



History



[Links to the Past](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact](#)

The National Park Service

MENU

[Contents](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

[Brief History of the
CCC](#)

[National Park Service
Role](#)

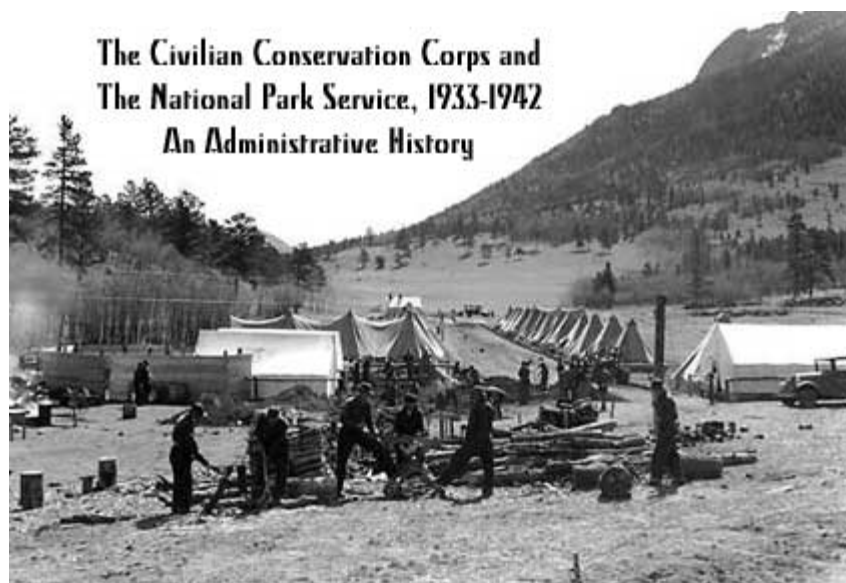
[NPS Camps](#)

[Contributions](#)

[Overall
Accomplishments](#)

[Appendix](#)

[Bibliography](#)



CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps) Camp and the woodpile in Rocky Mountain National Park, May 26, 1933

National Park Service Historic Photograph Collection

by
John C. Paige

National Park Service
Department of the Interior

1985

[History](#) | [Links to the Past](#) | [National Park Service](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact](#)

Last Modified: Tues, Apr 4 2000 07:08:48 am PDT
http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/paige/index.htm



[Top](#)

on-line book



Cover Page

MENU

► Contents

[Acknowledgements](#)

[Brief History of the
CCC](#)

[National Park Service
Role](#)

[NPS Camps](#)

[Contributions](#)

[Overall
Accomplishments](#)

[Appendix](#)

[Bibliography](#)

The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933- 1942: An Administrative History



Table of Contents



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

[Cover](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

[Chapter 1: A Brief History of the CCC](#)

Origins
Establishment
The Early Years
The Pre-War Years
The War Years and the Conclusion of the CCC

[Chapter 2: The National Park Service Role](#)

National Parks and State Parks Programs
Establishment
Responsibilities

Support Personnel
ECW Land Rental or Purchase Authority
1936 Consolidation Program
Impact on NPS Regionalization
Administrative Relationships
The Army and the War Department
The ECW/CCC Directorate
The Forest Service
The Embezzlement Issue -- Internal Corruption

[Chapter 3: The National Park Service Camps](#)

Administration
Camp Description
Enrollment
Daily Routine
Training and Education
Problems and Challenges
Desertions
Enrollee Behavior and Public Reactions
Black Enrollment

[Chapter 4: Contributions](#)

Fire Fighting
Insect and Fungus Control
Resource Conservation vs. Park Development
Technical Assistance
Archeological and Historical Work
Development of Recreational Demonstration Areas
Other Highlights

[Chapter 5: Overall Accomplishments, 1933-1942](#)

[Appendixes](#)

Appendix A: Selected Draft Legislation, Legislation, and Executive Orders Affecting the CCC
Appendix B: Selected Items on the Organization of the CCC
Appendix C: Selected Items on CCC Camp Locations
Appendix D: Certificate Issued to Youths
Appendix E: Selected Items Related to Work Accomplishments of the CCC
Appendix F: Listing of National Park Service Motion Picture Projects, Fall, 1933-1935

[Bibliography](#)

[History](#) | [Links to the Past](#) | [National Park Service](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact](#)

[Top](#)

Last Modified: Tues, Apr 4 2000 07:08:48 am PDT
http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/paige/ccct.htm





History



[Links to the Past](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact](#)

The National Park Service

MENU

[Contents](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

[Brief History of the
CCC](#)

[National Park Service
Role](#)

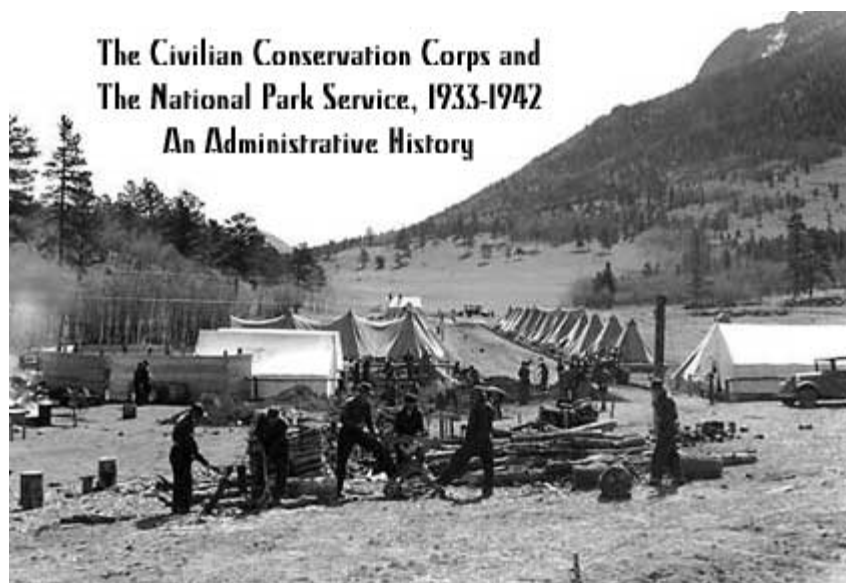
[NPS Camps](#)

[Contributions](#)

[Overall
Accomplishments](#)

[Appendix](#)

[Bibliography](#)



CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps) Camp and the woodpile in Rocky Mountain National Park, May 26, 1933

National Park Service Historic Photograph Collection

by
John C. Paige

National Park Service
Department of the Interior

1985

[History](#) | [Links to the Past](#) | [National Park Service](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact](#)

[Top](#)

Last Modified: Tues, Apr 4 2000 07:08:48 am PDT
http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/paige/index.htm



on-line book



Cover Page

MENU

[Contents](#)



[Acknowledgements](#)

[Brief History of the
CCC](#)

[National Park Service
Role](#)

[NPS Camps](#)

[Contributions](#)

[Overall
Accomplishments](#)

[Appendix](#)

[Bibliography](#)

The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933- 1942: An Administrative History



Acknowledgements



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

Courtesy of the National Archives.

The author wishes to thank the following individuals and institutions for their assistance in the completion of this study: National Park Service Chief Historian Edwin C. Bearss; Barry Mackintosh, Bureau Historian, National Park Service; Frederick C.K. Babb, Chief, Branch of Planning, Southeast/Southwest Team, Denver Service Center; Richard Crawford, National Archives, Washington, D.C.; Ruth Larison, Librarian, Rocky Mountain Region, National Park Service; Joan Manson, Kitty Ryan, Nancy Arwood, Jan Petrukitas, Lou Tidd, Christy Fischer, and Kay Roush, National Park Service, Denver Service Center; and the staff of the National Archives, Washington, D.C.; University of Colorado Library, Boulder; Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., and the National Park Service Library, Harpers Ferry Center, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia.

The author wishes to extend a special thanks to Jerome A. Greene, Supervisory Historian, Denver Service Center, Southeast/Southwest Team, for his assistance in the research, and writing of this report.

[History](#) | [Links to the Past](#) | [National Park Service](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact](#)

[Top](#)



on-line book



Cover Page

MENU

[Contents](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

► [Brief History](#)

[National Park Service
Role](#)

[NPS Camps](#)

[Contributions](#)

[Overall
Accomplishments](#)

[Appendix](#)

[Bibliography](#)

The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933- 1942: An Administrative History



Chapter One: A Brief History of the Civilian Conservation Corps



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

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 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 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 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]

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

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]

NEXT> [Establishment](#)

[History](#) | [Links to the Past](#) | [National Park Service](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact](#)

[Top](#)

Last Modified: Tues, Apr 4 2000 07:08:48 am PDT
http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/paige/ccc1.htm



on-line book



Cover Page

MENU

[Contents](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

[Brief History of the
CCC](#)

► [NPS Role](#)

[NPS Camps](#)

[Contributions](#)

[Overall
Accomplishments](#)

[Appendix](#)

[Bibliography](#)

The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933- 1942: An Administrative History



Chapter Two: The National Park Service Role



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

Courtesy of the National Archives.

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 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 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]

NEXT> [National Parks and State Parks Programs: Responsibilities](#)

[History](#) | [Links to the Past](#) | [National Park Service](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact](#)

[Top](#)

Last Modified: Tues, Apr 4 2000 07:08:48 am PDT
http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/paige/ccc2.htm



on-line book



Cover Page

MENU

[Contents](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

[Brief History of the
CCC](#)

[National Park Service
Role](#)

► [NPS Camps](#)

[Contributions](#)

[Overall
Accomplishments](#)

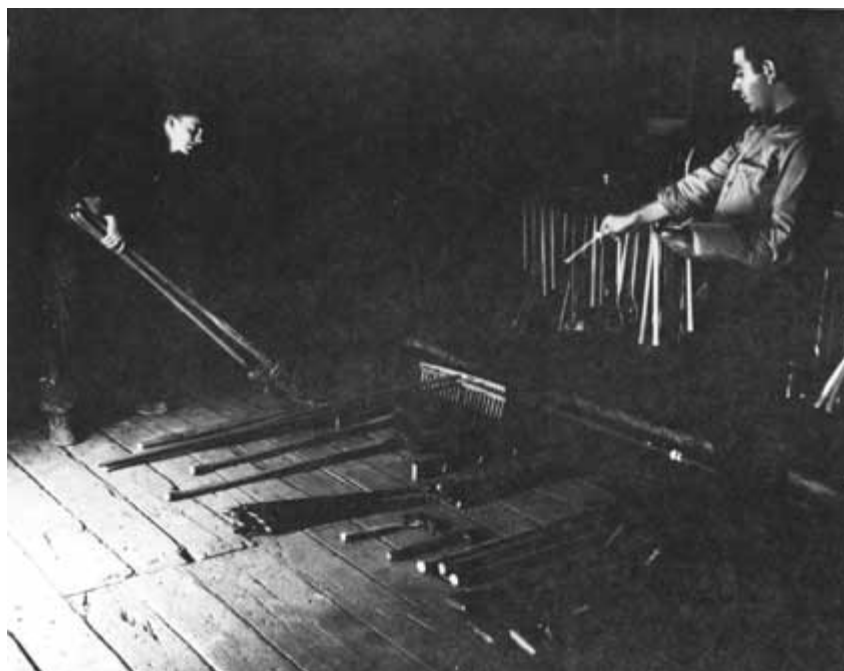
[Appendix](#)

[Bibliography](#)

The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933- 1942: An Administrative History



Chapter Three: The National Park Service Camps



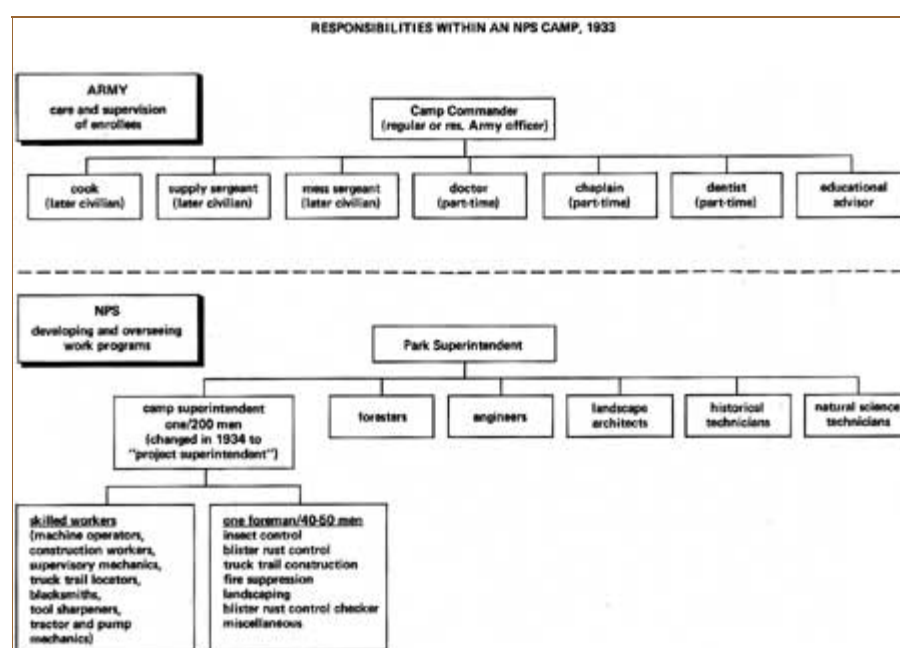
Typical Civilian Conservation Corps storehouse with tools.
Courtesy of the National Archives.

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, blacksmiths, 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 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 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]

NEXT> [Camp Description](#)

[History](#) | [Links to the Past](#) | [National Park Service](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact](#)

[Top](#)

Last Modified: Fri, May 12 2000 07:08:48 am PDT
http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/paige/ccc3.htm



on-line book



Cover Page

MENU

[Contents](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

[Brief History of the
CCC](#)

[National Park Service
Role](#)

[NPS Camps](#)

► [Contributions](#)

[Overall
Accomplishments](#)

[Appendix](#)

[Bibliography](#)

The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933- 1942: An Administrative History



Chapter Four: Contributions



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

Courtesy of the National Archives.

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 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 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 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]

NEXT> [Insect and Fungus Control](#)

[History](#) | [Links to the Past](#) | [National Park Service](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact](#)

[Top](#)

Last Modified: Tues, Apr 4 2000 07:08:48 am PDT
http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/paige/ccc4.htm



on-line book



Cover Page

MENU

[Contents](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

[Brief History of the CCC](#)

[National Park Service Role](#)

[NPS Camps](#)

[Contributions](#)

► [Accomplishments](#)

[Appendix](#)

[Bibliography](#)

The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933-1942: An Administrative History



Chapter Five: Overall Accomplishments, 1933-1942



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

Courtesy of the National Archives.

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 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]

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]

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]

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]

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 suppression 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]

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.

[History](#) | [Links to the Past](#) | [National Park Service](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact](#)

[Top](#)

Last Modified: Tues, Sep 10 2002 07:08:48 am PDT
http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/paige/ccc5.htm



on-line book



Cover Page

MENU

[Contents](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

[Brief History of the
CCC](#)

[National Park Service
Role](#)

[NPS Camps](#)

[Contributions](#)

[Overall
Accomplishments](#)

► [Appendix](#)

[Bibliography](#)

The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933- 1942: An Administrative History



Appendixes



Enrollees of Company 535 writing home from Yellowstone National Park.
Courtesy of the National Archives.

[Appendix A:](#) Selected Draft Legislation, Legislation, and Executive Orders Affecting the Civilian Conservation Corps

[Appendix B:](#) Selected Items on the Organization of the Civilian Conservation Corps

- ECW/CCC Advisory Council Members
- Roster of NPS Personnel Handling ECW Work, ca. 1937

[Appendix C:](#) Selected Items on CCC Camp Locations

[Table C-1:](#) Directory of of All NPS CCC Camps

[Table C-2:](#) Projects Now in Operation Including CCC and ERA Under NPS Supervision, May 12, 1942

[Table C-3:](#) Number of CCC Camps by Fiscal Years

[Table C-4:](#) Distribution of Standard CCC Camps in Continental U.S.

[Appendix D:](#) Certificate Issued to Youths

[Appendix](#) Selected Items Related to Work Accomplishments of

E: the CCC Under Jurisdiction of the National Park Service on a Yearly Basis

- [Table E-1: Annual Report](#), Year Ended June 30, 1934
- [Table E-2: Annual Report](#), Year Ended June 30, 1935
- [Table E-3: Annual Report](#), Year Ended June 30, 1936
- [Table E-4: Annual Report](#), Year Ended June 30, 1937
- [Table E-5: Annual Report](#), Year Ended June 30, 1938
- [Table E-6: Annual Report](#), Year Ended June 30, 1939
- [Table E-7: Annual Report](#), Year Ended June 30, 1940
- [Table E-8: Annual Report](#), Year Ended June 30, 1941

Appendix E: Listing of National Park Service Motion Picture Projects, Fall 1933-1935

[History](#) | [Links to the Past](#) | [National Park Service](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact](#)

[Top](#)

Last Modified: Wed, May 3 2000 07:08:48 am PDT
http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/paige/ccca.htm



on-line book



Cover Page

MENU

[Contents](#)

[Acknowledgements](#)

[Brief History of the
CCC](#)

[National Park Service
Role](#)

[NPS Camps](#)

[Contributions](#)

[Overall
Accomplishments](#)

[Appendix](#)

► [Bibliography](#)

The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933- 1942: An Administrative History



Bibliography



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

Courtesy of the National Archives.

1. Manuscript Materials

Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. Civilian Conservation Corps Material in the National Park Service Archives.

Washington, D.C. National Archives. Record Group 35. Records of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

_____. _____. Record Group 79. Records of the National Park Service.

_____. _____. Record Group 95. Records of the United States Forest Service.

_____. _____. Record Group 407. Records of the Adjutant General's Office 1917.

2. Government Documents

Civilian Conservation Corps. Annual Report of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1938.

Washington: Government Printing Office, 1939.

_____. U.S. Department of the Interior. Responsibility For Job Training, by Guy Arthur. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1940.

_____. Standards of Eligibility and Selection for Junior Enrollees. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1939.

The Civilian Conservation Corps and Public Recreation. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1941.

The Civilian Conservation Corps: What It Is and What It Does. Washington: Government Printing Office, n.d.

Congressional Record. vol. 83, 1937.

Code of Federal Regulations. Title 3--The President, 1936-1943. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1968

Emergency Conservation Work. Annual Report of the Director of the Emergency Conservation Work Fiscal Year, Ending June 30, 1936. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1937.

_____. Report of the Director of the Emergency Conservation Work: for the Period April 5, 1933, to September 30, 1933 (1st report)
for the Period April 5, 1933, to March 31, 1934 (2d report)
for the Period April 1, 1934, to September 30, 1934 (3d report)
Washington: Government Printing Office, 1934.
from the Period Extending From April 1933 to June 30, 1935
Washington: Government Printing Office, 1935.

Emergency Conservation Work. Two Years of Emergency Conservation Work (Civilian Conservation Corps) April 5, 1933 - March 31, 1935, by Robert Fechner. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1935.

Executive Orders 6106, 6126, 6129, 6148, 6208, and 6542. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1933. Obtained at the National Archives.

Executive Orders 6684, 6687, and 6910-A. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1934. Obtained at the National Archives.

Executive Order 7195. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1935. Obtained at National Archives.

Federal Security Agency. Annual Report of the Civilian Conservation Corps, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1942. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1943.

_____. Annual Report of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1940. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1941.

_____. Annual Report of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1941. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1942.

_____. The Civilian Conservation Corps and Colored Youth. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1940.

_____. Glimpses of National Parks. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1941.

Hearon, Fanning. Comp. Parks and Recreation Progress 1941 Yearbook. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1941.

Kieley, James F. The CCC. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1933.

National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Administrative History: Expansion of the National Park Service in the 1930s, by Harlan D. Unrau and G. Frank Williss. Denver, 1983. On file at Denver Service Center.

_____. _____. Administrative History of Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park, by Jerome A. Greene and John C. Paige. Denver, 1983. On file at Denver Service Center.

_____. _____. Civilian Conservation Corps Program of the Department of the Interior, March 1933 to June 30, 1943, by Conrad L. Wirth. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1944.

_____. _____. "Emergency Conservation Work, Side Camps" Circular 37.

_____. _____. "It's 50 Years Since CCC Went Into Action," Courier, The National Park Service Newsletter, by Conrad L. Wirth and James Kieley.

_____. _____. The National Parks and Emergency Conservation, by Isabelle F. Story. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1933.

_____. _____. Procedure Manual for the Civilian Conservation Corps. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1939.

U.S. Congress. Joint Committee on Banking and Currency. Hearings on Emergency Conservation and Relief Bill. Rept. 831, 72d Cong., 1st. sess., June 15, 1932.

U.S. Department of the Interior. Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior for the Fiscal Years April 11, 1911 ending June 30, 1944. The original report actually says 1911; however, the authors of this report feel it is a typographical error which should read 1933.

_____. General Information Regarding the Department of the Interior, October 1, 1937. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1937.

_____. Handbook of Emergency Conservation Work. Washington: Department of the Interior, 1933.

_____. A Manual on Emergency Conservation Work, Civilian Conservation Corps. Washington: Government Printing Office, n. d.

_____. A Manual on Emergency Conservation Work, Civilian Conservation Corps. Washington: GPO. 1939.

U.S. Department of Labor. Emergency Conservation Work Bulletin No. 1. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1933.

_____. Handbook for Agencies Selecting Men for Emergency Conservation Work. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1933.

_____. Monthly Labor Review. May 1935, April 1939, and June 1941.

_____. National Emergency Conservation Work: What It Is - How It Operates. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1933.

U.S. Department of War. Civilian Conservation Corps Regulations. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1937.

_____. War Department Regulations, Relief of Unemployment Civilian Conservation Corps. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1935.

U.S. House. Amending Act Establishing A Civilian Conservation Corps. Rept. 1836, 75th Cong., 3d sess., 1938.

_____. Amending Act Establishing A Civilian Conservation Corps. Rept. 447, 76th Cong., 1st sess., 1939.

_____. Civilian Conservation Corps. Rept. 943, 75th Cong., 1st sess., 1937.

_____. Civilian Conservation Corps. Rept. 1032, 75th Cong., 1st sess., 1937.

_____. Committee on Labor. Message From the President of the United States on Unemployment Relief. Doc. 6, 73d Cong., 1st sess., 1933.

_____. Draft of a Proposed Provision, Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935. Doc. 192, 74th Cong., 1st sess., 1935.

_____. Draft of Proposed Provision Pertaining to Existing Appropriations for the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1941. Doc. 96, 77th Cong., 1st sess., 1941.

_____. Emergency Construction. Rept. 2125, 71st Cong., 3d sess., 1930.

_____. Emergency Construction Appropriations, Fiscal Year 1931. Rept. 2084, 71st Cong., 3d sess., 1930.

_____. Emergency Construction of Public Works. Rept. 2104, 71st Cong., 3d sess., 1930.

_____. Hearings on Making the Civilian Conservation Corps a Permanent Agency. Rept. 687, 75th Cong., 1st sess., 1937.

_____. Monthly Reports of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration May 22 to June 30, 1933. Doc. 239, 73d Cong., 2d sess., 1934.

_____. Proposed Provision Pertaining to an Existing Appropriation of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Doc. 208, 75th Cong., 1st sess., 1937.

_____. Proposed Provision Pertaining to an Existing Appropriation for the Civilian Conservation Corps. Doc. 461, 77th Cong., 1st sess., 1941.

_____. Recommendation for the Enactment of Legislation Making the Civilian Conservation Corps a Permanent Agency. Doc. 196, 75th Cong., 1st sess., 1937.

_____. Supplemental Estimates of Appropriations for the Civilian Conservation Corps, Federal Security Agency, 1943. Doc. 730, 77th Cong., 2d sess., 1942.

U.S. Senate. Amending Act Establishing a Civilian Conservation Corps. Rept. 950, 76th Cong., 1st sess., 1939.

_____. Authorize the Disposal of Surplus Personal Property, Including Buildings, of the Emergency Conservation Work. Rept. 286, 74th Cong., 1st sess., 1935.

_____. Civilian Conservation Corps, Doc. 216, 77th Cong., 2d sess., 1942.

_____. Civilian Conservation Corps Camp in Everglades National Park. Rept. 1411, 74th Cong., 1st sess., 1935.

_____. Committee on Education and Labor. Hearings on the Termination of Civilian Conservation Corps and National Youth Administration. 77th Cong., 2d sess., 1942.

_____. A Report of the Business of the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works For Period Ending February 1, 1934. Doc. 167, 73d Cong., 2d sess., 1934.

Work Experience that Counts. Washington: Government Printing Office, n.d.

3. Periodicals and Newspapers

American Forests. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942.

Caravati, Henry L. "Civilian Conservation Corps." Recreation 34(February 1941):650-651.

"Charge CCC Defrauded of \$1,250,000," New York Daily News, January 21, 1938.

Fenwick, Robert W. "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.

"Fewer Youth Props," Newsweek 18 (November 10, 1941):24.

Hendrickson, Kenneth E., Jr. "The Civilian Conservation Corps in South Dakota." South Dakota History 9(winter, 1980):1-20.

Humphreys, Hubert. "Origin of and Nature of the Experiment and Its Role in Conservation." Part 1 of "In a Sense Experimental: The Civilian Conservation Corps in Louisiana," Louisiana History 5(fall, 1964):345-367.

_____. "Conservation of Human Resources." Part 2 of "In a Sense Experimental: The Civilian Conservation Corps in Louisiana," Louisiana History 6(winter, 1965):27-52.

The New York Times. 1933-1942.

Oxley, Howard W. "Recreation in the CCC Camps." School Life: Official Journal of the U.S. Office of Education. 26(February 1941):151-152.

Philadelphia Record. 1937. 1938.

Pittsburgh Courier. 1942.

Washington Post. 1933. 1934. 1937. 1938.

Washington Star. 1937. 1938.

"Weeds Replace CCC Handiwork in Parks of U.S." Chicago Tribune. September 6, 1942.

4. Books, Pamphlets and Unpublished Material

Aaron, Daniel, Richard Hofstadter and William Miller. The United States: The History of a Republic. 2d ed. rev., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1967.

Alleger, C.N. and L.A. Glyre, comps. History of the Civilian Conservation Corps in Colorado. Denver: Western Newspaper Union, 1936.

American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education. The Civilian Conservation Corps, n.p. n.d.

_____. Youth in the CCC. Washington D.C., GPO, 1942.

Byrne, John P. "The Civilian Conservation Corps in Virginia, 1933-1942." Master's thesis, University of Montana, 1982.

Campbell, Carlos C. Birth of a National Park in the Great Smoky Mountains. University of Tennessee Press: Knoxville, 1960.

- Cohen, Stan. The Tree Army: A Pictorial History of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942. Missoula, Montana: Pictorial Histories Publishing Co. 1980.
- Degler, Carl N., ed. 1970. The New Deal. New York: Quadrangle Books, 1970.
- Derber, Milton. "The New Deal and Labor." In The New Deal: The National Level. Edited by John Braeman, Robert H. Bremner, and David Brody. Vol. 1. Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1975.
- Everhart, William C. The National Park Service. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1972.
- Frome, Michael. Strangers in High Places: The Story of the Great Smoky Mountains. University of Tennessee Press: Knoxville, 1966.
- Harper, Charles Price. The Administration of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Clarksburg, W.V.: Clarksburg Publishing Co., 1939.
- Hill, Frank Ernest. "The CCC Marches Toward a New Destiny." In The New Deal. Edited by Carl Degler. New York: Quadrangle Books, 1970.
- Hunter, Robert F. "Virginia and the New Deal." In The New Deal: The State Level. Edited by John Braeman, Robert H. Bremner, and David Brody. Vol. 2. Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1975.
- Johnson, Charles William. "The Civilian Conservation Corps: The Role of the Army." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Michigan, 1968.
- Keller, Richard C. "Pennsylvania's Little New Deal." In The New Deal: The State Level. Edited by John Braeman, Robert H. Bremner, and David Brody. Vol. 2. Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1975.
- McDermott, John J., ed. The Writings of William James: A Comprehensive Edition. New York: Random House, 1967.
- The New Dealers. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1934.
- National Education Association. The Civilian Conservation Corps, The National Youth Administration and the Public Schools. Washington: National Education Association, 1941.
- Rauch, Basil. The History of the New Deal, 1933-1938. New York: Creative Age Press, Inc., 1944.
- Salmond, John A. The Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942: A New Deal Case Study. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1967.
- Schessinger, Arthur M., Jr. The Age of Roosevelt. 3 vols. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1959. Vol. 2: The Coming of the New Deal.
- Taylor, Charles H. "Progress and Accomplishments of the Civilian Conservation Corps" (speech given to Kiwanis Club, Pittsburgh, Penn., April 12, 1938).

Walters, Raymond. "The New Deal and the Negro." In The New Deal: The National Level. Edited by John Braeman, Robert H. Bremner, and David Brody. Vol. 1. Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1975.

Wirth, Conrad L. Parks, Politics and the People. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1980.

[History](#) | [Links to the Past](#) | [National Park Service](#) | [Search](#) | [Contact](#)

[Top](#)

Last Modified: Tues, Apr 4 2000 07:08:48 am PDT
http://www.cr.nps.gov/history/online_books/paige/cccb.htm





Park History Program

[Home](#)
[Contact Us](#)
[Oral History](#)
[Maritime Heritage](#)
[Park National Register Documentation](#)
[History of the NPS](#)
[Electronic Resources](#)


Manzanar National Historic Site in California

The Park History Program, begun in 1931, preserves and protects our nation's cultural and natural resources by conducting research on national parks, national historic landmarks, park planning and special history studies, oral histories, and interpretive and management plans. Our staff helps evaluate proposed new parks, and we support cultural resources personnel in parks, regional offices, and Washington in all matters relating to the history and mission of the Park Service.

Located in Washington and led by the chief historian, the program offers a window into the historical richness of the National Park System and the opportunities it presents for understanding who

we are, where we have been, and how we as a society, might approach the future. For questions about any of the program areas below, please [contact us](#).

Park History Program Areas:

- For the National Park Service [oral history](#) has long been an invaluable way to document the history of individual parks and the people and events the parks commemorate. Interviews also safeguard the collective memory and expertise of the people who have shaped the Park Service over the years.
- As the Deputy Federal Preservation Office for the National Park Service, we manage [park National Register documentation](#) and assist parks and regional offices with Register and National Historic Landmark preparation.
- The [Maritime Heritage](#) program documents and protects National Park Service and nationally significant maritime resources. It also administers the National Maritime

Heritage Grant Program that provides matching funds for maritime preservation, restoration and education.

- The National Park Service recognizes the value added to its conservation mission by a comprehensive understanding of the [agency's history](#). The origins and development of our parks and programs tell their own story about how Americans have identified, managed, and interpreted special places across the country.



Historic grave markers on the Chilkoot Trail, Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park, Alaska.

Like us on Facebook! <https://www.facebook.com/NationalParkServiceHistory>

SITE MAP ▼



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA™

Frequently Asked Questions
Website Policies
Contact Us

[Facebook](#) [YouTube](#)
[Twitter](#) [iTunes](#)

Last Updated:01/17/2013 0900



More Cultural Resources

[Home »](#)[Stories »](#)[People »](#)[Places »](#)[Collections »](#)[Preservation »](#)[For Travelers »](#)[For Teachers »](#)[For Kids »](#)[Publications »](#)[About Our Programs»](#)

Connect with Us

[Facebook](#)[iTunes](#)[Twitter](#)[YouTube](#)

Discover History and Historic Preservation in the National Park Service

Stories of America’s diverse places and people are everywhere. Our stories are found across the landscapes of our nation, in more than 400 national parks, in National Heritage Areas, along historic trails and waterways, and in every neighborhood.

The National Park Service invites you to discover American history in all its diversity, from [ancient archeological places](#) to the [homes of poets](#) and [Presidents](#) to the sobering stories of [Civil War soldiers](#) and civilians to the legacy of a [courageous woman](#) who refused to give up her seat on a bus. Our history is part of who we were, who we are, and who we will be.

Our national Heritage Initiatives are helping us to tell the stories of all Americans and recognizing the special places associated with our diverse past. Learn more about American history by exploring [American Latino heritage](#) and [Asian American Pacific Islander heritage](#).

We invite you to explore historic preservation and the tools we use to help preserve and protect the places where history happened. Explore our cultural resource programs to find preservation assistance resources, grant information, internship and volunteer opportunities, and much more.

Find a Program

[Go](#)

Find a Grant

[Go](#)

CR News Feed

[Today's News](#)[Download Chrome Plug-In](#)

Features of People, Places & Stories



Asian Pacific Heritage

Asian and Pacific peoples have played a vital role in the development of the United States

[Read More](#)



The War of 1812 - Bicentennial

The young republic's first war

[Read More](#)



American Indian Heritage

There are hundreds of sites of our native past

[Read More](#)

Features of Preservation, Guidance & Grants



Tax Incentive Case Studies

Fontainebleau Resort Hotel, Crown Jewel of Miami Beach Shines Again

[Read More](#)



NAGPRA Grants

Two types of grants are available – Consultation/Documentation Grants and Repatriation Grants..

[Read More](#)



NCPPT Podcasts

Thin Section Petrography for Conservation (Podcast 40)

[Read More](#)

SITE MAP ▼



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

- Frequently Asked Questions
- Website Policies
- Contact Us



Facebook



Twitter



YouTube



iTunes

Last Updated: 9/1/2013

National Park Service

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior





Search

GO»

Find a Park

by State...

GO»

Advanced Search Tool and Map

Support Your Parks

 NATIONAL PARK FOUNDATION

GO»

- Find a Park
- Discover History
- Explore Nature
- Working with Communities
- Get Involved
- Teachers
- Kids
- About Us

News

More News »

Remote Access

Denali offers distance learning programs »

Artists Wanted

Rocky Mountain National Park »

Architectural History Fellowship

Heritage Documentation Programs »

Events

More Events »

Your City Saturdays

Family fun at Lowell »

Point Blank Business

Chickamauga and Chattanooga »

Cultural Heritage Days

Big South Fork »



Photos and Multimedia

More Photos and Multimedia »

MOVIE



Be a defender
America's
Wilderness

Visit Now »

INTERACTIVE



Underneath the waves
A seagrass garden

Visit Now »

WEB CAM



Three different views
Rocky Mountain

Visit Now »

PODCAST



Children in the 1700s
Work and fun

Visit Now »

PHOTO GALLERY



Museum collections
Bandelier

Visit Now »

