO BE OCCUPIED

Tennessee

Utah

Washington

NP-11 Mount Rainier National Park

Wyoming

NP-12 Grand Teton National Park

NP-16 Yellowstone National Park

CAMPS TO BE EVACUATED

NP-15 Montgomery Bell RDA

TVA-P-16 Booker T. Washington State Park

NP-7 Arches National Monument

SUMMARY OF CHANGES FOR PERIOD APRIL 23 to MAY 12, 1942

IN				OUT			
Ind.	NP(D)-1	Camp Atterbury	5/1/42	Calif.	NP-25	Pinnacles Natl. Mon.	4/25/42
Ind.	NP(D)-2	Camp Atterbury	5/1/42	Ga.	SP-15	Ft. Mountain St. Pk.	4/30/42
Miss.	NP(D)-1	Keesler Field	4/30/42	Ind.	NP-1	Versailles RDA	4/30/42
N.M.	NP(D)-1	Air Corps Bombing Range	5/6/42	Miss.	SP-11	Magnolia St. Pk.	4/30/42
				N.M.	NP-1	Carlsbad Caverns NP	5/5/42
N.C.	NP(D)-11	Marine Corps Training Base	5/1/42	N.Y.	NP-2	Saratoga NHP	5/5/42
				N.Y.	SP-36	Fair Haven Beach SP	5/6/42
Va.	NP(D)-12	Chopawamsic	4/25/42	N.C.	NP-23	Great Smoky Mtns NP	4/30/42
				Va.	NP-16	Chopawamsic	4/25/42

Table C-3

Number of CCC Camps by Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	National Parks	State Parks
1933	70	102
1934	102	263
1935	115	475
1936	92	393
1937	83	337
1938	77	245
1939	83	227
1940	109	201
1941	91	194
1942	19	70*
Total Camp Years	841	2,507

*Fifty of these camps were operated by the National Park Service on military reservations doing defense work.

Source: Conrad L. Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980), p. 127.

Table C-4

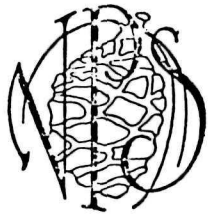
Distribution of Standard CCC Camps in Continental United States

CCC Period	Dates Embraced by CCC Period	National Park Service
1	June 1, 1933, to Sept. 30, 1933	172
2	Oct. 1, 1933, to Mar. 31, 1934	304
3	Apr. 1, 1934, to Sept. 30, 1934	428
4	Oct. 1, 1934, to Mar. 31, 1935	429
5	Apr. 1, 1935, to Sept. 30, 1935	561
6	Oct. 1, 1935, to Mar. 31, 1936	489
7	Apr. 1, 1936, to Sept. 30, 1936	430
8	Oct. 1, 1936, to Mar. 31, 1937	426
9	Apr. 1, 1937, to Sept. 30, 1937	379
10	Oct. 1, 1937, to Mar. 31, 1938	320
11	Apr. 1, 1938, to Sept. 30, 1938	305
12	Oct. 1, 1938, to Mar. 31, 1939	311
13	Apr. 1, 1939, to Sept. 30, 1939	311
14	Oct. 1, 1939, to Mar. 31, 1940	310
15	Apr. 1, 1940, to Sept. 30, 1940	310
16	Oct. 1, 1940, to Mar. 31, 1941	308
17	Apr. 1, 1941, to Sept. 30, 1941	223
18	Oct. 1, 1941, to Mar. 3, 1942	78
19	Apr. 1, 1942, to June 30, 1942	39

Source: Conrad L. Wirth, Parks, Politics and the People (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980), p. 149.

D: CERTIFICATE ISSUED TO YOUTHS WHO COMPLETED CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS TRAINING WITHIN NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CAMPS





By this all will know

_____

Served his country well as a member of the

Civilian Conservation Corps

that magnificent Army of Youth and Peace that put into action the Awakening of the People to the facts of Conservation and Recreation; and that with all honors he completed his tour of Duty at _____ _____, on _____

_____
Camp Superintendent.

Robt. Fechner
Director of Emergency Conservation Work.

_____
Company Commander.

Geo. B. Hammers
Director of the National Park Service.

Form 1–022

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1934 6–6367

Source: RG 79, NA.

E: SELECTED ITEMS RELATED TO THE WORK ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ON A YEARLY BASIS

The following eight tables have been retyped; however, original wording and spelling have been retained. Minor explanatory additions have sometimes been made.

Table E-1: Annual Report for the Year Ended June 30, 1934
Table E-2: Annual Report for the Year Ended June 30, 1935
Table E-3: Annual Report for the Year Ended June 30, 1936
Table E-4: Annual Report for the Year Ended June 30, 1937
Table E-5: Annual Report for the Year Ended June 30, 1938
Table E-6: Annual Report for the Year Ended June 30, 1939
Table E-7: Annual Report for the Year Ended June 30, 1940
Table E-8: Annual Report for the Year Ended June 30, 1941

Table E-1

NATIONAL PARKS TABLE 9.--Statement showing work accomplished at Civilian Conservation Corps camps under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, April 1911 to June 30, 1934*

Item	Unit	Total work accomplished from start of program to June 30, 1934: National parks and monuments	State parks	Combined total national parks and State parks
NEW CONSTRUCTION				
Telephone lines	Miles	293	406	699
Firebreaks	do	198	632	830
Reduction of fire hazards	Acres	32,552	37,936	70,488
Roadside clearing or clean-up, fire prevention	Miles	1,170	592	1,762
Trailside clearing or clean-up, fire prevention	do	317	603	920
Lookout:				
Houses	Number	None	30	30
Towers	do	5	38	43
Fighting forest fires	Man-days	22,521	28,568	51,089
Fire:				
Presuppression	do	7,518	None	7,518
Prevention	do	1,122	None	1,122
General clean-up other than fire prevention	Acres	14,186	21,153	35,339
Forest stand improvement	do	3,615	28,991	32,606
Truck trails	Miles	687	670	1,357
Minor roads	do	12	236	248
Horse trails	do	337	405	742
Foot trails	do	146	827	973
Dwellings at--				
Permanent stations	Number	74	None	74
Temporary or seasonal stations	do	45	None	45
Tool houses and boxes	do	182	806	988
Barns	do	53	None	53
Office buildings	do	31	None	31
Public campground:				
Clearing	Acres	2,539	5,704	8,243
Buildings	Number	10	652	662
Latrines	do	73	497	570
Water systems	Feet	34,761	87,025	121,786
Waste disposal	do	2,025	21,813	23,838
Other public campground facilities	Number	1,376	3,909	5,285
Other structures	do	236	1,078	1,314
Fences:				
Other than range	Miles	45	236	281
Range	do	64	None	64
Water systems:				
(a) Storage facilities	Thousand gallons	31	11,973	12,004
(b) Pipe lines	Feet	36,969	297,225	334,194
(c) Wells and water holes	Number	19	461	480
Spring or well development for livestock	do	4	None	4
Reservoirs, water for livestock	do	9	None	9
Planting, forestation	Acres	1,537	13,160	14,697
Nursery	Man-days	6,019	16,691	22,710
Experimental plots	Number	7	None	7
Range revegetation	Acres	174	None	174
Seed collection:				
(a) Conifers (cones)	Bushels	31	203	234
(b) Hardwoods and other	Pounds	1,569	4,750	6,319
Insect pest control:				
(a) Tree	Acres	171,412	85,511	256,923
(b) Other	do	3,673	11,671	15,344

Item	Unit	National parks and monuments	State parks	Combined total national parks and State parks
Rodent control	Acres	None	8,529	8,529
Tree- and plant-disease control	do	22,169	25,522	47,691
Eradication of poisonous and other plants	do	984	4,849	5,833
Surveys:				
(a) Linear	Miles	13470	2,502	15,972
(b) Topographic	Acres	18,846	59,634	78,480
(c) Timber estimating, forest type, range, special use, etc.	do	549,834	None	549,834
(d) Model or relief maps	Square feet	75	None	75
Erosion control:				
(a) Dams	Number	1,381	None	1,381
(b) Land benefitted	Acres	50,683	22,417	73,100
(c) Bank protection	Square yards	301,540	869,150	1,170,690
Footbridges	Number	73	536	609
Horse bridges	do	63	87	150
Vehicle bridges	do	173	331	504
Stock bridges, also cattle guards and gates	do	2	None	2
Water improvement:				
(a) Lake, pond, or beach	Acres	14	12,104	12,118
(b) Stream	Miles	58	249	307
(c) Restocking fish	Number	373,000	None	373,000
Ponds for fish and birds	do	90	None	90
Dams, recreational	do	3	810	813
Corrals	do	13	None	13
Flood control:				
(a) Line and grade (surveys)	Linear feet	170,303	None	170,303
(d) River bank (clearing)	Square yards	5,000	18,042,119	18,047,119
(e) Channel (clearing)	Linear yards	29,660	88,677	118,337
(u) Cribbing, includes riprap filling	Linear feet	3,580	None	3,580
Clearing, dam site	Square yards	None	74,051	74,051
Landscaping:				
(a) Unclassified	Acres	5,489	11,178	16,667
(b) Fine grading (road slopes, parking areas, etc.)	Cubic yards	146,274	None	146,274
(c) Soil preparation	Square yards	222,580	None	222,580
(d) Seeding or sodding	Acres	227	None	227
(e) Moving and planting trees or shrubs	Number	162,272	None	162,272
(f) Tree surgery	Man-days	3,126	None	3,126
Masonry guard rails	Cubic yards	486	376	862

Source: Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1934 (Washington: GPO, 1934), pp. 215-216.

*The original document reads April 1911 to June 30, 1934. This is believed to be a typographical error and should be April 1933 to June 30, 1934.

Table E-2

NATIONAL PARKS TABLE 9.--Statement showing work accomplished at Civilian Conservation Corps camps under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935

Item	Unit	Total work accomplished from July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935			
		New Construction			Maintenance
		National parks and monuments	State parks	Combined total national parks and State parks	National parks and monuments
Foot bridges	Number	77	512	589	--
Horse bridges	do	16	94	110	9
Vehicle bridges	d	44	365	409	58
Buildings:					
Barns	do	13	--	13	1
Bathhouses	do	--	5	5	--
Cabins, overnight	do	--	73	73	--
Combination	do	--	7	7	--
Contact station	do	2	5	7	1
Dwellings	do	75	9	84	351
Equipment and supply storage houses	do	12	51	63	2
Garages	do	6	9	15	6
Latrines and toilets	do	53	644	697	5
Lodges	do	--	6	6	2
Lookout:					
Houses	do	7	78	85	--
Towers	do	7	29	36	--
Museums	do	1	2	3	--
Shelters:					
Trail-side	do	--	35	35	--
Other	do	--	50	50	--
Other buildings	do	178	5,021	5,199	11
Cribbing, including filling	Cubic yards	335	652	987	--
Dams:					
Impounding and large diversion	Number	1	89	90	--
Concrete	Cubic yards	--	5,998	5,998	--
Fill:					
Earth	do	675	160,221	160,896	--
Rock	do	--	8,303	8,303	--
Excavation:					
Earth	do	--	37,470	37,470	--
Rock	do	--	27,765	27,765	--
Masonry	do	2	3,541	3,543	--
Riprap	Square yards	130	29,817	29,947	--
Steel	Pounds	--	567,726	567,726	--
Fences	Rods	45,561	22,238	67,799	13,641
Guard rails	do	2,451	33,610	36,061	949
Levees, dikes, and jetties	Cubic yards	--	2,085	2,085	--
Power lines	Miles	.6	13	13.6	.5
Disposal:					
Beds	Square yards	--	7,686	7,686	--
Tanks and cesspools	Number	5	349	354	5
Incinerators	do	1	121	122	--
Sewer lines	Linear feet	11,195	192,033	203,228	2,100
Other sewage and waste disposal	Man-days	349	1,992	2,341	--
Telephone lines	Miles	340.2	384.6	724.8	2,019
Drinking fountains	Number	--	30	30	--
Open ditches	Linear feet	300	16,250	16,550	--
Water pipe or tile lines	do	132,692	825,741	958,433	50,248
Springs, water holes, small reservoirs	Number	87	37	124	13
Water storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gallons	84	8,415	8,499	5
Wells, including pumps and pump houses	Numbers	9	154	163	2
Water supply systems, other	Man-days	49	2,956	3,005	--

Item	Unit	Total work accomplished from July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935 — New Construction: National parks and monuments	New Construction: State parks	New Construction: Combined total national parks and State parks	Maintenance: National parks and monuments
Camp stoves or fireplaces	Number	40	611	651	--
Cattle guards	do	17	2	19	--
Corrals	do	11	4	15	8
Portals	do	1	17	18	--
Seats	do	51	171	222	--
Signs, markers, and monuments	do	598	980	1,578	346
Stone walls	Rods	658	968	1,626	--
Table and bench combinations	Number	112	865	977	--
Tool boxes	do	75	469	544	6
Miscellaneous structural improvements	do	1,090	11,464	12,554	6
Truck trails	Miles	458.3	979.4	1,437.7	592.4
Minor roads	do	113.4	--	113.4	375.2
Highways	do	--	--	--	2,461.1
Park roads	do	--	334.4	334.4	--
Foot trails	do	150.4	603.2	753.6	234.4
Horse trails	do	493.5	347.2	840.7	1,041.1
Stream and land bank protection	Square yards	845,585	1,612,681	2,458,266	4,588
Treatment of gullies--Area treated	Acres	3,767.6	20,016	23,783.6	34.2
Bank sloping	Square yards	131,452	455,603	587,055	5,202
Check dams:					
Permanent	Number	3,450	283	3,733	18
Temporary	do	935	990	1,925	4
Seeding and sodding	Square yards	113,080	798,137	911,217	77,864
Tree planting, gully	do	9,761	87,785	97,546	33,880
Ditches, diversion	Linear feet	2,355	13,631	15,986	6,000
Terracing	Miles	.1	2.4	2.5	--
Channel excavation or construction	Linear feet	--	107,531	107,531	--
Sheet erosion planting	Acres	--	235	235	--
Limestone quarrying	Tons	--	4,765	4,765	--
Miscellaneous erosion control work	Man-days	--	34,512	34,512	--
Clearing and cleaning, channels	Square yards	--	421,197	421,197	--
Clearing and cleaning, reservoir sites	Acres	--	1,693.6	1,693.6	--
Excavation:					
Earth	Cubic yards	17,457	259,438	276,895	--
Rock	do	505	7,118	7,623	--
Pipe lines and conduits	Linear feet	2,100	--	2,100	--
Riprap or paving:					
Rock or concrete	Square yards	2,910	22,087	24,997	--
Brush or willows	do	--	3,330	3,330	--
Water control structures:					
Concrete or masonry	Cubic yards	32	1,092	1,124	--
Wooden	Feet board measure	207,439	1,116	208,555	--
Number	----	16	40	56	--
Field planting or seeding (trees)	Acres	4,420.7	12,517.8	16,938.5	1,571.2
Forest stand improvement	do	992	25,332.3	26,324.3	8
Nurseries	Man-days	14,387	40,658	55,045	164
Tree seed collection:					
Conifers (cones)	Bushels	15	805	820	--
Hardwoods	Pounds	1,426	42,879	44,305	--
Fighting forest fires	Man-days	47,463	71,674	119,137	--
Firebreaks	Miles	199.6	801.5	1,001.1	5.7
Fire hazard reduction:					
Roadside	do	375.2	730.5	1,105.7	--
Trailside	do	240.5	884.8	1,125.3	1
Other	Acres	40,555.6	42,179.6	82,735.2	11.7
Fire presuppression	Man-days	31,364	7,353	38,717	--
Fire prevention	do	3,881	135	4,016	--
Tree and plant disease control	Acres	21,077.5	36,687.8	57,765.3	--
Tree insect pest control	do	101,180.6	79,080	180,260.6	11,920
Beach improvement	do	4.4	263	267.4	1

Item	Unit	Total work accomplished from July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935 — New Construction: National parks and monuments	New Construction: State parks	New Construction: Combined total national parks and State parks	Maintenance: National parks and monuments
Fine grading, road slopes, etc.	Square yards	1,459,760	2,044,946	3,504,706	--
General clean up	Acres	16,629.6	39,645	56,274.6	3,204
Lake or pond site clearing	do	64	3,675.1	3,739.1	--
Landscaping, undifferentiated	do	3,999.2	9,105.3	13,101.5	137
Moving and planting trees and shrubs	Number	533,287	859,282	1,392,569	231,207
Obliteration:					
Roads	Miles	6.6	26.3	32.9	--
Trails	do	8.7	13.8	22.5	--
Borrow pits	Man-days	7,399	27,779	35,178	--
Parking areas and parking overlooks	Square yards	13,462	380,552	393,984	--
Public campground development	Acres	537.1	3,444.7	3,981.8	86
Public picnic ground development	do	60.1	549.8	609.9	86
Razing undesirable structures	Number	128	156	284	--
Seed collection, flowers, grasses, etc.	Pounds	63	152	215	--
Seeding and sodding	Acres	1,572.1	893.8	2,465.9	2,042
Soil preparation (fertilizing, etc.)	do	473,955.5	676.2	474,631.7	--
Vista or other selective cutting for effect	do	214.7	861	1,075.7	--
Walks: concrete, gravel, cinder, etc.	Linear feet	4,349	13,832	18,181	450
Fish-rearing ponds	Number	8	10	18	25
Food and cover planting and seeding	Acres	--	194.5	194.5	--
Lake and pond development	Man-days	596	6,613	7,209	--
Stocking fish	Number	391,720	316,300	708,020	--
Stream development	Miles	42.6	167.2	209.8	--
Other wildlife development	Man-days	753	1,312	2,065	--
Education, guide, and contact station work	do	9,743	1,052	10,795	--
Emergency work--Searing for or rescuing persons	do	30	822	852	--
Emergency work--Other	do	1,743	25,057	26,800	--
Eradication of poisonous weeds of exotic plants	Acres	1,818	8,661.6	10,479.6	--
Experimental plots	Number	26	--	26	5
Insect pest control	Acres	2,388	8,576.5	10,964.5	--
Maps--Type, topographic, etc.	Man-days	457	1,544	2,001	--
Relief maps and models	do	--	630	630	--
Marking boundaries	Miles	5	39.5	44.5	--
Mosquito control	Acres	--	1,013	1,013	--
Preparation and transportation of materials	Man-days	10,997	41,279	52,276	--
Reconnaissance and investigation--Archaeological	do	7,268	2,993	10,261	--
Reconnaissance and investigation--Other	do	408	320	728	--
Restoration of historic structures	Number	64	6	70	--
Rodent control	Acres	--	8,601.3	8,601.3	--
Surveys:					
Grade lines	Miles	30,252.6	149.5	30,402.1	--
Ground water	Acres	4,735.4	17.2	4,752.6	--
Lineal	Miles	147.2	2,670.3	2,817.5	--
Topographic	Acres	10,382.4	162,918.4	173,300.8	--
Type	do	170,442	120	179,562	--
Other	Man-days	822	759	1,581	--
Tree surgery	do	19,081	9,397	28,478	104

Source: Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1935 (Washington: GPO, 1935), pp. 156-158.

Table E-3

NATIONAL PARKS TABLE 13.--Statement showing work accomplished at Civilian Conservation Corps camps under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936

Item	Unit	Total work accomplished from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936			
		New Construction			Maintenance
		National parks and monuments	State parks	Combined total national parks and State parks	National parks and monuments
Foot bridges	Number	33	454	487	--
Horse bridges	Number	11	27	38	12
Vehicle bridges	Number	19	129	148	12
Buildings:					
Barns	Number	10	10	20	1
Bath houses	Number	1	27	28	1
Cabins, overnight	Number	--	323	323	--
Combination buildings	Number	--	51	51	--
Buildings:					
Contact station	Number	13	20	33	9
Dwellings	Number	50	57	107	175
Equipment and supply storage houses	Number	55	261	316	29
Garages	Number	24	394	418	13
Latrines and toilets	Number	85	464	549	44
Lodges	Number	3	17	20	12
Lookout:					
Houses	Number	3	16	19	6
Towers	Number	15	12	27	--
Museums	Number	2	3	5	9
Shelters:					
Trail-side	Number	7	131	138	--
Other	Number	5	140	145	2
Other buildings	Number	42	279	321	19
Cribbing, including filling	Cubic yard	9,362	14,668	24,030	550
Dams:					
Impounding and large diversion	Number	8	50	58	1
Concrete	Cubic yard	375	20,864	21,239	--
Fill:					
Earth	Cubic yard	5,473	715,549	721,022	--
Rock	Cubic yard	220	13,934	14,154	20
Excavation:					
Earth	Cubic yard	1,110	287,298	288,408	1
Rock	Cubic yard	100	42,785	42,885	--
Masonry	Cubic yard	420	10,503	10,923	--
Riprap	Square yard	452	41,746	42,198	--
Steel	Pound	8,918	658,611	667,529	--
Fences	Rod	27,349	131,493.2	158,842.2	2,242
Guard rails	Rod	5,565	36,991.9	42,556.9	10
Levees, dikes, and jetties	Cubic yard	--	20,688	20,688	--
Power lines	Mile	14.7	60.9	75.6	775.9
Disposal:					
Beds	Square yard	280	79,419	79,699	--
Tanks and cesspools	Number	48	240	288	1
Incinerators	Number	1	83	84	--
Sewer lines	Linear foot	19,850	143,209	163,059	6,380
Other sewage and waste disposal	Man-day	1,217	7,216	8,433	126
Telephone lines	Mile	244.9	263.7	508.6	1,760
Drinking fountains	Number	--	251	251	--
Open ditches	Linear foot	1,200	22,438	23,638	--
Water pipe or tile lines	Linear foot	95,910	608,727	704,637	13,880
Springs, water holes, small reservoirs	Number	66	163	229	4
Water-storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gallon	--	4,269.1	4,269.1	--
Wells, including pumps and pump houses	Number	9	152	161	1
Water supply systems, other	Man-day	2,310	18,453	20,763	129

Item	Unit	Total work accomplished from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936 — New Construction: National parks and monuments	New Construction: State parks	New Construction: Combined total national parks and State parks	Maintenance: National parks and monuments
Camp stoves or fireplaces	Number	1,524	3,402	4,926	17
Cattle guards	Number	8	52	60	--
Corrals	Number	13	31	44	3
Portals	Number	6	80	86	--
Seats	Number	130	1,838	1,968	1
Signs, markers, and monuments	Number	4,232	5,339	9,571	2,354
Stone walls	Rod	2,100	4,045.6	6,145.6	--
Table and bench combinations	Number	1,097	7,199	8,296	--
Tool boxes	Number	15	401	416	--
Miscellaneous structural improvements	Number	206	13,682	13,888	1
Radio stations	Number	--	--	--	68
Truck trails	Miles	84.4	351.1	435.5	929.2
Minor roads	Miles	240.5	--	240.5	1,306.1
Highways	Miles	--	--	--	1,365.5
Park roads	Miles	.2	565	565.2	--
Foot trails	Miles	152	693.4	845.4	190.6
Horse trails	Miles	329.5	247.6	577.1	2,090.5
Stream and lake bank protection	Square yards	157,136	689,686	846,822	9,206
Treatment of gullies--Area treated	Acres	4,854.2	10,373.5	15,227.7	303.2
Bank sloping	Square yards	447,787	650,462	1,098,249	74,788
Check dams:					
Permanent	Number	1,421	7,114	8,535	--
Temporary	Number	2,857	3,254	6,111	1,324
Seeding and sodding	Square yards	3,233,848	1,363,978	4,597,826	217,855
Tree planting, gully	Square yards	935,277	303,524	1,238,801	--
Ditches, diversion	Linear feet	17,846	41,761	59,607	3,490
Terracing	Miles	--	3.7	3.7	--
Sheet erosion planting	Acres	50	377.5	427.5	--
Limestone quarrying	Tons	--	155,261	155,261	--
Miscellaneous erosion control work	Man-days	--	91,204	91,204	--
Clearing and cleaning:					
Channels	Square yards	--	556,296	556,296	--
Reservoir sites	Acres	--	1,079.1	1,079.1	--
Excavation:					
Earth	Cubic yards	46,332	1,358,992	1,405,324	--
Rock	Cubic yards	124	29,255	29,379	--
Pipe lines and conduits	Linear feet	22,042	--	22,042	--
Riprap or paving:					
Rock or concrete	Square yards	9,261	243,090	252,351	--
Brush or willows	Square yards	4,649	2,780	7,429	--
Water-control structures:					
Concrete or masonry	Cubic yards	400	6,755	7,155	1
Wooden	Feet, b. m	11,189	40,025	51,214	3,149
Number of structures	Number	110	260	370	7
Field planting or seeding (trees)	Acres	260	7,469.6	7,729.6	--
Forest stand improvement	Acres	--	2,333.5	2,333.5	--
Nurseries	Man-days	7,895	41,820	49,715	283
Tree seed collection:					
Conifers (cones)	Bushels	120	201	321	--
Hardwoods	Pounds	2,559	13,621	16,180	--
Fighting forest fires	Man-days	41,003	70,401	111,404	--
Fire breaks	Miles	26.7	1,122.6	1,149.3	55.3
Fire hazard reduction:					
Roadside	Miles	327.9	461.2	789.1	--
Trailside	Miles	185	411.3	596.3	--
Other	Acres	17,918.9	41,492.4	59,411.3	--
Fire presuppression	Man-days	35,997	30,321	66,318	--
Fire prevention	Man-days	326	3,257	3,583	--
Tree and plant disease control	Acres	12,398.2	36,593	48,991.2	148
Tree insect pest control	Acres	45,778.3	64,275.5	110,053.8	9,371.4

Item	Unit	Total work accomplished from July 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936			
		New Construction			Maintenance
		National parks and monuments	State parks	Combined total national parks and State parks	National parks and monuments
Beach improvement	Acres	28.6	621.7	650.3	2
Fine grading, road slopes, etc.	Square yards	1,724,222	5,392,790	7,117,012	10,500
Lake or pond site clearing	Acres	821	1,399.3	2,220.3	--
Landscaping, undifferentiated	Acres	4,494.7	5,863	10,357.7	95
Moving and planting trees and shrubs	Number	726,341	1,959,656	2,685,997	520.7
Obliteration:					
Roads	Miles	34.5	124	158.5	--
Trails	Miles	23.5	49.3	72.8	--
Borrow pits	Man-days	19,941	111,055	130,996	--
Parking areas and parking overlooks	Square yards	77,758	986,014	1,063,772	5,310
Public campground development	Acres	497.4	943.8	1,441.2	242.2
Public picnic ground development	Acres	157.4	1,222.6	1,380	219.8
Razing undesirable structures	Number	454	1,352	1,806	--
Seed collection, flowers, grasses, etc.	Pounds	1,801	14,673	16,474	--
Seeding and sodding	Acres	1,228	3,031.2	4,259.2	4,477.8
Soil preparation (fertilizing, etc.)	Acres	651.6	2,149.3	2,800.9	5.6
Vista or other selective cutting for effect	Acres	372.6	3,674.6	4,047.2	--
Walks: concrete, gravel, cinder, etc.	Linear feet	50,132	76,193	126,325	11,800
Fish-rearing ponds	Number	67	30	97	2
Food and cover planting	Acres	82.3	2,354.7	2,437	3
Lake and pond development	Man-days	3,237	58,694	61,931	--
Stocking fish	Number	4,189,400	749,411	4,938,811	--
Stream development	Miles	30.9	38.7	69.6	--
Emergency wildlife feeding	Man-days	637	--	637	--
Other wildlife development	Man-days	3,670	16,413	20,083	247
education, guide, and contact station work	Man-days	43,148	8,373	51,521	--
Emergency work--Searching for or rescuing persons	Man-days	348	3,786	4,134	--
Emergency work--Other	Man-days	12,734	286,624	299,358	--
Eradication of poisonous weeds or exotic plants	Acres	2,584	6,750.3	9,334.3	--
Experimental plots	Number	42	99	141	--
Insect pest control	Acres	57	880	937	--
Maps: Type, topographic, etc.	Man-days	3,440	5,463	8,903	--
Relief maps and models	Man-days	2,656	1,316	3,972	--
Marking boundaries	Miles	83	309.5	392.5	--
Mosquito control	Acres	--	2,123	2,123	--
Preparation and transportation of materials	Man-days	67,350	466,610	533,960	--
Reconnaissance and investigation--Archeological	Man-days	17,893	12,115	30,008	--
Reconnaissance and investigation--Other	Man-days	2,582	12,393	14,975	--
Restoration of historic structures	Numbers	455	57	512	--
Rodent control	Acres	--	2,141	2,141	--
Surveys:					
Grade lines	Miles	162	718.1	880.1	--
Ground water	Acres	97.4	112.6	210	--
Lineal	Miles	1,013.3	2,644.9	3,658.2	--
Topographic	Acres	16,038.5	73,882.8	89,921.3	--
Type	Acres	537,829	5,876	543,705	--
Other	Man-days	3,591	6,551	10,142	--
Tree preservation	Man-days	27,162	42,551	69,713	454
Unclassifiable	Man-days	19,330	596	19,926	--

Source: Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1936 (Washington: GPO, 1936), pp. 156-158.

Table E-4

NATIONAL PARKS TABLE 10.--Statement showing work accomplished at Civilian Conservation Corps camps under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937

Item	Unit	Total work accomplished from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937			
		New Construction			Maintenance
		National parks and monuments	State parks	Combined total national parks and State parks	National parks and monuments
Foot bridges	Number	23	122	145	22
Horse bridges	Number	18	9	27	8
Vehicle bridges	Number	11	103	114	28
Buildings, barns	Number	2	5	7	8
Buildings, bathhouses	Number	3	20	23	--
Buildings, cabins, overnight	Number	10	286	296	--
Combination buildings	Number	--	51	51	--
Buildings, contact station	Number	11	14	25	4
Dwellings	Number	55	50	105	343
Equipment and supply storage houses	Number	32	117	149	20
Garages	Number	22	143	165	5
Latrines and toilets	Number	99	216	315	86
Lodges	Number	--	20	20	7
Lookout houses	Number	--	14	14	5
Lookout towers	Number	10	4	14	4
Museums	Number	3	1	4	8
Shelters, trailside	Number	3	98	101	--
Shelters, other	Number	--	94	94	6
Other buildings	Number	34	205	239	65
Cribbing, including filling	Cubic yard	2,875	19,087	21,962	5,081
Dams, impounding and large diversion	Number	5	32	37	3
Dams, concrete for	Cubic yard	220	32,718	32,938	--
Dams, earth fill for	Cubic yard	13,690	598,794	612,484	150
Dams, rock fill for	Cubic yard	--	4,662	4,662	--
Dams, earth excavation for	Cubic yard	--	325,144	325,144	1,404
Dams, rock excavation for	Cubic yard	30	20,215	20,245	--
Dams, masonry for	Cubic yard	130	11,286	11,416	--
Dams, riprap for	Square yard	48	38,062	38,110	30
Dams, steel for	Pound	--	576,258	576,258	--
Fences	Rod	26,900.4	65,317	92,217.4	76,175
Guard rails	Rod	2,647	23,423.3	2,607.03	1,573
Levees, dykes, and jetties	Cubic yard	8,000	185,923	193,923	--
Power lines	Mile	6.3	50.7	57	20.9
Sewage and waste disposal	Square yard	--	55,148	55,148	--
Sewage and waste disposal tanks and pools	Number	21	171	192	2
Incinerators	Number	9	42	51	--
Sewer lines	Linear foot	37,060	106,554	143,614	6,531
Other sewage disposal	Man-days	5,429	4,590	10,019	596
Telephone lines	Mile	124.5	109	233.5	1,973.1
Drinking fountains	Number	18	162	180	--
Water supply, open ditches	Linear foot	1,200	4,739	5,930	--
Water supply, pipe or tile lines	Linear foot	105,055	345,267	450,322	18,734
Springs, water holes	Number	30	105	135	--
Water storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gallon	--	632.3	632.3	--
Wells	Number	13	110	123	2
Other water supply	Man-days	2,718	7,335	10,053	2,745
Camp stoves, etc.	Number	429	2,268	2,697	72
Cattle guards	Number	--	31	31	1
Corrals	Number	9	6	15	2
Portals	Number	6	34	40	--
Seats	Number	280	5,993	6,273	77
Signs	Number	6,670	4,521	11,191	2,418
Stone walls	Rod	1,578.5	3,986.8	5,565.3	70
Table and bench combinations	Number	684	4,394	5,078	22

Item	Unit	Total work accomplished from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937			
		New Construction			Maintenance
		National parks and monuments	State parks	Combined total national parks and State parks	National parks and monuments
Tool boxes	Number	5	105	110	--
Miscellaneous structural improvements	Number	203	4,357	4,560	3
Radio stations	Number	3	--	3	43
Airplane landing fields	Number	--	1	1	--
Truck trails	Mile	98.8	210.7	309.5	955.4
Minor roads	Mile	99.3	--	99.3	1,274.3
Highway maintenance	Mile	--	--	--	1,731.4
Park roads	Mile	--	344.3	344.3	--
Foot trails	Mile	93.8	301	394.8	305.3
Horse trails	Mile	119.3	153.6	272.9	1,926.8
Stream and lake bank protection	Square yard	23,194	235,797	258,991	--
Erosion treatment of gullies; area treated	Acre	3,758.7	2,259.2	6,017.9	307.2
Gullies, bank sloping	Square yard	409,680	236,589	646,269	192,248
Gullies, permanent check dams	Number	345	2,514	2,859	--
Gullies, temporary check dams	Number	791	1,946	2,737	1,526
Gullies seeding and sodding	Square yard	193,542	494,116	687,658	170,793
Gullies, tree planting	Square yard	220,972	83,500	304,472	--
Gullies, diversion ditches	Linear feet	108,209	22,582	130,791	4,680
Terracing	Mile	1	5.1	6.1	--
Sheet erosion planting	Acre	--	1,005	1,005	--
Limestone quarrying	Ton	--	700	700	--
Miscellaneous erosion control	Man-days	--	65,491	65,491	--
Clearing and cleaning, channels	Square yard	--	86,820	86,820	--
Clearing and cleaning, reservoir sites	Acre	60	284.7	344.7	--
Excavation, canals, channels, ditches, earth	Cubic yard	24,242	1,082,105	1,106,347	--
Excavation, canals, channels, ditches, rock	Cubic yard	370	45,773	46,143	--
Pipe lines and conduits	Linear feet	6,104	500	6,604	--
Riprap or paving, rock or concrete	Square yard	5,281	42,188	47,469	--
Riprap or paving, brush or willows	Square yard	1,388	--	1,388	--
Water control structures, concrete or masonry for	Cubic yard	725	3,681	4,406	--
Water control structures, wood for	Ft. b. m	5,504	42,450	47,954	3,831
Water control structures, other than dams,	Number	62	185	247	11
Field planting or seeding (trees)	Acre	4,259.7	6,713.6	10,973.3	5,366.7
Forest stand improvement	Acre	64	1,203	1,267	--
Nurseries	Man-day	16,694	39,477	56,171	2,583
Tree seed collection, conifers	Bushel	177	102	279	--
Tree seed collection, hardwoods	Pound	4,269	14,510	18,779	--
Fighting forest fires	Man-day	34,281	127,749	162,030	--
Fire breaks	Mile	12.8	331.2	344.0	37.9
Fire hazard reduction, roadside	Mile	146.9	153.7	300.6	--
Fire hazard reduction, trail-side	Mile	51.5	162.5	214.0	--
Other fire hazard reduction	Acre	7,146.2	19,601.3	26,747.5	--
Fire presuppression	Man-day	39,814	51,190	91,004	--
Fire prevention	Man-day	1,355	2,758	4,113	--
Tree and plant disease control	Acre	5,269	33,338.6	38,607.6	--
Tree insect pest control	Acre	16,530.9	61,407	78,027.9	4,314
Beach improvement	Acre	56	230.1	286.1	1.3
Fine grading, road slopes	Square yard	1,194,093	3,260,906	4,454,999	2,521
Lake or pond site clearing	Acre	1,021	2,144.2	3,165.2	--
Landscaping, undifferentiated	Acre	11,151.6	3,883	15,034.6	486.6
Moving and planting trees and shrubs	Number	522,716	1,995,402	2,518,118	488,548
Obliteration, roads	Mile	44.1	72.5	116.6	--
Obliteration, trails	Mile	3	11.7	14.7	--
Obliteration, borrow pits	Man-day	15,206	65,428	80,634	--
Parking areas and overlooks	Square yard	86,370	774,578	860,948	2,000
Public campground development	Acre	158.7	204.5	363.2	460.2
Public picnic ground development	Acre	63.9	364.3	428.2	406.7
Razing undesirable structures	Number	776	2,006	2,782	--
Seed collection, flowers, grasses, shrubs	Pound	2,599	4,367	6,966	--

Item	Unit	Total work accomplished from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937			
		New Construction			Maintenance
		National parks and monuments	State parks	Combined total national parks and State parks	National parks and monuments
Seeding or sodding	Acre	519.1	1,993.5	2,512.6	5,126.7
Soil preparation (fertilizing, etc.)	Acre	393	1,109	1,502	2
Vista or other selective cutting	Acre	230.7	2,086.6	2,317.3	--
Walks: concrete, gravel, cinder, etc.	Linear foot	21,342	52,468	73,810	7,306
Fish rearing ponds	Number	9	29	38	25
Food and cover planting	Acre	15	7,414.6	7,429.6	1,725
Lake and pond development	Man-day	81	28,345	28,426	--
Stocking fish	Number	1,196,820	156,237	1,353,057	--
Stream development	Mile	11.1	12.8	23.9	--
Other wildlife activity	Man-day	8,548	6,666	15,214	--
Emergency wildlife feeding	Man-day	--	116	116	--
Education, guide and contact station work	Man-day	51,700	38,610	90,310	--
Searching for or rescuing persons	Man-day	1,608	4,395	6,003	--
Other emergency work	Man-day	9,271	132,024	141,295	--
Eradication of poisonous weeds or exotic plants	Acre	5,009	1,633.4	6,642.4	--
Experimental plots	Number	12	8	20	1
Insect pest control	Acre	--	600	600	--
Type and topographic maps	Man-day	3,160	5,444	8,604	--
Relief maps and models	Man-day	2,193	540	2,733	--
Marking boundaries	Mile	136.5	134.1	270.6	--
Mosquito control	Acre	40	5,391.2	5,431.2	--
Preparation and transportation of materials	Man-day	83,964	562,396	646,360	--
Arhcaeological, reconnaissance and investigation	Man-day	13,854	20,525	34,379	--
Reconnaissance and investigation, other	Man-day	2,417	21,620	24,037	--
Restoration of historic structures	Number	934	58	992	--
Rodent control	Acre	--	2,050	2,050	--
Grade line surveys	Mile	120.1	488.7	608.8	--
Ground water surveys	Acre	--	410	410	--
Lineal surveys	Mile	701.5	1,683.9	2,385.4	--
Topographic surveys	Acre	5,208.4	265,341.6	270,550	--
Type surveys	Acre	715	50,710.4	51,425.4	--
Other surveys	Man-day	4,734	9,092	13,826	--
Tree preservation	Man-day	21,140	27,605	48,745	--
Unclassifiable	Man-day	5,898	1,092	6,990	--

Source: Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1937 (Washington: GPO, 1937), pp. 80-82.

Table E-5

NATIONAL PARKS TABLE 10.--Statement showing work accomplished at Civilian Conservation Corps camps under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, July 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938

Item	Unit	Total work accomplished from July 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938			
		New Construction			Maintenance
		National parks and monuments	State parks	Combined total national parks and State parks	National parks and monuments
Bridges, foot and horse	Number	10	49	59	21
Bridges, vehicle	Number	12	35	47	102
Barns	Number	2	3	5	8
Bathhouses	Number	3	29	32	4
Cabins, overnight	Number	--	254	254	--
Combination buildings	Number	--	48	48	--
Dwellings	Number	48	33	81	304
Equipment and supply storage houses	Number	39	67	106	38
Garages	Number	11	67	78	9
Latrines and toilets	Number	89	136	225	135
Lodges and museums	Number	4	22	26	21
Lookout houses	Number	--	--	--	5
Lookout towers	Number	3	3	6	1
Shelters	Number	15	83	98	6
Other buildings	Number	32	152	184	245
Cribbing, including filling	Cubic yards	700	16,999	17,699	3,580
Impounding and large diversion dams	Number	2	33	35	--
Fences	Rods	11,637.5	61,299	72,936.5	22,916
Guard rails	Rods	1,809.5	16,837.3	18,646.8	644
Levees, dykes, jetties, and groins	Cubic yards	--	322,587	322,587	--
Power lines	Miles	14.4	52.1	66.5	9.7
Incinerators	Number	5	63	68	2
Sewage and waste-disposal systems	Number	94	330	424	62
Telephone lines	Miles	140.5	119.3	259.8	1,260.8
Fountains, drinking	Number	64	138	202	--
Pipe or tile lines	Linear feet	103,435	351,364	454,799	17,028
Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gallons	88.6	613.5	702.1	--
Wells, including pumps and pumphouses	Number	5	95	100	3
Miscellaneous, water supply systems	Number	1	15	16	12
Camp stoves or fireplaces	Number	177	2,162	2,339	37
Cattle guards	Number	1	20	21	--
Corrals	Number	4	7	11	3
Seats	Number	102	1,836	1,938	108
Signs, markers, and monuments	Number	3,621	4,355	7,976	1,763
Stone walls	Rods	212.9	1,215.4	1,428.3	1,837
Table and bench combinations	Number	627	3,887	4,514	36
Tool boxes	Number	7	61	68	--
Miscellaneous, other structural improvements	Number	440	3,168	3,608	10
Radio stations	Number	--	--	--	29
Springs	Number	16	12	28	3
Waterholes	Number	--	6	6	--
Small reservoirs	Number	7	25	32	14
Landing docks and piers	Number	1	10	11	1
Truck trails or minor roads	Miles	156.2	403.5	559.7	2,786.1
Foot trails	Miles	62.1	130.5	192.6	291.3
Horse or stock trails	Miles	165	45.4	209.4	1,631.4
Stream and lake bank protection	Square yards	4,500	216,347	220,847	2,060
Bank sloping	Square yards	178,862	429,502	608,364	530,444
Check dams, permanent	Number	429	2,226	2,655	--
Check dams, temporary	Number	3,529	1,165	4,694	214
Seeding and sodding	Square yards	164,622	286,156	450,778	344,800
Tree planting, gully	Square yards	112,740	46,850	159,590	--
Ditches, diversion	Linear feet	6,360	11,950	18,310	6,800

Item	Unit	Total work accomplished from July 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938 — New Construction: National parks and monuments	New Construction: State parks	New Construction: Combined total national parks and State parks	Maintenance: National parks and monuments
Terracing	Miles	7.3	2	9.3	--
Planting, seed or sod	Square yards	--	6,400	6,400	--
Wind erosion area treated	Acres	--	19	19	--
Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Linear feet	--	2,309	2,309	--
Clearing and cleaning channels and levees	Square yards	--	66,049	66,049	--
Clearing and cleaning reservoir, pond, and lake sites	Acres	--	2,043.7	2,043.7	--
Lining of waterways	Square yards	4,560	--	4,560	--
Excavation, canals, channels, ditches, earth	Cubic yards	76,983	1,062,302	1,139,285	--
Excavation, canals, channels, ditches, rock	Cubic yards	62	2,375	2,437	--
Pipe and tile lines and conduits	Linear feet	9,072	12,477	21,549	25
Riprap or paving, rock or concrete	Square yards	8,501	35,522	44,023	--
Riprap or paving, brush or willows	Square yards	4,200	--	4,200	--
Water control structures other than dams	Number	20	185	205	3
Field planting or seeding (trees)	Acres	4,406.8	8,684.4	13,091.2	3,896
Forest stand improvement	Acres	132	1,501.3	1,633.3	--
Nurseries	M/days	16,705	42,407	59,112	6,228
Tree seed collection, conifers (cones)	Bushels	191	432	623	--
Tree seed collection, hardwoods	Pounds	1,604	9,368	10,972	--
Collection of tree seedlings	Number	300	24,775	25,075	--
Fighting forest fires	M/days	7,477	19,529	27,006	--
Firebreaks	Miles	11.5	95.7	107.2	42.1
Fire hazard reduction, roadside and trailside	Miles	131.9	165.3	297.2	--
Fire hazard reduction, other	Acres	6,273.1	13,036	19,309.1	--
Fire presuppression	M/days	36,474	60,573	97,047	--
Fire prevention	M/days	778	1,027	1,805	--
Tree and plant disease control	Acres	8,256.5	13,596.6	21,853.1	1,200
Tree insect pest control	Acres	26,230.8	51,402	77,632.8	8,660
Beach improvement	Acres	190.8	81.9	272.7	--
General clean-up	Acres	--	113.5	113.5	--
Landscaping, undifferentiated	Acres	6,586.8	10,955.6	17,542.4	5,844.6
Moving and planting trees and shrubs	Number	387,166	1,615,135	2,002,301	704,402
Parking areas and parking overlooks	Square yards	115,821	780,838	896,659	2,840
Public campground development	Acres	43.5	363.6	407.1	1,559
Public picnic ground development	Acres	20.8	356.8	377.6	225.5
Razing undesired structures and obliteration	M/days	71,625	146,138	217,763	--
Seed collection (other than tree)	Pounds	1,318	2,853	4,171	--
Seeding or sodding	Acres	663.9	1,699.9	2,363.8	3,195.5
Soil preparation (fertilizing, etc.)	Acres	353.2	960.7	1,313.9	--
Vista or other selective cutting for effect	Acres	294.5	745.1	1,039.6	--
Walks: concrete, gravel, cinder, etc.	Linear feet	13,544	50,329	63,873	6,075
Fish rearing ponds	Number	2	15	17	25
Food and cover plant and seeding	Acres	--	133.6	133.6	--
Lake and pond development	M/days	4,410	20,660	25,070	171
Stocking fish	Number	684,336	79,500	763,836	--
Stream development (wildlife)	Miles	2.1	.1	2.2	--
Other wildlife activities	M/days	3,471	8,582	12,053	68
Wildlife feeding	M/days	--	701	701	--
Wildlife shelters	Number	--	164	164	--
Education, guide and contact station work	M/days	64,213	76,821	141,034	--
Emergency work	M/days	3,454	40,679	44,133	--
Eradication of poisonous weeds or exotic plants	Acres	728	1,183	1,911	--
Experimental plots	Number	7	200	207	10
Insect pest control	Acres	--	2,150.5	2,150.5	--
Maps and models	M/days	3,249	7,459	10,708	--
Marking boundaries	Miles	123.3	62.5	185.8	--
Mosquito control	Acres	18	93	111	--

Item	Unit	Total work accomplished from July 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938			
		New Construction			Maintenance
		National parks and monuments	State parks	Combined total national parks and State parks	National parks and monuments
Preparation and transportation of materials	M/days	130,003	377,822	507,825	--
Archeological reconnaissance and investigation	M/days	26,759	9,087	35,846	--
Other reconnaissance and investigation	M/days	2,628	13,542	16,170	--
Restoration of historic structures	Number	344	30	374	--
Rodent and predatory animal control	Acres	--	50	50	--
Surveys	M/days	17,858	82,775	100,633	--
Tree preservation	M/days	16,501	23,174	39,675	--
Equipment, repair or construction	M/days	8,666	3,322	11,988	--
Hydraulic research	M/days	253	282	535	--
Warehousing	M/days	4,185	5,139	9,324	--
Elimination of livestock and predators	Number	5,141	--	5,141	--
Unclassifiable	M/days	434	682	1,116	--

Source: Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1938 (Washington: GPO, 1938), pp. 49-59.

Table E-6

NATIONAL PARKS TABLE 6.--Statement showing work accomplished at Civilian Conservation Corps camps under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939

Item	Unit	Total work accomplished from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939			
		New Construction			Maintenance
		National parks and monuments	State parks	Combined total national parks and State parks	National parks and monuments
Bridges:					
Foot and horse	Number	1	47	48	8
Vehicle	Number	5	43	48	96
Barns	Number	--	6	6	1
Bathhouses	Number	3	14	17	--
Cabins, overnight	Number	--	128	128	--
Combination buildings	Number	--	35	35	--
Dwellings	Number	61	27	88	187
Equipment and supply storage houses	Number	7	70	77	20
Garages	Number	29	31	60	5
Latrines and toilets	Number	44	133	177	92
Lodges and museums	Number	4	11	15	7
Lookout houses	Number	--	1	1	2
Lookout towers	Number	2	7	9	3
Shelters	Number	8	58	66	2
Other buildings	Number	35	132	167	454
Cribbing, including filling	Cubic yards	1,650	8,278	9,928	--
Impounding and large diversion dams	Number	2	22	24	--
Fences	Rods	15,172.3	29,337.5	44,509.8	13,660.4
Guard rails	Rods	2,358	10,983.1	13,341.1	1,268
Levees, dykes, jetties and groins	Cubic yards	--	118,775	118,775	--
Power lines	Miles	4.6	76	80.6	46.4
Incinerators	Number	2	30	32	2
Sewage and waste-disposal systems	Number	27	226	253	65
Telephone lines	Miles	239.8	138.3	378.1	1,442
Fountains, drinking	Number	7	148	155	--
Pipe or tile lines	Linear feet	149,934	350,199	500,133	13,366
Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gallons	3,149	709.3	3,858.3	--
Wells, including pumps and pumphouses	Number	6	60	66	--
Miscellaneous	Number	9	15	24	3
Camp stoves or fireplaces	Number	181	1,677	1,858	--
Cattle guards	Number	2	14	16	--
Corrals	Number	4	2	6	--
Seats	Number	289	1,881	2,170	22
Signs, marks, and monuments	Number	5,371	4,241	9,612	1,801
Stone walls	Rods	291.9	1,532.3	1,824.2	1,647
Table and bench combination	Number	446	3,735	4,181	80
Tool boxes	Number	43	535	578	--
Miscellaneous structures	Number	818	2,858	3,676	11
Radio stations	Number	5	--	5	27
Springs	Number	19	20	39	--
Small reservoirs	Number	10	8	18	9
Landing docks and piers	Number	2	36	38	1
Airplane landing fields	Number	--	--	--	1
Truck trails or minor roads	Miles	147.9	333.4	481.3	2,728.5
Foot trails	Miles	47.5	143.4	190.9	251.5
Horse or stock trails	Miles	136	82.5	218.5	1,687.9
Stream and lake bank protection	Square yards	10,600	597,530	608,130	1,065
Bank sloping	Square yards	407,380	323,744	731,124	1,192,560
Check dams:					
Permanent	Number	16	958	974	--
Temporary	Number	2,524	314	2,838	--
Seeding and sodding	Square yards	375,441	352,012	727,453	502,964

Item	Unit	Total work accomplished from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939 — New Construction: National parks and monuments	New Construction: State parks	New Construction: Combined total national parks and State parks	Maintenance: National parks and monuments
Tree planting, gully	Square yards	249,500	210,670	460,170	--
Ditches, diversion	Linear feet	4,029	11,963	15,992	2,047
Terracing	Miles	1.5	1.8	3.3	--
Channel construction	Linear feet	--	1,480	1,480	--
Outlet structures	Number	--	2	2	--
Planting, seed, or sod	Square yards	--	128,008	128,008	--
Wind-erosion area treated	Acres	--	20.3	20.3	--
Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Linear feet	--	5,895	5,895	--
Channels and levees--clearing	Square yards	81,025	147,479	228,504	--
Reservoir, pond and lakes sites--clearing	Acres	--	722.8	722.8	--
Excavation channels, canals, and ditches:					
Earth	Cubic yards	68,918	648,331	717,249	--
Rock	Cubic yards	--	2,399	2,399	--
Pipe and tile lines and conduits	Linear feet	10,567	39,920	50,487	--
Rock or concrete--riprap	Square yards	12,738	58,259	70,997	--
Brush or willows--riprap	Square yards	--	7,000	7,000	2,500
Water-control structures other than dams	Number	26	338	364	--
Field planting or seeding (trees)	Acres	4,452.7	14,673.3	19,126	5,645.8
Forest stand improvement	Acres	--	263	263	--
Nurseries	Man-days	29,094	51,957	81,051	7,490
Tree seed collection, conifers (cones)	Bushels	9	1,902	1,911	--
Tree seed collection, hardwoods	Pounds	17,474	15,213	32,687	--
Collection of tree seedlings	Number	--	47,877	47,877	--
Fighting forest fires	Man-days	13,310	37,364	50,674	--
Firebreaks	Miles	11.7	139.1	150.8	78.9
Fire-hazards reduction:					
Roadside and trailside	Miles	231.5	283.2	514.7	--
Other	Acres	4,961	21,205.8	26,166.8	--
Fire presuppression	Man-days	63,160	74,706	137,866	--
Fire prevention	Man-days	834	3,538	4,372	--
Tree and plant disease control	Acres	17,793.2	15,934.3	33,727.5	712
Tree insect pest control	Acres	14,075.7	50,222	64,297.7	4,076
Beach improvement	Acres	221	154.8	375.8	30
General clean-up	Acres	11	495	506	--
Landscaping, undifferentiated	Acres	6,359.7	5,436.9	11,796.6	429.2
Moving and planting trees and shrubs	Number	222,387	1,285,792	1,508,179	383,196
Parking areas and parking overlooks	Square yards	33,277	717,056	750,333	1,262
Public campground development	Acres	77.1	236.1	313.2	730.8
Public picnic ground development	Acres	3.8	638.2	642	216.5
Razing undesired structures and obliteration	Man-days	56,077	144,960	201,037	--
Seed collection (other than tree)	Pounds	13	1,740	1,753	--
Seeding or sodding	Acres	304.1	973.8	1,277.9	3,212.4
Soil preparation (top soiling)	Acres	329.1	1,070.3	1,399.4	--
Vista or other selective cutting for effect	Acres	502.3	483.9	986.2	--
Walks, concrete, gravel, cinder, etc.	Linear feet	28,596	44,429	73,025	7,102
Elimination of livestock and predators	Number	2,880	--	2,880	--
Fish-rearing ponds	Number	24	34	58	21
Food and cover planting and seeding	Acres	19	262.1	281.1	--
Lake and pond development	Man-days	2,082	27,229	29,311	--
Stocking fish	Number	1,425,489	112,770	1,538,189	--
Stream development (wildlife)	Miles	1.6	3	4.6	--
Other wildlife activities	Man-days	14,019	4,398	18,417	--
Wildlife feeding	Man-days	--	587	587	--
Wildlife shelters	Number	--	18,729	18,729	--
Education, guide, contact station work	Man-days	68,924	67,612	136,536	--
Emergency work	Man-days	5,195	73,775	78,970	--
Eradication of poisonous weed, or exotic plants	Acres	267.3	910.3	1,177.6	--
Experimental plots	Number	14	--	14	19

Item	Unit	Total work accomplished from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939			
		New Construction			Maintenance
		National parks and monuments	State parks	Combined total national parks and State parks	National parks and monuments
Insect pest control	Acres	--	1,245	1,245	--
Maps and models	Man-days	2,322	4,431	6,753	--
Marking boundaries	Miles	123.9	73.3	197.2	--
Mosquito control	Acres	--	1,097	1,097	--
Preparation and transportation of materials	Man-days	179,237	340,704	519,941	--
Reconnaissance and investigation:					
Archaeological	Man-days	8,817	12,822	21,639	--
Other	Man-days	6,151	11,375	17,526	--
Restoration of historic structures	Number	43	1,515	1,558	--
Rodent and predatory animal control	Acres	--	45	45	--
Surveys	Man-days	26,359	69,748	96,107	--
Tree preservation	Man-days	12,438	19,596	32,034	--
Equipment, repair, or construction	Man-days	1,325	2,380	3,705	--
Hydraulic research	Man-days	--	472	472	--
Warehousing	Man-days	3,578	5,193	8,771	--
Unclassifiable	Man-days	--	232	232	--

Source: Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1939 (Washington: GPO, 1939), pp. 311-312.

Table E-7

NATIONAL PARKS TABLE 6.--Statement showing work accomplished at Civilian Conservation Corps camps under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940

Item	Unit	Total work accomplished from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940			
		New Construction			Maintenance
		National parks and monuments	State parks	Combined total national parks and State parks	National parks and monuments
Bridges:					
Foot and horse	Number	3	63	66	14
Vehicle	Number	2	36	38	123
Barns	Number	1	7	8	3
Bathhouses	Number	2	24	26	--
Cabins, overnight	Number	--	213	213	--
Combination buildings	Number	--	40	40	--
Dwellings	Number	56	31	87	131
Equipment and supply storage houses	Number	30	21	51	24
Garages	Number	15	28	43	1
Latrines and toilets	Number	83	149	232	55
Lodges and museums	Number	4	18	22	7
Lookout houses	Number	1	--	1	3
Lookout towers	Number	3	8	11	11
Shelters	Number	24	64	88	--
Other buildings	Number	62	105	167	343
Cribbing, including filling	Cubic yards	2,100	12,327	14,427	--
Impounding and large diversion dams	Number	2	10	12	1
Fences	Rods	13,620.3	42,346.4	55,966.7	15,222.3
Guard rails	Rods	1,418.3	12,944.7	14,363	370
Levees, dykes, jetties and groins	Cubic yards	19,511	90,915	110,428	--
Power lines	Miles	28	46.2	74.2	38.3
Incinerators	Number	7	45	52	2
Sewage and waste-disposal systems	Number	65	311	376	118
Telephone lines	Miles	177.1	180.2	357.3	1,023.6
Fountains, drinking	Number	14	182	196	--
Pipe or tile lines	Linear feet	221,354	381,938	603,292	32,646
Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gallons	566.7	11,370	11,936.7	--
Wells, including pumps and pumphouses	Number	6	49	55	--
Miscellaneous	Number	4	32	36	3
Camp stoves or fireplaces	Number	358	1,729	2,087	--
Cattle guards	Number	2	16	18	--
Corrals	Number	--	3	3	1
Seats	Number	--	355	355	--
Signs, marks, and monuments	Number	5,820	5,507	11,327	2,572
Stone walls	Rods	510.5	1,782.4	2,292.9	1,550
Table and bench combination	Number	530	3,548	4,078	13
Tool boxes	Number	53	60	113	--
Miscellaneous structures	Number	284	6,164	6,448	16
Radio stations	Number	5	--	5	21
Springs	Number	10	7	17	1
Small reservoirs	Number	3	10	13	16
Landing docks and piers	Number	303	20	323	3
Airplane landing fields	Number	--	--	--	1
Truck trails or minor roads	Miles	99.5	206.8	396.3	2,210.5
Foot trails	Miles	33.5	102.9	136.4	393.8
Horse or stock trails	Miles	74.4	74.9	149.3	2,085.8
Stream and lake bank protection	Square yards	11,300	255,183	266,483	15
Bank sloping	Square yards	147,742	254,824	402,566	944,230
Check dams:					
Permanent	Number	127	758	885	--
Temporary	Number	3,747	2,125	5,872	--
Seeding and sodding	Square yards	33,784	394,196	427,980	283,109

Item	Unit	Total work accomplished from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940 — New Construction: National parks and monuments	New Construction: State parks	New Construction: Combined total national parks and State parks	Maintenance: National parks and monuments
Tree planting, gully	Square yards	185,450	218,240	403,690	--
Ditches, diversion	Linear feet	1,415	20,308	21,753	3,000
Terracing	Miles	0.6	1	1.6	--
Channel construction	Linear feet	--	80	80	--
Wind-erosion area treated	Acres	--	14	14	--
Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Linear feet	--	5,606	5,606	--
Channels and levees, clearing and cleaning	Square yards	3,375	32,907	36,282	--
Reservoir, pond and lakes sites--clearing	Acres	70	550.2	620.2	--
Excavation channels, canals, and ditches:					
Earth	Cubic yards	60,000	1,079,760	1,139,760	--
Rock	Cubic yards	4,500	1,510	6,010	--
Pipe and tile lines and conduits	Linear feet	19,525	48,476	68,001	--
Rock or concrete--riprap	Square yards	22,085	42,191	64,276	--
Brush or willows--riprap	Square yards	11,088	1,000	12,088	--
Water-control structures other than dams	Number	1,069	1,044	2,113	--
Field planting or seeding (trees)	Acres	4,312.7	1,957.5	6,270.2	4,723.2
Forest stand improvement	Acres	20	60.3	80.3	--
Nurseries	Man-days	22,752	50,980	73,732	9,356
Tree seed collection, conifers (cones)	Bushels	28	2,288	2,316	--
Tree seed collection, hardwoods	Pounds	43,165	29,772	72,937	--
Collection of tree seedlings	Number	--	93,991	93,991	--
Fighting forest fires	Man-days	40,192	38,097	78,289	--
Firebreaks	Miles	11.5	62.2	73.7	45.7
Fire-hazards reduction:					
Roadside and trailside	Miles	103.9	219.4	323.3	--
Other	Acres	4,029.5	22,957.4	26,986.9	--
Fire presuppression	Man-days	69,989	108,086	178,075	--
Fire prevention	Man-days	511	2,025	2,536	--
Tree and plant disease control	Acres	18,670.3	6,522	25,192.3	237
Tree insect pest control	Acres	33,418.8	69,488	102.906.8	7,080
Beach improvement	Acres	51	178	229	53
General clean-up	Acres	22	--	22	--
Landscaping, undifferentiated	Acres	1,892.7	2,372.8	4,265.5	461.4
Moving and planting trees and shrubs	Number	364,649	1,410,692	1,775,841	261,890
Parking areas and parking overlooks	Square yards	44,415	699,963	744,378	97,850
Public campground development	Acres	219.1	246.4	465.5	778.5
Public picnic ground development	Acres	24.2	528.4	552.6	165.2
Razing undesired structures and obliteration	Man-days	62,071	153,094	215,165	--
Seed collection (other than tree)	Pounds	176	1,039	1,215	--
Seeding or sodding	Acres	607.8	711.6	1,319.4	2,984.2
Soil preparation (top soiling)	Acres	1,842.4	521.7	2,364.1	--
Vista or other selective cutting for effect	Acres	540.7	1,252.8	1,793.5	--
Walks: concrete, gravel, cinder	Linear feet	33,887	54,236	88,123	6,920
Range revegetation	Acres	692	--	692	--
Fish-rearing ponds	Number	1	13	14	63
Food and cover planting and seeding	Acres	--	41	41	--
Lake and pond development	Man-days	1,512	41,335	42,847	--
Stocking fish	Number	1,382,760	30,000	1,412,760	--
Stream development (wildlife)	Miles	4	2	6	--
Other wildlife activities	Man-days	11,373	13,046	24,419	154
Wildlife feeding	Man-days	24	1,749	1,773	--
Wildlife shelters	Number	--	352	352	--
Education, guide, contact station work	Man-days	57,168	23,473	80,641	--
Emergency work	Man-days	15,224	49,497	64,721	--
Eradication of poisonous weed, or exotic plants	Acres	451.4	1,913.5	2,361.9	--
Experimental plots	Number	31	43	74	26
Insect pest control	Acres	--	8,664	8,664	--
Maps and models	Man-days	3,535	2,086	5,621	--

Item	Unit	Total work accomplished from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940			
		New Construction			Maintenance
		National parks and monuments	State parks	Combined total national parks and State parks	National parks and monuments
Marking boundaries	Miles	304	190.6	494.6	--
Mosquito control	Acres	25	195	220	--
Preparation and transportation of materials	Man-days	172,321	369,099	541,420	--
Reconnaissance and investigation:					
Archaeological	Man-days	9,564	10,204	19,768	--
Other	Man-days	4,703	13,128	17,831	--
Restoration of historic structures	Number	163	11	174	--
Surveys	Man-days	23,473	66,568	90,041	--
Tree preservation	Man-days	14,549	25,685	40,234	--
Equipment, repair, or construction	Man-days	3,277	3,861	7,138	--
Hydraulic research	Man-days	61	2,811	2,872	--
Warehousing	Man-days	4,439	8,518	12,957	--
Technical service camp building	Number	31	86	117	4
Central repair shop labor	Man-days	12,462	11,502	23,964	--
Unclassifiable	Man-days	272	260	532	--

Source: Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1940 (Washington: GPO, 1940), pp. 212-213.

Table E-8

NATIONAL PARKS TABLE 6.--Statement showing work accomplished at Civilian Conservation Corps camps under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service, July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941

Item	Unit	Total work accomplished from July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941			
		New Construction			Maintenance
		National parks and monuments	State parks	Combined total national parks and State parks	National parks and monuments
Bridges:					
Foot and horse	Number	10	33	43	6
Vehicle	Number	6	24	30	104
Barns	Number	2	5	7	4
Bathhouses	Number	--	31	31	--
Cabins, overnight	Number	--	251	251	--
Combination buildings	Number	1	28	29	--
Dwellings	Number	54	29	83	262
Equipment and supply storage houses	Number	28	239	267	26
Garages	Number	15	9	24	1
Latrines and toilets	Number	86	142	228	72
Lodges and museums	Number	3	7	10	9
Lookout houses	Number	2	2	4	5
Lookout towers	Number	3	--	3	10
Shelters	Number	26	57	83	--
Other buildings	Number	361	1,034	1,395	495
Cribbing, including filling	Cubic yards	815	7,400	8,215	--
Impounding and large diversion dams	Number	1	7	8	--
Fences	Rods	16,741.7	25,950.7	42,692.4	5,047.1
Guard rails	Rods	1,685	7,224.1	8,909.1	912
Levees, dykes, jetties and groins	Cubic yards	14,935	29,370	44,305	--
Power lines	Miles	22.4	40.7	63.1	41.6
Incinerators	Number	7	7	14	2
Sewage and waste-disposal systems	Number	78	586	664	89
Telephone lines	Miles	239.3	100.5	339.8	924.9
Fountains, drinking	Number	37	143	180	--
Open ditches	Linear feet	--	--	--	1,700
Pipe or tile lines	Linear feet	135,347	457,629	492,976	28,664
Storage facilities (omit last 000)	Gallons	436.2	928.7	1,364.9	--
Wells, including pumps and pumphouses	Number	27	41	68	--
Miscellaneous water-supply systems	Number	91	94	185	5
Camp stoves or fireplaces	Number	299	1,394	1,693	11
Cattle guards	Number	4	10	14	--
Corrals	Number	5	3	8	--
Seats	Number	89	381	470	20
Signs, marks, and monuments	Number	12,744	2,934	15,678	1,486
Stone walls	Rods	463.2	1,479.6	1,942.8	1,500
Table and bench combination	Number	613	2,825	3,438	64
Tool boxes	Number	52	57	109	--
Miscellaneous structural improvements	Number	580	5,123	5,703	78
Radio stations	Number	5	--	5	23
Springs	Number	16	4	20	--
Small reservoirs	Number	4	4	8	6
Landing docks and piers	Number	4	30	34	--
Airplane landing fields	Number	--	--	--	1
Truck trails or minor roads	Miles	94.2	177.3	271.5	2,288
Foot trails	Miles	82	76.6	158.6	409
Horse or stock trails	Miles	75.9	53.7	129.6	1,695.9
Stream and lake bank protection	Square yards	5,500	17,786	23,286	580
Bank sloping	Square yards	300,387	158,535	458,922	444,493
Check dams:					
Permanent	Number	305	97	402	--
Temporary	Number	1,857	218	2,075	--
Seeding and sodding*	Square yards	306,961	32,824	339,785	305,212

Item	Unit	Total work accomplished from July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941 — New Construction: National parks and monuments	New Construction: State parks	New Construction: Combined total national parks and State parks	Maintenance: National parks and monuments
Tree planting, gully	Square yards	703,790	2,875	706,665	--
Ditches, diversion	Linear feet	6,249	2,695	8,944	1,060
Terracing	Miles	--	0.1	0.1	--
Terrace outlet structures	Number	--	1	1	--
Wind-erosion area treated	Acres	--	1.5	1.5	--
Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Linear feet	--	1,935	1,935	--
Clearing and cleaning:					
Channels and levees	Linear feet	1,800	75,652	77,452	--
Reservoir, pond, and lake sites	Acres	45	504	549	--
Lining of waterways	Square yards	100	--	100	--
Excavation channels, canals, and ditches:					
Earth	Cubic yards	115,153	564,478	679,631	--
Rock	Cubic yards	--	2,546	2,546	--
Pipe and tile lines and conduits	Linear feet	23,271	41,899	65,170	--
Riprap or paving:					
Rock or concrete	Square yards	16,305	33,471	49,776	--
Brush or willows	Square yards	13,500	--	13,500	--
Water control structures other than dams	Number	45	669	714	--
Field planting or seeding (trees)	Acres	3,205	22,287.7	25,492.7	2,806.2
Forest stand improvement	Acres	--	62	62	--
Nurseries	Man-days	25,507	39,924	65,431	9,657
Tree seed collection					
Conifers (cones)	Bushels	265	2,705	2,970	--
Hardwoods	Pounds	2,972	16,122	19,094	--
Collection of tree seedlings	Number	--	6,000	6,000	--
Fighting forest fires	Man-days	33,369	14,482	47,851	--
Firebreaks	Miles	31.8	75.9	107.7	59.7
Fire hazard reduction:					
Roadside and trailside	Miles	197	62.2	259.2	--
Other	Acres	5,927.3	12,790.5	18,717.8	--
Fire presuppression	Man-days	94,183	87,789	181,972	--
Fire prevention	Man-days	806	353	1,159	--
Tree and plant disease control	Acres	25,422.1	11,734	37,156.1	744
Tree insect pest control	Acres	15,442.5	19,557.5	35,000	6,889
Beach improvement	Acres	11.2	63.8	75	59
General clean-up	Acres	198	--	198	--
Landscaping, undifferentiated	Acres	5,416	5,641.1	11,057.1	662.7
Moving and planting trees and shrubs	Number	257,562	933,297	1,190,859	29,159
Parking areas and parking overlooks	Square yards	106,943	501,342	608,285	6
Public campground development	Acres	1,374.5	352.3	1,726.8	1,750.7
Public picnic ground development	Acres	43.4	1,137.2	1,180.6	155.2
Razing undesired structures and obliteration	Man-days	65,070	81,924	146,994	--
Seed collection (other than tree)	Pounds	635	251	886	--
Seeding or sodding	Acres	350.4	956.1	1,306.5	3,342.4
Soil preparation	Acres	592.9	822.8	1,415.7	--
Vista or other selective cutting for effect	Acres	735.1	1,089.7	1,824.8	--
Walks: concrete, gravel, cinder	Linear feet	10,173	56,545	66,718	17,066
Elimination of livestock and predators	Number	196	--	196	--
Fish rearing ponds	Number	--	1	1	52
Food and cover planting and seeding	Acres	130	5.3	135.3	--
Lake and pond development	Man-days	4,244	24,455	28,699	--
Stocking fish	Number	1,055,590	--	1,055,590	--
Stream development (wildlife)	Miles	2.9	0.3	3.2	--
Other wildlife activities	Man-days	11,501	8,263	19,764	23
Wildlife feeding	Man-days	--	147	147	--
Education, guide, contact station work	Man-days	48,914	2,394	51,308	--
Emergency work	Man-days	20,766	30,045	50,811	--
Eradication of poisonous weed, or exotic plants	Acres	641.7	981	1,622.7	--

Item	Unit	Total work accomplished from July 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941			
		New Construction			Maintenance
		National parks and monuments	State parks	Combined total national parks and State parks	National parks and monuments
Insect pest control	Acres	--	260	260	--
Maps and models	Man-days	3,598	1,611	5,209	2
Marking boundaries	Miles	320.8	147.6	468.4	3
Mosquito control	Acres	3,520.2	132	3,652.2	--
Preparation and transportation of materials	Man-days	230,269	298,277	528,546	--
Reconnaissance and investigation:					
Archaeological	Man-days	16,127	22,322	38,449	--
Other	Man-days	4,091	13,909	18,000	--
Restoration of historic structures	Number	73	15	88	--
Surveys	Man-days	28,713	41,678	70,391	--
Tree preservation	Man-days	12,570	19,116	31,686	--
Equipment, repair, or construction	Man-days	3,358	1,426	4,784	--
Hydraulic research	Man-days	2,782	--	2,782	--
Warehousing	Man-days	6,937	3,608	10,545	--
Technical service camp buildings	Number	22	30	52	6
Central repair shop labor	Man-days	12,508	19,327	31,835	--
Unclassifiable	Man-days	268	100	368	--

Source: Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1941 (Washington: GPO, 1941), pp. 327-328.

*This includes work done on 24 recreational demonstation areas.

F: LISTING OF MOTION PICTURE PROJECTS FROM FALL 1933 TO 1935 UNDERTAKEN BY NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The motion picture project, which was started in a small way in the fall of 1933, has had two principal objectives: (1) to record in an interesting manner the major activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps in national and State Park areas, and (2) to provide educational motion picture service to the CCC camps located in those same areas.

In keeping with these objectives, two field cameramen have been routed among the various national and State parks for the purpose of recording CCC activities and other items of interest in those areas, including scenic and educational features of the parks. Approximately 95,000 feet of negatives have been exposed, and the following silent motion picture subjects have been released:

A Day in Virginia Camps	1 reel
Winter Sun and Summer Sea (Florida)	1 reel
Saving the Beauty of Alabama	1 reel
Evangeline's Haven of Peace (Louisiana)	1 reel
Outdoors in the Garden State (New Jersey)	2 reels
Veteran of Three Wars (Fort Frederick, Md.)	1 reel
A Forest Playground (Patapsco State Park, Maryland)	1 reel
Morristown National Historical Park	1 reel
Glimpses of National Parks I	1 reel
Glimpses of National Parks II	1 reel
Glimpses of National Parks III	½ reel

The following synchronized sound subjects have been released:

Winter Sun and Summer Sea (Florida)	2 reels
Outdoors in the Garden State (New Jersey)	2 reels
Running Water (Geology)	1 reel

Source: Demaray to Fechner, March 16, 1935, RG 35, NA.

Additional subjects as listed below are in production and are nearing completion:

A visit to Mesa Verde National Park	2 reels
Looking Backward Through the Ages (Mesa Verde)	2 reels
CCC Activities in Mesa Verde	1 reel
Land of the Giants (California CCC)	2 reels
Pilgrim Forests (New England CCC)	2 reels
Seeing Glacier National Park	1 reel
Big Welcome - Big Chief (Glacier)	1 reel
White Sands National Monument	1 reel
Colorado National Monument	1 reel
Yosemite National Park	3 reels
Open Book of the Ages (Grand Canyon)	3 reels
Summer Ends in the Rockies	1 reel
Ground Water	1 reel
Atmospheric Gradation	1 reel
Geologic Work of Ice	1 reel
Mountain Building	1 reel
Volcanoes in Action	1 reel

In addition to the above, there are several thousands of feet of exposed negative on hand covering CCC activities and other interesting features in national parks and monuments and State parks throughout the South, Middle-west, and Southwest. This film will be edited into suitable silent and sound educational subjects for distribution among the CCC camps and among such other educational organizations as may desire to use them.

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As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, parks and recreation areas, and to ensure the wise use of all these resources. The department also has major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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