

AN HISTORICAL STUDY OF THE CIVILIAN  
CONSERVATION CORPS IN ILLINOIS

An Abstract of a Thesis

Presented to

the Faculty of the Department of History  
Western Illinois University

In Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree  
Master of Sciences in Education

by

Frank Mance

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The purpose of the study was to write a brief history of the Civilian Conservation Corps in Illinois. The writer was particularly interested in ascertaining the following: (1) the objectives of the CCC; (2) the organization of the CCC at federal, state and camp levels; (3) the cooperation of government and private agencies on various levels; (4) the camp locations in Illinois; (5) the various types of CCC work projects; (6) the work accomplishments of the CCC; (7) the extent of CCC operations in Illinois; (8) the costs of operations; (9) the experience of a CCC enrollee; (10) public reaction to the CCC in Illinois; and (11) the impact that the CCC had on Illinois.

Procedure was traditional and both primary and secondary sources were utilized. First, the secondary sources in the Western Illinois University, the Parlin-Ingersol Library in Canton, and the Illinois Historical Library were consulted. Primary sources, however, provided the bulk of pertinent information. Congressional hearings were found in the Illinois State Library. The writer researched the Chicago Tribune and the Illinois State Journal dating from April, 1933, to January, 1950, in the newspaper office of the Illinois Historical Society. Since the great bulk of the CCC records are stored in Record Group 35 at the National

Archives in Washington, D. C., and these records proved to be the most fruitful source of information, the writer utilized them extensively. In addition to using the records in Record Group 35, the writer relied upon records in Record Group 79. Record Group 35 is the major file for the CCC, while Record Group 79 contains information about the National Park Service. Staff members of the National Archives indicated that some of the CCC records had been destroyed.

The thesis is organized into the following chapters:

I. A Description of the Conditions of the Nation which Led to the Establishment of the CCC; II. The CCC in the State of Illinois; III. The Extent of CCC Operations in Illinois; IV. Life in the CCC, and, V. Evaluation of the CCC in Illinois.

Chapter I discusses the general economic conditions which prevailed in the United States, the problems of unemployed youth, the need to do conservation work, and how the New Deal meant to cope with these problems. This chapter also discusses the creation and establishment of the Emergency Conservation Work program, its purposes and objectives, and its organizational structure on the federal level.

Chapter II covers the economic conditions of the State of Illinois and its problems dealing with relief payments to the unemployed. It also records the beginning of Illinois participation in ECW. The first work projects are identified, along with a description of the types of work in

the various types of CCC camps which existed in Illinois. Special emphasis has been placed on the work accomplishments of CCC camps in state, county, and municipal parks. A case study of CCC work projects in Camp New Salem, which was located in the New Salem State Park, is presented along with some pictures and a blueprint of work projects. A complete listing of all work accomplishments of the CCC in the United States and in Illinois is included.

Chapter III supplies statistics pertaining to the number of CCC personnel, the number of CCC camps, the amount of work completed and the dollar value of work completed in the United States and the State of Illinois. In addition, data are provided pertaining to the total amount of money which was expended in Illinois and the United States. A discussion comparing the costs-per-man-per-year of the CCC and the NYA and the WPA is included. In addition, a comparison of work done in Illinois with CCC work done elsewhere in the United States is presented along with a map showing the location of CCC camps in Illinois during the year of 1935.

Chapter IV presents a discussion of the selection of CCC enrollees on the state, regional and local levels; the physical and financial prerequisites for joining the CCC, and the pay are given along with allotments received by the dependents of the enrollees. It also presents life in the CCC by describing the physical plant of a typical camp, a

normal work day, the staff of a CCC camp, educational and recreational opportunities in the CCC, discipline, food, and medical problems and sanitary conditions which many Illinois enrollees faced. Also included are a few letters written by Illinois enrollees giving their impressions of the CCC.

In Chapter V a discussion is presented pertaining to partisan politics in the CCC, and the influences and attitudes of trade unions in regard to the CCC. It also contains a discussion of the cooperation and relationship of the CCC and the State of Illinois, public reaction to the CCC in the United States, Puerto Rico and Illinois. In addition, the immediate and long-term impact of the CCC on the State of Illinois is discussed which concludes with an assessment in regard to the justification of the CCC.

A series of appendices gives detailed statistical information about the varied operations of the CCC in Illinois, with statistics for the total CCC program included for comparison purposes.

## CONCLUSIONS

Since there was a depression in the 1930's which drained the financial resources of the states and private agencies, and since there was need to accomplish a good deal of conservation work, the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt was justified in creating the Emergency Conservation Work agency. The organization of the CCC was cumbersome

and complex, thereby creating an environment in which partisan politics could and did exist. Unions hampered the enrollees from being more proficient in the learning of skills.

The CCC acted as a stimulus to the state to the degree that Illinois increased and improved its park system. Many projects of historical value were restored and preserved as a result of CCC work. The work accomplishments of the CCC were useful projects since they helped to preserve natural resources, increased the productivity of the land, and developed recreational areas. Illinois farmers were taught conservation techniques by the CCC. Many men in the Illinois Conservation Department received experience in the CCC. Conservation progress was pushed forward from ten to twenty years.

The costs-per-man-per-year were rather high. The total costs of the CCC program did not equal the total value of the work completed. CCC expenditures did aid needy citizens of Illinois, and did stimulate the economy of Illinois, thereby lessening the financial strain on the State of Illinois.

Camp life generally speaking provided the enrollees with a wholesome environment. Therefore, health gains were achieved. However, due to isolated conditions, and the lack of potable water, sanitary conditions at times left much to be desired. The rate of desertions from the CCC was relatively high.

Although the CCC education program was fragmentary, it provided one of the best opportunities available during the thirties for inexperienced young men. Thousands of illiterates were taught to read and write in the CCC.

Cooperation between the federal government and the State of Illinois was excellent. An excellent rapport prevailed with local municipal governments, park districts, local schools, local clubs, soil conservation districts, drainage districts, and university officials and the CCC.

The general public in Illinois and elsewhere in the United States (with the exception of Puerto Rico) gave a favorable reception to the CCC. Both in Illinois and in the nation at large the CCC programs were approved by the populace and the positive contributions made to the Illinois economy and the Illinois work force clearly outweighed any disadvantage inherent in the program.

Over the years, changes were made and greater or less emphasis was placed on one or another phase of CCC operations. The CCC could not be justified strictly as a training and educational agency, as a work agency doing conservation work, or a necessity to our national defense. However, as a work-relief agency doing all of the above, the CCC was justified. The CCC remained what its designers planned, a work-relief-training enterprise with overtones stressing health, education and self-reliance.

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APPROVAL PAGE

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May 1, 1967 Date

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## PREFACE

Since this writer was particularly interested in recent American history, it was his desire to write on some aspect of recent American history as it related to Illinois. An historical study of the Civilian Conservation Corps was suggested, along with other topics, by Dr. William L. Burton of Western Illinois University. After some preliminary investigation, it was ascertained that there was no published account of the Civilian Conservation Corps activities in Illinois. Therefore, it was decided by the writer to explore this topic.

The purpose of this study was to write a brief history of the Civilian Conservation Corps in Illinois. The writer was particularly interested in ascertaining the following: (1) the objectives of the CCC; (2) the organization of the CCC at the federal, state and camp levels; (3) the cooperation of government and private agencies on various levels; (4) the camp locations in Illinois; (5) the various types of CCC work projects; (6) the work accomplishments of the CCC; (7) the extent of operations of the CCC in Illinois; (8) the costs of operations; (9) the experiences of a CCC enrollee; (10) public reaction to the CCC in Illinois and (11) the impact that the CCC had on Illinois.

The writer began his research by utilizing secondary sources from the library of Western Illinois University, the Parlin-Ingersol Library in Canton, Illinois, and the Illinois State Library in Springfield, Illinois, where he researched the newspapers in the newspaper office of the Illinois Historical Society. The writer spent several weeks in Springfield, Illinois, interviewing members of each major department in the Illinois State Government to determine the location of CCC records. It was the opinion of several of these people, including the state archivist, that since the CCC was a federal agency the records were probably somewhere in Washington, D. C. After writing several letters of inquiry, it was concluded that the bulk of the records were deposited in the National Archives in Washington, D. C. Since it is the policy of the National Archives not to lend any of their records on an inter-library loan basis, the writer was compelled to accumulate most of his data and information from the National Archives.

The writer of this thesis wishes to acknowledge his sincere appreciation to Dr. William L. Burton for his guidance, assistance, and encouragement.

The writer also wishes to thank Mrs. David Naber, Mr. William Keller of the Illinois Historical Society's newspaper office and Mr. Stanley W. Brown and Miss Jane F. Smith of the National Archives for their assistance.

## CHAPTER I

### A DESCRIPTION OF THE CONDITIONS OF THE NATION WHICH LED TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

#### I. The General Economic Condition Throughout the United States from 1929 to 1933

By 1933 the United States was in the deepest depths of the worst depression that this nation had ever experienced in its history. The start of the depression was marked by the crash of the stock market in October of 1929. In this month alone approximately forty per cent of the paper values of common stock was cancelled. From 1929 to 1933 stock prices fell even lower while manufacturing production was cut almost in half. As banks and business failed, construction came to a near standstill. Farm income which was already low was further reduced. The national income fell from eighty-one billion to thirty-nine billion dollars a year. As the consumer was steadily losing his purchasing power, many manufacturers were "laying-off" their employees. To make matters worse, many manufacturers found themselves with excessive inventories on hand. Consequently, more lay-offs occurred and the possibility of increasing the purchasing power of the consumer was further reduced. This in turn made it that much more difficult for the consumer to

purchase the durable goods from the manufacturers' inventory. These were some of the basic ingredients which brought about mass unemployment.

Unemployed youth. As unemployment increased steadily, so did the despair of the nation. Estimates for the unemployed ran from 13,000,000 to over 17,000,000. These hordes of unemployed had the effect of overwhelming the resources of the local governments to the point where they had extreme difficulty coping with the situation.<sup>1</sup> President Roosevelt stated that, "Our greatest primary task is to put people to work."<sup>2</sup>

The fate of unemployment was not reserved only for the experienced worker. The young worker and the inexperienced young worker found that employment was virtually unattainable for their particular age group. Mitchell stated that:

The enumerative check census of 1937 found that while only 8.3 per cent of all workers were in the 15-19 age group, 18.5 per cent of the totally unemployed were in this age bracket; the 20-24 age group composed 14.8 per cent of the labor force, but 19.2 per cent of the unemployed.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>For a discussion of the causes of the depression and a description of the symptoms of depression, see: Harold Underwood Faulkner, American Economic History (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1943), pp. 650-651; Harry L. Hopkins, Spending to Save (New York: W. W. Morton, 1936), p. 13; William E. Leuchtenburg, Franklin D. Roosevelt and The New Deal (New York: Harper and Row, 1963), p. 52.

<sup>2</sup>Basil Rauch, The History of the New Deal (New York: Capricorn, 1963), p. 58.

<sup>3</sup>Broadus Mitchell, Depression Decade (New York: Rinehart and Company, 1947), IX, p. 58.

According to Mitchell, these young people were entering the labor market at a rate of 1,750,000 each year. They represented a third of all the unemployed and a third of the youth could not find work.<sup>4</sup> Twenty per cent of the youth were employed only on a part time basis.<sup>5</sup> Mitchell also stated that "unemployment was worse among girls than among boys and incidence was heaviest among the children of the poor." The employment situation worsened for young people after the passage of the National Recovery Act because employers were forced to release approximately 1,500,000 workers who were under the age of sixteen.<sup>6</sup> The imposed minimum wage scales also had the effect of causing employers to give preference to hiring experienced laborers rather than to training apprentices.<sup>7</sup> Tens of thousands of young people had dispiriting homes and had taken to roaming as tramps while many turned to crime as a means of livelihood.<sup>8</sup> In 1930 there were approximately 9,000,000 boys in the United States between the ages of 17 and 25 who were unemployed.<sup>9</sup> Of these 9,000,000 unemployed boys, the Director

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<sup>4</sup>Ibid., p. 328.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid.

<sup>6</sup>Rauch, op. cit., p. 168.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid.      <sup>8</sup>Ibid.

<sup>9</sup>Speech of Honorable Albert J. Engel of Michigan in the House of Representatives, March 21, 1940, as cited in U. S., Congressional Record, Proceedings and Debates of the Seventy-Sixth Congress, 3rd Sess., Vol. 86, No. 57, p. 4946.

of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in his final report stated that "There were some 5,000,000 young men between the ages of 18 and 25 who clamored for work, but there was not work."<sup>10</sup> Obviously, a need to provide young people with gainful employment existed not only in the early nineteen thirties, but also throughout the depression years as well.

The need for conservation throughout the United States. From the beginning of the history of the United States, Americans had not really become conservation minded. Perhaps this was due to what seemed to be an inexhaustible supply of resources. Our history is recorded with incidents where farmers would merely pick up and move when it became obvious that their soil had been depleted of the necessary nutrients. Reflecting on the generations of abuse of our natural resources prompted Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace, to comment, "I doubt if even China can equal our record of soil destruction."<sup>11</sup> Farmers, particularly in

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<sup>10</sup> James J. McEntee, Final Report of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, April, 1933 through June 30, 1942 (Federal Security Agency: National Archives, Record Group 35), p. 3. (Typescript.) [Hereafter records in the National Archives are indicated by the symbol NA, followed by the record group (RG) number.]

<sup>11</sup> Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., The Coming of the New Deal, Vol. II: The Age of Roosevelt (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1959), p. 340.

the grasslands of the Great Plains Region, constantly exposed their plowed up soil to the ravages of wind and flood. The practice of terracing and contour plowing was literally nowhere to be found prior to the thirties. Neither was there adequate dam and levee protection. Consequently, an estimated three billion tons of earth were yearly being washed from the cultivated areas of the nation.<sup>12</sup> Dust storms swirling across the great plains were witnessed by many. These dust storms had the effect of making farmlands unproductive, ruining property, and creating desert areas, as well as menacing productivity, hurting business and forcing many families to quit farming and seek employment elsewhere. The United States Department of Agriculture in 1934 reported that of:

610,000,000 acres of land that were tilled or tillable in the United States, 50,000,000 acres had been essentially ruined by erosion, another 50,000,000 had been almost ruined, 100,000,000 acres had been seriously impoverished and an equal area was being depleted at an alarming rate. A sixth of our heritage in fertile soil destroyed and a third of it in danger of destruction.<sup>13</sup>

Prior to the settlement of the United States there were approximately 800,000,000 acres of virgin timber. By

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<sup>12</sup>Kenneth Holland and Frank Ernest Hill, Youth in the CCC (Washington, D. C.: American Council on Education, 1942), p. 23.

<sup>13</sup>Russell Lord, To Hold This Soil (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1938), as cited in Holland and Hill, Youth in the CCC, p. 38.

1933, 100,000,000 acres were remaining.<sup>14</sup> There was only a thirty to forty year supply of the old virgin type. This supply was being consumed four times as fast as its growth rate.<sup>15</sup> It was estimated that the growth of saw timber was only one-fifth of the amount being lumbered yearly.<sup>16</sup> Fire and disease also contributed to the yearly loss of lumber. Meanwhile, many forests were in need of improvements such as timber stand improvement and protection against insects and diseases. There existed thousands of acres of land whose soil had been depleted to the point where this land was for all practical purposes no longer productive. However, this land could be brought back into productivity by the planting of trees. Reforestation was also needed along many streams and rivers to retard floods as well as to prevent the loss of their banks from erosion. Burned over forest lands also needed reforestation. Coupling the tragic reduction of the nation's forest timber with the loss of soil which was occurring, it was rather apparent that the United States did not have a national policy for the development of our land and water resources. Of the leading nations of the world, only the United States did not possess such a plan.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>14</sup>U. S. Forest Service, A National Place for American Forestry, 73rd Cong., 1st Sess., S. Doc. 12, Vol. I, as cited in Holland and Hill, Youth in the CCC, p. 599.

<sup>15</sup>Happy Days, Saturday, June 11, 1943, p. 4.

<sup>16</sup>Holland and Hill, op. cit., p. 12.

<sup>17</sup>Schlesinger, Jr., op. cit., p. 336.

The National Park Service had been planning to develop our national parks and monuments. This plan also called for providing the necessary trails which would provide adequate fire protection facilities. This service had plans also to develop more campgrounds along with a program to protect the forests from the spread of disease and infestation.<sup>18</sup> However, due to financial limitations and inadequate manpower, progress was extremely slow and difficult. Consequently, prior to 1933, this program was never implemented on the scale desired by the National Park Service.

Furthermore, many states were lagging behind in the development of their own park programs. There was a definite need to increase both the acreage of state parks for recreational purposes as well as to increase the acreage of forest lands to the national domain. Seven states did not possess any state parks prior to 1933.<sup>19</sup>

With the apparent loss of soil due to both water and wind erosion, the continual decrease in timber acreage, the need to develop both the state and national parks, and the lack of practicing good sound conservation methods by our farmers, a problem existed that could and did lend itself to solution only by action of the federal government. Although conservation may be considered secondary to the task of

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<sup>18</sup>Isabelle F. Story, Glimpses of Our National Parks (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1941), p. 7.

<sup>19</sup>Ibid., p. 12.

ending the depression, the depression, according to Schlesinger, "offered opportunities to promote the cause of resource development."<sup>20</sup> Therefore, the dual problem of mass unemployment and the dire need for conservation work lent itself to developing a program whereby jobless men could be sent to the forests and to the farm lands. Such an undertaking quite obviously would be beyond the scope of private enterprise or the state governments alone. Therefore, President Roosevelt envisioned it as a task for the federal government.

## II. Establishment of the Emergency Conservation Work Agency and Its Major Objectives

During Franklin D. Roosevelt's first campaign for the Presidency, it was clear that he gave some clues as to what the programs which would comprise the New Deal would entail.<sup>21</sup> In his acceptance speech, he advocated a conservation program which would employ many of the unemployed. After making his point that the nation's primary task was to put people to work, he stated:

. . . this is no unsolvable problem if we face it wisely and courageously. It can be accomplished in part by direct recruiting by the government itself, treating the task as we would treat the emergency of war, but at the same time, through this employment, accomplishing greatly needed projects to stimulate and reorganize the use of our natural resources.<sup>22</sup>

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<sup>20</sup>Schlesinger, Jr., op. cit., p. 336.

<sup>21</sup>Leuchtenburg, op. cit., p. 11.

<sup>22</sup>McEntee, op. cit., p. 4.

This was an obvious anticipation which was eventually to become the Civilian Conservation Corps. Perhaps he was drawing upon his experiences as the Governor of New York, because in the last year of his term as Governor, he had sent 10,000 unemployed men to work on reforestation.<sup>23</sup>

Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., infers that Roosevelt talked over his plan for a national conservation program with Professor Nelson C. Brown of New York State College of Forestry in addition to having his adviser, Tugwell, to discuss it with Major R. Y. Stuart, the Chief of the Forest Service.<sup>24</sup> Nevertheless, on March 9, 1933, President Roosevelt called to the White House the Secretary of the Interior, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, the Judge Advocate General of the Army, and Solicitor of the Department of the Interior, to confer with him on the possibilities of developing a program whereby young men would be given gainful employment by working in the forests, on farms, along streams or wherever work on natural resources would be needed.<sup>25</sup> The President was of the opinion that these men would be selected from cities, towns and farms. They could be transported to the areas in which conservation work was to be done.

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<sup>23</sup>Schlesinger, Jr., op. cit., p. 337.

<sup>24</sup>Ibid.

<sup>25</sup>McEntee, op. cit., p. 4.

The type of work that he had in mind was that of planting trees, reducing fire hazards, developing fire prevention, making physical improvements, such as fire towers, trails and lines of communication, clearing streams and checking soil waste through erosion.<sup>26</sup>

On March 14, 1933, the President outlined his program to Moley.<sup>27</sup> On March 21, 1933, a Presidential message was read in both Houses of Congress. It read in part:

I propose to create a Civilian Conservation Corps to be used in simple work, not interfering with normal employment, and confining itself to forestry, the prevention of soil erosion, flood control and similar projects.<sup>28</sup>

The President was not only concerned with the economic problem of getting unemployed men to work under this program and the problem of accomplishing much needed conservation work; he was also concerned with the moral effects of the unemployed. He stated:

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 unemployment, but it is an essential step in this emergency.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>26</sup>Ibid., p. 1.

<sup>27</sup>Schlesinger, Jr., op. cit., p. 337.

<sup>28</sup>McEntee, op. cit., p. 4.

<sup>29</sup>Ibid., p. 4.

On March 31, 1933, the President signed the act authorizing the creation of such an agency. Hence, the establishment of the Emergency Conservation Work Agency was created as a result of Executive Order No. 6101. Right from the start the program was popularly referred to as the Civilian Conservation Corps rather than the official name of Emergency Conservation Work. However, on June 28, 1937, the name of Civilian Conservation Corps was officially accepted by an act of Congress. The Emergency Conservation Work and/or Civilian Conservation Corps operated as an independent government agency until July 1, 1939, when the Civilian Conservation Corps became a part of the Federal Security Agency, which was created by the President under the Reorganization Act of 1939. On July 2, 1942, an act was passed which provided for the termination of the Civilian Conservation Corps no later than June 30, 1943.

Purpose of the Emergency Conservation Work. The Emergency Conservation Work agency's purpose was two-fold: first, to provide employment for as many as possible of the unemployed; and second, to conserve the nation's natural resources. This intent was stated in the original law as follows:

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 reforestation of the country's depleted natural resources and the advancement of an orderly program of useful public

works, the President is authorized. . . .<sup>30</sup>

It is interesting to note that according to the original law there was no reference to a specific age group. This omission of age qualifications proved to be beneficial since it provided an opportunity to include veterans and Indians into the program. Consequently, two major classifications of enrollees evolved. One was the veterans with no age or marital restrictions, and the second was the junior enrollees, whose ages were to be between the ages of 18 and 25.<sup>31</sup> The age restrictions on junior enrollees were changed several times, but never with a higher upper limit than 28. The age limitations of the junior enrollee were imposed by the Office of the Director. In addition to these two major classifications there were Indians in the Civilian Conservation program. However, the Indians came from and worked on Indian reservations; hence no age or marital limitations. Neither were they required to live in barracks type camps.

In June of 1937 Congress extended the work of the Emergency Conservation Work Program as well as changing its name to the more popular one of the Civilian Conservation Corps. At this time, the purposes of the Civilian Conservation Corps were expanded to include vocational training.

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<sup>30</sup>Manual of Policy and Procedure for Conducting CCC Selection and Certification Operations in Illinois (Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, April 15, 1940), NA, RG 35, p. 1. (Mimeographed.)

<sup>31</sup>Ibid.

This was due primarily to pressures from congressmen, educators, the general public and the CCC enrollees themselves.

The law contained the following statement:

There is hereby established the CCC . . . 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 . . . 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.<sup>32</sup>

Therefore, throughout most of the life of the Civilian Conservation Corps, it was a combination training, work, relief, conservation agency with overtones stressing health, education and self-reliance.

Although the Civilian Conservation Corps became a part of the newly created Federal Security Agency in July of 1939, the basic plan of organization, objectives and operation of the Corps was not greatly altered thereby. However, as the war years neared (about July of 1940) instructions were received by all CCC officials that the entire program was to be reorientated to place greater emphasis upon those phases of the program which would contribute most to the cause of national defense.<sup>33</sup> The Corps assisted the War Department in the preparation of rifle ranges, artillery ranges, parachute landing fields, air fields, maneuver areas

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<sup>32</sup>McEntee, op. cit., p. 5.

<sup>33</sup>Ibid.

and, in general, the development of training facilities for the Military.<sup>34</sup> In December of 1941, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson requested and received from the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps the utilization of any and all Civilian Conservation Corps Companies for national defense duty in constructing, maintaining and repairing facilities of urgent military and strategic necessity.<sup>35</sup> These became the major objectives of the Civilian Conservation Corps until its termination. Therefore, due to the need imposed by the impending world situation, the purposes of the Corps were altered rather drastically.

### III. Organization of the Civilian Conservation Corps

The purposes and objectives of the Civilian Conservation Corps literally dictated the organizational structuring. It was the President's desire to place approximately a half million unemployed men into the Civilian Conservation Corps. To provide for the welfare and morale for several hundred thousand men scattered throughout the United States was a task which was well suited for the United States Army. It was also the President's wish that these men be involved in purposeful and meaningful work projects as opposed to the creation of busy work. Realizing that most of these young men would possess no work experience, it was deemed necessary

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<sup>34</sup>Ibid., p. 3.

<sup>35</sup>Ibid.

to call upon the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior to provide the necessary supervisory personnel. Since one of the Corps' purposes was that of a work relief agency, it was rather apparent that the Labor Department would supervise the selection of personnel into the Emergency Conservation Work program. It was therefore necessary to create the director's office to coordinate the efforts of cooperating agencies. Consequently, the Civilian Conservation Corps was structured as follows:

The Office of the Director. The Office of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps had the responsibility of establishing the broad policies of the Corps, regulating quotas, approving the camp types, and ascertaining the kinds of labor to be undertaken. The Office of the Director had complete and final authority in the functioning of the Corps, including the allotment of funds to cooperating federal departments and agencies. The director's authority was limited to such rules and regulations as might be prescribed by the President and the laws of Congress. During the life of the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Corps had only two directors. The first director was Robert Fechner, one-time vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, who was appointed by the President on April 6, 1933. Upon Fechner's death on December 31, 1939, Mr. James J. McEntee, also a vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, who had functioned as the Executive Assistant Director, became

the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps. McEntee maintained this position until the Civilian Conservation Corps was liquidated. As was previously implied the main function of the Director's Office was to coordinate the work of the cooperating federal agencies and the cooperating agencies of the states. Consequently, the Director had a few assistants and several divisions which comprised the Director's Office.

The Executive Assistant Director. He was charged with the responsibility of enforcing the Director's rules and regulations governing all activities in the program.<sup>36</sup>

The Administrative Assistant. He had charge of the management of all activities authorized by the director and those carried on by the several cooperating agencies.<sup>37</sup>

The Advisory Council. To better coordinate the efforts of the cooperating agencies, the Advisory Council was formed. The Secretaries of the War, Agriculture, Interior, and Labor Departments (until 1939) and the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs each appointed a representative on the Advisory Council. The Advisory Council's main function was to confer with the Director and to assist him with carrying out the CCC program.

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<sup>36</sup>Harold T. Pinkett, Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Civilian Conservation Corps (Washington, D. C.: National Archives, 1948), p. 1.

<sup>37</sup>Ibid.

Division of Investigations. This division supervised field investigators who utilized most of their time making routine inspections of camps. Their main concern was to insure that the individual camps were operating in accordance with the official regulations, policies, and procedures of the Corps. This meant that they inspected such things as the sanitation of the camps, the food, the morale of the men, public acceptance of the camps, clothing, supplies, equipment, facilities and the progress and status of work projects.

This division reviewed the reports from the field investigators and made the necessary recommendations to either the appropriate agency or to the Director, or both. This division also prepared correspondence in reply to either inquiries or complaints. A complaint by an enrollee, anonymous or otherwise, or by politicians, or unions or the general public would cause this division to instruct a special field investigator to investigate the alleged complaint. The investigators not only would submit a full report to the Division of Investigation, but also would make recommendations to the Division of Investigation. Whenever possible, the investigator would settle the problem on the spot.

Safety Division. Due to what seemed to be rather numerous occurrences of accidents and deaths in the early days of the Corps, it was deemed necessary to establish a division which would be responsible to the Director and

concentrate its attention with these problems. Therefore, this division directed policies and regulations in regard to safety, health, sanitation, compensation and fire-protection activities for the entire Civilian Conservation Corps. This division also reviewed casualty and property damage reports, made recommendations for disciplinary action, and gave advice regarding safety measures to cooperating agencies of the Corps and other government and private organizations.<sup>38</sup>

Division of Planning and Public Relations. From the conception of the Corps there were some negative criticisms levied against the idea of the Corps. The major concerns were that such a program would merely be the beginning of government labor camps. Others were concerned that this was an under-handed technique that President Roosevelt was using to increase the size of the armed forces. Consequently, a need to initiate, direct, coordinate and administer all public relations policies for the Office of the Director was deemed desirable. This division was also authorized to formulate and recommend to the Director plans for the operations of the Corps.<sup>39</sup>

Division of Research and Statistics. Due to the diversified manner in which the Civilian Conservation Corps was structured, a centralized division to summarize and pro-

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<sup>38</sup>Ibid., p. 8.

<sup>39</sup>Ibid., p. 9.

cess data obtained from throughout the Corps was needed. This rather small force, therefore, planned, collected, analyzed and presented all types of data on the Civilian Conservation Corps for administrative and general informational purposes.<sup>40</sup>

Division of Selection. This division was created as a result of Executive Order No. 8133 of May 15, 1939. For the sake of efficiency the national administration of the selection of junior enrollees was transferred to the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps from the Department of Labor. As was previously inferred the Division of Selection prepared the standards of eligibility and procedure for the selection of junior enrollees. It also supervised and coordinated the activities of state and local agencies which were authorized to select these enrollees. It also cooperated with the War Department in the determination of state quotas for junior enrollment. This department also advised the Director regarding the welfare of the enrollees.

Automotive and Priorities Division. Due to the nature of the work involved, motor vehicles and heavy duty equipment such as road graders and bulldozers were purchased in great quantities by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Because the camps were widely dispersed, it became imperative to have forty-six large motor repair shops

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<sup>40</sup> Ibid., p. 10.

dispersed throughout the United States to maintain and repair all of the vehicles belonging to the Corps. This division also assisted in the formulation of policies for the hiring of field mechanics. In addition to advising the Director on fiscal matters pertaining to motor repair work, it also analyzed all cooperating departmental requests for expenditures covering project materials and motor equipment along with reviewing requests for surplus property and property transfers.<sup>41</sup>

Chief Liaison Officer. Since the War Department had the responsibility of administering the camps, while the technical services were in charge of the actual work projects, it was concluded that misunderstandings and conflicts could arise between the two services in regard to the interpretation of plans, practices, policies, and procedures. Therefore, Liaison Officers were stationed in the various Army Corps Areas and acted as coordinators between the Army and the technical services. These Liaison Officers of the nine Corps Areas were responsible to the Chief Liaison Officer who also served as coordinator between the War Department and the other departments cooperating in the Civilian Conservation Corps.<sup>42</sup>

Department of Labor. The Department of Labor's main function was that of supervising the selection of men

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<sup>41</sup>Ibid., p. 15.

<sup>42</sup>Ibid., p. 16.

to be enrolled in the Corps within the continental limits of the United States. It must be made clear that this department did not do the actual work of selection. This task became that of the states and their local governments. In most states the relief administering agents assumed this responsibility. After May of 1939, the responsibility of selection was transferred from the Department of Labor to the Office of the Director. Yet, the role of the state relief agencies, along with their county counterparts, was not greatly altered. It is also interesting to note that the War Department could have also performed this task. However, this task was denied the War Department to prevent the misconception that the enrollees were being inducted into the military.

The Veterans' Administration. This private agency was permitted the task of selecting the quota of veteran enrollees. The number of veteran enrollees was never permitted to exceed ten per cent of the total authorized strength of the Corps. Selection was made through the regional offices of the Veterans Administration.

The War Department. The War Department was given the responsibility of camp administration and the welfare of the enrollee. Therefore, some of the main duties were to build and maintain camp buildings, to control supplies and equipment, to provide food, clothing, sanitation, medical, dental and hospital care, and to sustain discipline.

The War Department had the responsibility of providing transportation and accepting enrollees at camp. It was also in charge of "conditioning" the newly accepted enrollee so that he would be physically capable of managing his newly assigned tasks. This Department also provided recreational, religious and educational facilities for the enrollees. Although the War Department was in charge of the development of the educational program, under army control, it was planned and supervised to some extent by the Office of Education. The W. P. A., F. E. R. A. and some colleges and local school systems supplied the Corps with instructors.

The War Department was in charge of the enrollee while the enrollee was in camp and not involved in the actual work project. Whenever the enrollee was actually engaged in a work project, he became the responsibility of one of the technical services. Therefore, each camp was manned with a staff selected by the War Department for the express purposes of administering the camp, and a technical staff which was appointed by either the Agriculture or Interior Department who supervised the work projects. The War Department was also responsible for the Corps' fiscal affairs and accounting. Since the War Department operated administratively by its nine Corps areas, its policies and procedures sometimes did vary from Corps Area to Corps Area.

Department of Agriculture. The majority of the work projects of the Civilian Corps were under the technical

supervision of the various services or bureaus of this department while the remaining portion was under the technical supervision of the Department of Interior. Therefore, personnel representing this department were responsible for the enrollees' on-the-job and off-the-job training which was directly related to the work project. The Department of Agriculture took charge of planning and directing work projects in forests. Not only did it supply personnel for its camps on Forest Service lands, but it also supplied men to work on state forests as well. This was later directed by state officials but under Forest Service administration. A substantial number of their camps was also to be found operating on privately owned land. The services which were actually involved in most of the planning and administering of these work projects were the Forest Service and Soil Conservation. Functioning on a lesser scale were the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, Bureau of Biological Survey and Bureau of Animal Industry. The Forest Service also had full administrative authority over enrollees in Puerto Rico and Alaska.

Department of the Interior. As was previously mentioned, the Interior Department was responsible for the actual planning and execution of actual work projects which came under this department's jurisdiction. Therefore, personnel representing this department were responsible for the enrollee's on-the-job and off-the job training directly

related to its work projects. The Interior Department provided direct supervision of camps in our national parks through the National Park Service. They were also involved in monument projects as well. Camps in state, county and city parks operated by the state or local services operated under the rules and direction of the National Park Service also. Therefore, this department selected and provided the necessary supervision of work project personnel and liason officers. Other bureaus which participated were the Bureau of Reclamation, General Land Office, Office of Indian Affairs, and Grazing Service. The Office of Indian Affairs had practically complete jurisdiction of the CCC personnel who worked on Indian reservations since they were authorized to select the Indian enrollees and other needed personnel. The National Parks Service had the additional responsibilities of directing the work programs and the administrative tasks of the Corps in both Hawaii and the Virgin Islands.

The Office of Education. The main function of the Office of Education was to act in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of War on all matters affecting the educational program of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

In summation, the major duties of the principal departments which administered the Civilian Conservation Corps were as follows: The Department of Labor took charge of selecting the men to be enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps. The War Department was made responsible for

the construction and the equipping of the camps as well as their administration. Therefore, the War Department provided the food, clothing, medical care and provided the appropriate personnel to supervise the enrollees while they were in camp. The Agriculture and Interior Departments were responsible for the planning and administering of the work projects. Whereas, the Director's Office supervised and coordinated the work of all the departments, established general policy for the Corps, regulated quotas, approved camp types and determined the kinds of labor which was to be undertaken.

In order to establish the initial camps it was necessary for all of the cooperating departments plus hundreds of State conservation and welfare organizations to marshal their resources. The first camp to be completed was in the George Washington National Forest near Luray, Virginia on April 17, 1933.<sup>43</sup> It was appropriately named Camp Roosevelt. By July 4, 1933, approximately 275,000 men were enrolled in the program of Emergency Conservation Work. The War Department commented that the establishment of Civilian Conservation Corps was the "swiftest mobilization in the nation's history, exceeding in numbers and speed the mobilization of troops in the first World War."<sup>44</sup>

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<sup>43</sup>McEntee, op. cit., p. 8.

<sup>44</sup>Ibid.

## CHAPTER II

### THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS

In 1933 political control of the State of Illinois as well as of the nation passed to the Democratic Party. With the advent of the New Deal, Illinois, like many other states, looked to many newly-instituted relief programs in anticipation of alleviating the financial stress of the state as well as providing unemployed citizens of the state with employment. Even with the introduction of federal employment on PWA, WPA, CWA projects and other federal aid programs, the financial burden of the state remained extremely demanding throughout the depression years. Pease, a noted historian of Illinois history, reported that:

In March, 1935, unemployment relief had reached a peak with grants to 1,183,340 persons. In June, 1936, general relief was given to 428,373 persons, with 160,062 on the WPA rolls and 115,500 receiving old age pensions. The figure was higher in 1938 and through 1939 an average of 1,226,686 persons in Illinois were receiving public assistance through general relief, WPA, old age pensions and pensions to needy mothers and to blind persons. . . . In 1939 a total of \$67,022,222 was spent for general relief, of which the state paid \$48,388,592, local governments \$18,589,572, and the federal government \$44,058, with an average monthly all-benefits payment of \$17,682,904.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Theodore C. Pease, The Story of Illinois (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1949), p. 243.

The first federal program, which was primarily aimed at alleviating the problem of unemployment among the younger workers, was the Emergency Conservation Work program. Illinois became a participant in this particular program, not expecting this program to be a panacea, but rather one of several programs aimed at easing the state's financial burden, providing more employment opportunities for its citizens and accomplishing much-needed conservation work within the state.

I. Establishment of Civilian Conservation Corps  
Camps Under the Auspices of the Emergency  
Conservation Work Program in the State  
of Illinois

Once the Emergency Conservation Act was passed by Congress, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace notified the governor of each state that his state should send its state forester and/or other representatives to his office for a conference beginning April 6, 1933, for the purpose of making plans for the execution of the program on federal, state and private lands.<sup>2</sup> In response to this request Governor Henry Horner of Illinois selected C. F. Thompson, the Acting Director of the Illinois Department of Conservation, as his personal representative.<sup>3</sup> Once the conference

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<sup>2</sup>Telegram, Henry A. Wallace to each Governor, March 31, 1933, NA RG 35.

<sup>3</sup>C. F. Thompson to Robert Fechner, April 17, 1933, NA RG 35.

began, federal regional officers, as well as state officials, worked frantically since May 25 represented the deadline for the establishment of the initial camps and work projects.

The governor of each state was instructed by the Director of the Emergency Conservation Work program, Robert Fechner, to urge his state legislature to agree that:

. . . When the state derives a direct profit from the sale of land or its products, the proceeds will be equally divided equally between the state and federal government until the state shall have paid for the work done at the rate of one dollar per man per day for the time spent on projects subject to a maximum of three dollars per acre.<sup>4</sup>

Throughout the life of the conservation program, this was a fundamental agreement the states had to adhere to in order to insure participation in the Emergency Conservation Work program. The governors were also informed that the President did not desire to have work done on privately owned land except:

. . . As may be necessary to the public interest for the regional or state-wide forest protection against fire, insects and disease and/or simple flood control measures to arrest gully erosion and flash run-off at headwaters of mountain streams.<sup>5</sup>

During the early periods of the Emergency Conservation Work program, the Director's office was very reluctant to approve work projects on privately owned lands. Throughout the life of the program, work projects on federally owned forest or park areas received first priority. Of second

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<sup>4</sup>Federal Security Agency, Civilian Conservation Corps Chronological Index and Appendix, p. 1, NA RG 35. (Type-script.)

<sup>5</sup>Ibid.

importance were work projects in state-owned forests or park areas. Work projects on privately-owned land were of least importance.<sup>6</sup> As soon as the states had agreed to these fundamental principles, their work projects were to be considered by the Agriculture and Interior Departments for possible selection. Final approval rested with the Director of Emergency Conservation Work.

The first governor to submit applications for work projects was Governor Pinchot on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania.<sup>7</sup> Shortly after it was learned that the federal government would incur the expense of transporting men out of the state, other states began submitting applications. Illinois was rather slow to react.<sup>8</sup> There was a very small national forest area in the state and no national parks. Likewise, there was a very small state forest area. There were a number of state park areas, but due to the fact that no one foresaw this conservation program, the state was not prepared immediately to take full advantage of the opportunity. However, in due time the state of Illinois did present desirable state park projects on which thirty-three

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<sup>6</sup>Robert Fechner to Everett M. Dirksen, April 2, 1934, NA RG 35.

<sup>7</sup>James J. McEntee, Final Report of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, April, 1933 through June 30, 1942, p. 11, NA RG 35. (Typescript.)

<sup>8</sup>Minutes of the Advisory Council, June 5, 1933, Emergency Conservation Work, Washington, D. C., NA RG 35. (Typescript.)

work units could be located. Most of the early Illinois applications were made for work units to be engaged on soil erosion work on privately-owned land, for other work projects involving the clearing and repairing of private drainage ditches and for work projects on the waterways of Illinois repairing levees and dredging streams. Consequently, a rather large number of early Illinois requests were denied. These denials of Illinois requests resulted because there was much confusion and misunderstanding regarding the acceptable types of work projects permitted this agency. This confusion was prevalent among public officials in practically all levels of government.<sup>9</sup>

Illinois was also late in receiving permission in having the federal government make funds available for the purchase of the Shawnee and Illini purchase units which consisted of 600,000 acres of marginal and submarginal crop lands.<sup>10</sup> Governor Horner was of the opinion that a minimum of five thousand men could have been kept working in this area. At a later date these lands were added to the public domain. This purchase permitted the location of several camps within this area.

The First Work Projects. The first eleven work projects which were properly approved by the National Park

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<sup>9</sup>Ibid.

<sup>10</sup>Telegram, Henry Horner to Robert Fechner, May 22, 1933, NA RG 35.

Service of the Interior Department for the State of Illinois were as follows:

Ill & Mich Canal Reser Proj No. 1 - Cook County  
 Ill & Mich Canal Reser Proj No. 2 - Will County  
 Ill & Mich Canal Reser Proj No. 3 - Will County  
 Ill & Mich Canal Reser Proj No. 4 - Grundy County  
 Ill & Mich Canal Reser Proj No. 5 - La Salle County  
 Ill & Mich Canal Reser Proj No. 6 - La Salle County  
 Ill & Mich Canal Reser Proj No. 7 - La Salle County  
 Starved Rock State Park Project A - La Salle County  
 Pere Marquette State Park Project B - Jersey County  
 Mississippi Palisades State Park Proj C - Carroll County  
 Giant City State Park Project D - Williamson & Union  
 Counties<sup>11</sup>

Since the Giant City Park camp was designated to do work on state forest lands, the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture approved the project.<sup>12</sup>

In addition three camps dealing in soil conservation work were approved. Since one of the three was to be located on state land, it was designated as S51. Its work area included parts of Union, Alexander, Pulaski, Jackson and Williamson counties. The two camps which were located on private land were designated as P52 and P53. P52 was to include a work area comprising sections of Hardin, Gallatin, Saline, Pope and Johnson counties.<sup>13</sup> P53 was to include a

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<sup>11</sup>National Park Service to Robert Fechner, May 12, 1933, NA RG 35.

<sup>12</sup>It should be noted that "approval" of work projects did not necessarily mean that immediate establishment of a CCC camp occurred. Very frequently, delays were experienced due to transactions regarding land purchases, concluding of contracts and the selecting of camp sites.

<sup>13</sup>Intra Office Memorandum to Robert Fechner, May 12, 1933, NA RG 35.

work area which included all or parts of Randolph, Monroe, Perry, Franklin, Washington and St. Clair counties.<sup>14</sup> The day before the deadline of May 25, 1933, the Director of the Emergency Conservation Work program approved five more state park projects. These were project numbers twelve through sixteen and all were located within Cook County.<sup>15</sup> After the deadline of May 25, other work projects were approved and established in Illinois during the first six-month period. During June alone, eight 200-man camps dealing with erosion control on privately owned land were approved for Illinois.<sup>16</sup> It was in the months of June and July of 1933 that the first conservation camps were established in Illinois.<sup>17</sup>

Initial Quota for Illinois. Since the quota for Illinois was 15,000 men, a substantial percentage of Illinois men were transferred out of the state because Illinois had an excess of men as compared to available and approved work projects.

Included in the Illinois quota of 15,000 men were fifty "Local Experienced Men." These men were called LEM's. The President approved the employment of LEM's to provide a

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<sup>14</sup>Ibid.

<sup>15</sup>Ibid.

<sup>16</sup>Robert Fechner to Louis McHenry Howe, War Department, May 31, 1933, NA RG 35.

<sup>17</sup>For dates indicating when the first CCC camps were established in Illinois see Appendix I, pp. 185, 186.

nucleus of older experienced men, such as local woodsmen, ranchers and former forest and park guards who would serve as a balance wheel among the young, inexperienced enrollees. LEM's were regular enrollees receiving a pay allowance of \$30 per month. Many of them had worked for the Forest and Park Services, and it was felt advisable to use them to head off possible complaints of the CCC enrollees taking all jobs.<sup>18</sup> The National Forest and Park Services secured this approval and used LEM's extensively, especially in the western states. The use of LEM's was discontinued by the Civilian Conservation Corps in June of 1937.<sup>19</sup>

## II. Description of the Types of Work in the Various Types of Civilian Conservation Corps Camps

In the State of Illinois there were only four different types of Civilian Conservation Corps camps. They were forest camps, state park camps, soil conservation service camps and drainage camps.

Forest Camps. These camps were designated either as F, SF or P camps. F camps were Civilian Conservation Corps camps which were located in national forests, while the SF camps were located on state-owned forest lands, and P camps were located on privately-owned forest land. All of the preceding were in the charge of the Regional Forester who

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<sup>18</sup> Duncan K. Major, Jr., War Department Representative on the Advisory Council of Emergency Conservation Work, to Robert Fechner, May 12, 1933, NA RG 35.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

was an employee of the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture. The forestry personnel of the Department of Agriculture worked in conjunction with the Illinois Department of Conservation.

Although the specific work projects were not identical in each camp, the type of work was extremely similar in all of them. Thousands of acres of either denuded, worn out agricultural land or burned-over forest lands were planted with trees. In order to accomplish this work, considerable nursery work with its accompanying duties had to be performed. The seed had to be collected and sown in forest nurseries. This involved the preparation of the land, sowing the seed, weeding, transplanting, watering and tending of the trees before they were ready to be set out.

In addition to maintaining forest nurseries, there was also a great deal of construction that was done by the men in these camps. This work included the building of roads, foot and horse trails, cabins, lodges, foot, horse and vehicle bridges, parking facilities, camping facilities and recreational centers.

Construction of public roads was not a part of the conservation work program. All road building by Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees was related to conservation work and within the confines of the forests. Most of the road construction in the forests was truck trails leading into the forests for the purpose of expediting travel time

for fire crews to get to areas which might be jeopardized by fire. Other roads the Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees built and maintained were those leading from state and/or county roads to the Civilian Conservation Corps camps. Other work projects which centered around the checking of fire losses included the construction of look-out towers, the building of ranger cabins, the plowing of fire breaks and the stringing of telephone lines. In short, the Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees were involved with installing a transportation and communication network in the forest lands.

Due to the nature of the construction work, it was necessary for many of the camps to operate quarries. These quarries provided the necessary stone for the construction of lodges, fireplaces, rip-rap work and road and trail construction.

During the winter months a great deal of timber stand improvement was accomplished. This included the thinning of trees. The poor, crooked, diseased trees were cut and taken out, thus giving more light and moisture to the remaining trees. Material removed went into fuel wood, poles, fence posts, guard posts and charcoal. Logging operations were carried out throughout the year. It was necessary to maintain logging operations for the manufacture of lumber. This lumber was used by the Civilian Conservation Corps camps for work projects requiring lumber or for log construction projects.

Wherever erosion was prevalent in these forest lands, the needed erosion control work was done by the Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees.

Wildlife work was also done in forest camps. This work consisted chiefly of providing winter feeding stations, providing cover when needed and constructing ponds for wildlife. The Civilian Conservation Corps men also stocked ponds and streams with fish. Stream development was yet another typical work project. This consisted of clearing obstructions from the channels of streams and providing bank protection with either grass, shrubs, trees or rip-rap.

In most forest camps a sign shop was constructed. The signs were used to mark trails, recreational areas, and lodges, and to provide other needed public information.

Since the national forest in Illinois is located in Southern Illinois, most of the forest type camps were located in the Shawnee forest area.

Soil Conservation Service Camps. Soil Conservation Service camps were designated with the symbols SCS and operated under the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture. In the early days of the Corps these camps were designated PE to indicate that soil erosion work was done on privately-owned land. These were later redesignated by the symbols SCS.

The work of these camps was most generally confined to farm lands. The work area usually consisted of an approxi-

mate fifteen-mile radius from the camp site. Many of these camps were located in the watersheds of streams which emptied into either the Illinois River, the Mississippi River or the Ohio River. Since the major function of these was to control floods and to prevent the washing away of the top soil, very frequently it was necessary to construct small ponds and reservoirs.

Work in camps which were confined primarily to farm lands consisted chiefly of controlling and preventing sheet erosion and gully erosion. The control of gully erosion necessitated the construction of check dams which were made from either stone, concrete, brick, logs, brush, boards, woven wire or earth. Once the dams had been constructed and the necessary diversion ditches dug, the slopes were fertilized and seeded with rye and timothy to prevent erosion of the banks by fall and spring rains. In some of the very badly eroded fields, the Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees, along with the cooperating farmer, would terrace the fields. This required the building of permanent concrete structures, the digging of diversion ditches and the constructing of concrete terrace outlets. Wherever the circumstances dictated, grass water ways were constructed by sodding.

Farmers were shown techniques used in strip farming, contour farming and contour furrowing. Pasture improvement projects included pasture furrows on the contour and the

development of pasture demonstration plots. These fields were used for demonstration purposes in hopes that other farmers would be encouraged to employ similar techniques in combating soil erosion. The most convincing factor to the farmer was the demonstration for increasing the productivity of his land. Before work of this nature was done, contracts were made with the cooperating farmer to insure the Civilian Conservation Corps officials that the farm could be used for demonstration purposes and that the Civilian Conservation Corps officials would determine what type of work would be done.

During winter, fall and spring months the work of the erosion camps frequently included woodlot improvement which included timber thinning, planting of trees and selective cutting of timber for posts and firewood. Trees were also planted on very badly eroded areas. Although this type of work was done in the erosion camps, it was done to a much lesser extent as compared with the work projects of camps located in national or state forests. Whenever streams and lakes were within the work areas, bank protection work was done by seeding, sodding, planting of grass and trees and rip-rap work. Wildlife work was sometimes included which consisted of the planting of game covers and food patches. Feeding stations were established for the winter months.

The installation of fences was also a part of the work projects in the erosion camps. Fencing was used for

the protection of areas such as contour strips, timber improvement areas, pasture demonstration areas, seeded areas in gullies and terracing systems and areas which included game covers and food patches for wildlife.

Many of the camps operated quarries where limestone was quarried and pulverized. Limestone was used primarily in order that erosion resisting legumes and grasses could be grown on land which had been retired from cultivation. Other camps quarried stone which was used for masonry dams, posts for fencing projects and for rip-rap work.

In order to accomplish the many work projects of a Civilian Conservation Corps encampment it was necessary to make the following types of surveys: soil, topographical, gully profile, laying out lines for strip cropping and contour farming, and drainage areas and farm boundaries.

All of this work was planned, developed and inspected by the soil scientists, agronomists and engineers, but practically all of the actual work on the land was done by Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees under the supervision of camp technicians and foremen.

The technical men of the staff conducted educational programs which were aimed at acquainting professional men, as well as farmers and their families, with the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps. They also gave talks in high school classes and 4H clubs. The supervisory staff of these camps cooperated very closely in educational and demonstra-

tional activities of the local community soil conservation and improvement associations, the University of Illinois College of Agriculture extension service, the local farm bureau and local sportsman leagues.

Drainage Camps. Drainage camps were designated as D camps. They operated under the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering of the Department of Agriculture. There were only six of these camps located in Illinois even though most of the levee protection districts along the major rivers in Illinois filed request upon request to have more camps of this nature established in their districts.<sup>20</sup> The work of these camps benefitted the farmers by renovating and reconstructing old drainage systems which had been abandoned due to the lack of proper maintenance. Heavy machinery was used rather extensively in conjunction with hand labor. It was common to witness such excavating equipment as bull dozers and drag lines in operation. Although some of the drag lines used were government owned, many of them were loaned to the Civilian Conservation Corps. It was a common practice for the drainage districts to rent all of their excavating equipment.<sup>21</sup> In addition to furnishing the heavy equipment the drainage districts also

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<sup>20</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, January 15, 1935, NA RG 35.

<sup>21</sup>Lewis A. Jones, Division of Drainage Investigation, to Guy R. McKinney, Emergency Conservation Work, August 5, 1936, NA RG 79.

furnished much of the materials and supplied the operators for the heavy equipment. The Civilian Conservation men were primarily utilized to supply the hand labor.

The work of the drainage camps consisted of regular and systematic clearing of brush and timber from levees, drainage ditches and channels. Cleaning out of tile lines was also a part of their work. Silt deposits in ditches were prevented by constructing settling basins and spillways. Reinforced concrete structures were constructed for outlet protection of the tile lines. The banks of the ditches were prevented from eroding by providing the proper sloping and then seeding and sodding the banks. Earth levees were constructed and measures were taken to protect against rodents. Seeding and fencing of earth levees was also a task for the drainage camps. Banks of rivers or streams were protected either by seeding, sodding or by providing the necessary rip-rap. Road construction in the drainage camps consisted primarily of constructing truck trails to the pumping plants. The actual installation of pumping plants was also a part of the work project. Most of the larger drainage ditches were excavated with heavy equipment since they reached widths of one hundred feet.

Drainage projects were handicapped because appropriations were allotted for six month periods.<sup>22</sup> This time

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<sup>22</sup>For a discussion of six month periods in the CCC, see pages 117 and 118.

limit was too short for the drainage enterprises to take the necessary legal steps to raise taxes and provide cooperation. In many cases it required nearly a year for the district to file necessary petitions, hold hearings, levy assessments, collect assessments and have plans prepared so that they would be in a position to cooperate with the camps. In 1937 the life of the Corps was extended for a three-year period.<sup>23</sup> This did encourage drainage districts to make plans to employ greater use of the Civilian Conservation Corps drainage maintenance camps. However, it was believed that these drainage districts were organized solely for the benefit of the landowners whose land would be affected, even though the districts had a legal status of a quasi-public corporation. Therefore, it was determined by the Director's Office that the drainage camps were not in the most direct public interest. Work on drainage districts was discontinued by June 30, 1938.<sup>24</sup> This decision was met with a great deal of dissatisfaction and criticism of government operations.<sup>25</sup>

The Drainage Camps which were located in the State

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<sup>23</sup>George R. Boyd, United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Engineering, to Paul H. Appleby, Assistant to the Secretary, February 18, 1938, NA RG 79.

<sup>24</sup>Directive from the Office of the Director, Civilian Conservation Corps, January 5, 1938, NA RG 79.

<sup>25</sup>George R. Boyd to Paul H. Appleby, February 18, 1938, NA RG 79.

of Illinois were as follows:

	<u>County</u>	<u>Nearest Town</u>
D-1	Douglas	Tuscola
D-2	Iroquois	Gilman
D-3	Greene	Eldred
D-4	Pike	New Canton
D-5	Mason	Havana
D-6	Henry	Annawan <sup>26</sup>

When the drainage camps ceased operations and were no longer permitted to exist, they were re-designated to Soil Conservation Service camps.

State Park Camps. These camps were designated with the symbols SP. Their work projects were located in state parks whereas CP camps were those under county jurisdiction. Nevertheless, their work for all practical purposes was identical. Originally, all of these camps in the State of Illinois were designated as SP camps. SP and CP camps were under the supervision of the National Park Service which worked in cooperation with the Division of Parks of the Illinois Department of Public Works and Buildings.

Of all the different types of camps in Illinois the work projects in the parks were the most varied and comprehensive. Their primary work tasks were to improve the recreational areas of the park areas. This included the construction of lodges, overnight cabins, custodian dwellings, trailside shelters, incinerators, picnic grounds,

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<sup>26</sup> Report of Drainage Camps scheduled for Operation During the Eighth Enrollment Period, NA RG 35.

camping spots, service buildings, drinking fountains, wells, picnic tables, camp stoves and fireplaces, bathhouses, latrines and parking areas. They also installed sewage disposal systems. In many camps it was necessary to raze undesirable structures such as farm buildings and fences.

Since there was much masonry work done in many of the parks, several of these parks operated stone quarries. Stone from these quarries was used in road construction also. The quarries also supplied the needed stone for rip-rap work for streams, rivers, lakes and culvert heads.

Foot trails, horse trails and roads were constructed. The objective of road construction was to provide access to picnic areas, to scenic drives and to main thoroughfares. Signs and markers were made to mark the necessary trails and points of interest.

Although these camps were not under the jurisdiction of the Soil Erosion Service, they did do much needed erosion work in the park areas. This meant that banks of gullies were sloped and various types of check dams were installed. The banks of the gullies were then seeded or sodded or planted with shrubs or trees. The Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees also did much landscape work. This included the tasks of grading, seeding, sodding, planting shrubs and trees and excavating. In some cases it was necessary to fill low areas. Since landscape work required the utilization of large quantities of trees and

shrubs, nurseries were maintained by some of the camps.

River, stream, lake and bank protection and beautification work were also common work projects. Sometimes this also included the straightening of streams and the removal of obstructions from the stream bed proper. In some parks work projects also included the construction of rather large dams.

Although these camps were not under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service, timber stand improvement was an integral part of the work program in park areas. Fire prevention work was done as well. This involved the removal of dead wood, brush and debris, plus the plowing of fire breaks and the construction of fire lanes. Look-out towers were also constructed in heavily wooded areas which very frequently surrounded the park areas. This, in turn, required the stringing of telephone lines. The enrollees were also involved in insect control such as destroying colonies of tent caterpillars. Eradication of poisonous plants and Canadian thistles from the park area was also included. Wherever mosquitos presented a problem, work projects included mosquito control such as draining low areas or filling of same. Tile lines and side ditches were provided for proper drainage. Tangles of underbrush and weeds were removed in order to make areas more accessible to the public. Whenever applicable, wildlife preservation projects were also included.

Since many of the state parks in Illinois are points of historical importance and interest, restoration of historical monuments and memorials presented the Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees with major work projects. In order to insure accuracy in this restoration work, it was necessary to conduct reconnaissance and archeological investigations. In order to complete the aforesaid work projects it was necessary to make topographic, lineal and grade line surveys.

### III. Civilian Conservation Corps Projects in Illinois

The preceding information has been presented in such a fashion as to describe the types of work projects which were the most common in Illinois park systems. However, many major projects differed greatly from camp to camp. Therefore, the following information is provided to describe work projects which were rather unique in the various camps.

Skokie Valley. The Skokie Valley project deserves special mention since this project was the largest of its kind in the United States undertaken by the National Park Service.<sup>27</sup> The camp, located in Cook County, was one mile east of Glenview and Harms roads. The work force consisted of approximately 2,000 men who were divided into ten companies of approximately 200 men each.<sup>28</sup> Ninety-one buildings

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<sup>27</sup>Chicago Sunday Tribune, February 18, 1934, p. 8.

<sup>28</sup>Chicago Daily Tribune, August 11, 1933, p. 11.

were constructed to house and service these men. Their job was the reclamation and beautification of approximately 900 acres of land belonging to the Cook County Forest Preserve.<sup>29</sup> This work area was directly west of the villages of Glencoe and Winnetka, extending from Dundee Road on the north to Willow Road on the south. The major work project was the excavation of seven impounding lagoons, which were twenty-five acres each, the excavation of the connecting channels and the creation of flood plains. A main concrete dam was constructed to govern normal waterflow. There had been a part of a marsh located between Dundee Road and Willow Road which had created a great drainage, flood and mosquito problem. In this area there were 190 acres of lagoons and channels with a normal water depth of five to six feet, a flood plain of 434 acres and a restraining dike at either side of the flood plain.<sup>30</sup> These dikes were constructed with clay material from the lagoon excavation. A clay core of ten feet wide was located under each dike. Irregularities of the flood plain were also removed so that the receding waters would drain rapidly toward the central lagoons and leave no stagnant mosquito breeding pools.

The outer diversion ditches were designed and con-

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<sup>29</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, February 3, 1937, NA RG 35.

<sup>30</sup>Conrad L. Wirth, Department of Interior Representative on the Advisory Council of the Civilian Conservation Corps, n. d., NA RG 35.

structed to pick up the storm water from neighboring municipalities, which formerly ran into the marsh, and empty it into the East Fork below the flood storage area. During the period of seasonal storms, while the Skokie flood waters were being retained north of Willow Road, these ditches were designed to remove all or a greater part of the local storm water. New highway bridges were constructed by the Cook County Highway Department at Dundee Road, Tower Road, Willow Road and Lake Avenue. The bridge at Winnetka Road was constructed by the State Highway Department. Each of these bridges was provided with an adequate waterway which was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Four rather large dams were also constructed at Willow Road, at Pine Street, at Tower Road and at Voltz Road.<sup>31</sup>

In addition to this major excavating project, the Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees planted over 50,000 trees and shrubs in this area alone.<sup>32</sup> They also constructed six bridges over seventy-six culverts, three shelters and approximately 600 rods of guard rails and barriers, plus approximately three miles of horse trails. At first, only hand tools were used; however, machines and heavy equipment were later utilized rather extensively on this project.<sup>33</sup>

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<sup>31</sup>Willian P. Hannon, Inspection Report, February 3, 1937, NA RG 35.

<sup>32</sup>Ibid.

<sup>33</sup>Chicago Daily Tribune, August 11, 1933, p. 11.

Prior to the completion of this project, the Skokie swamps had been a nuisance, because the swamps were stagnant, thereby creating a prime mosquito breeding place. During intermittent floods, water would back up for miles to ruin lawns and to flood basements. Smoldering peat bogs also filled the air with choking smoke which was so intense at times that driving was difficult, and it was necessary to keep windows closed in homes of nearby towns.<sup>34</sup> Since the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps solved these problems, the Skokie camps were warmly received by the nearby communities.

Camp Salt Creek. The camp was designated DSP-9, and redesignated SP-47, and then redesignated CP-6. This camp was located in Cook County near La Grange and Western Springs. The primary work program was to design and to provide adequate access to the woods and picnic areas throughout division number four of the Forest Preserve District of Cook County. One of the major projects of this camp was the maintaining of a nursery which provided most of the plant material required for all surrounding districts.<sup>35</sup>

Des Plaines. The camp near Des Plaines was CP-7, formerly designated SP-48. The enrollees of this camp

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<sup>34</sup>Chicago Daily Tribune, February 18, 1934, p. 8.

<sup>35</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, January 27, 1937, NA RG 35.

constructed a lake and a parking area in the Deer Grove area. They also constructed the terraces around Shellars Schiller Woods. In addition to the building of masonry shelters and fireplaces, this camp also constructed some overnight cabins.<sup>36</sup>

Camp Palos Hills. Camps here had been designated DSP-11, SP-49 and CP-8. This camp was located near Willow Springs. It was responsible for the development of the recreational area in division five of the Forest Preserve District of Cook County.

Camp Thornton. The camp here was designated DSP-12, SP-50 and then CP-9. The enrollees of this camp also worked in the Cook County Forest Preserves. The major area of development was of the recreational area in this vicinity. In addition to water control wells they also built some overnight cabins.<sup>37</sup> They also constructed parking spaces at Jurgenson Tract and 159th Street and Torrence Avenue. The bridges they constructed were on the Jurgenson Tract, North Chicago Heights, Sauk Lake, and McCoy Farm. One bridge was constructed east of Torrence Avenue and one bridge west of Torrence Avenue. A picnic shelter was built in Schuberts

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<sup>36</sup>Harold G. Chafey, Inspection Report, November 7, 1941, NA RG 35.

<sup>37</sup>Harold G. Chafey, Inspection Report, December 10, 1941, NA RG 35.

Grove at 183rd Street and Cottage Grove Avenue.<sup>38</sup>

Naperville. The camp CP-10 located near Naperville in Du Page County was responsible for restoring a watermill which was of historical interest. In addition to this work, this camp developed picnic areas and did some wildlife preservation work.<sup>39</sup>

Palatine. Camp Deer Grove, SP-33, was located three miles north of Palatine. Its work project area was also in the forest preserves of Cook County. The work done by this camp consisted of the development of selected areas for the control of the heavy vehicular and pedestrian traffic which came to this area for recreational purposes. They also did work for the protection of natural resources from damage by fire and erosion.<sup>40</sup>

Hinsdale. Camp Hinsdale, SP-44, was located near the city of Hinsdale. This camp had two major work areas. One was State Park 44, also known as the Tri-State Highway. The work area consisted of a 200-foot right-of-way approximately seven miles long in Du Page County, starting at Ogden Avenue on the north, near the western city limits of the Village of Hinsdale, and extending approximately due south

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<sup>38</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, November 10, 1934, NA RG 35.

<sup>39</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, October 22, 1934, NA RG 35.

<sup>40</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, February 2, 1937, NA RG 35.

to the Chicago Sanitary Canal. Illinois had hoped for many camps doing similar work along Illinois highways. However, the Director's Office of the Civilian Conservation Corps would not permit work of this nature unless the highways had a minimum of an 800-foot right-of-way.<sup>41</sup> Since this project did not meet the specifications, it is not known why this particular project was approved.

The other area on which work was done was at the Black Partridge Woods in the Cook County Forest Preserve District. It was a fifty-acre wooded tract located one and one-half miles northwest of the city of Lemont.<sup>42</sup>

When the camp near Hinsdale was designated DSP-6, its work consisted of the pruning and planting of trees, building of bridges and culverts and soil erosion work. The enrollees of this camp also worked on both sides of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.<sup>43</sup> The enrollees of this camp also worked in the Will County Forest Preserve District. The specific area they worked in was the McKinley Woods, Hammel Woods and Cantigny Woods and in Gebhar Woods which was a state forest preserve. In addition to this work area they worked in two unnamed tracts of land which were owned by the State of Illinois. One was a sixty-one acre tract

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<sup>41</sup>Chicago Daily Tribune, October 18, 1933, p. 16.

<sup>42</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, April 6, 1936, NA RG 35.

<sup>43</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, March 19, 1933, NA RG 35.

while the other was only seven acres in size.<sup>44</sup>

Park Ridge. Camp Park Ridge, DSP-8 and SP-46, was located approximately four miles southwest of Park Ridge. The men of this camp worked in the Cook County forest preserves along the Des Plaines River. One of their major projects was the construction of a flood control dam.<sup>45</sup>

Willow Springs. Camp Willow Springs was located three miles south of the town of Willow Springs. The work area was on state property and in the Cook County Forest Preserve District. Most of the work area was situated along the Illinois and Michigan Canal from the city of Chicago to the town of Lemont, a distance of about fourteen miles. The character of work can be listed under several headings, namely, a construction program, flood control work, forest protection and landscape and recreational improvements.<sup>46</sup>

Lockport. Camp Lemont Brandon SP-2 was located three and one-half miles from Lockport and about ten miles from the city of Joliet. The work area extended along the Illinois and Michigan Canal twelve miles south from Lemont to Joliet. The enrollees also worked in two forest preserve areas of Will County, in the Joliet Park District and in the Legion Park in Lockport.

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<sup>44</sup>Ibid.

<sup>45</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, March 7, 1935, NA RG 35.

<sup>46</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, January 26, 1937, NA RG 35.

Joliet. Camp Brandon-Morris SP-3 was located thirteen miles south of Joliet in Will County. The work area was along the Illinois and Michigan Canal and Will County forest preserve property with a total acreage of approximately 1,495 acres. The enrollees of this camp did restoration of historical structures within their work area including two gates of lock number seven located at Channahon. They also restored the aqueducts, constructed the marine service buildings, the custodians' cottages, garages, shelters, comfort stations, bridges, roads, dams, foot trails and water control facilities. In addition, they developed a lake area and picnic areas.<sup>47</sup>

Marseille. Camp SP-4, formerly DSP-4, was located one-half mile south of Marseille in La Salle County. The work area covered two pieces of state-owned land which was twenty miles of Illinois and Michigan Canal property extending from the east bank of the Fox River at Ottawa to a point of two and a half miles west of Morris plus 407 acres of Illini State Park. This camp completed the work projects which were left incomplete by Camp Illini SP-3, which had been abandoned on November 18, 1935.<sup>48</sup> The work on the Illinois and Michigan Canal consisted mainly of repairing

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<sup>47</sup>Harold G. Chafey, Inspection Report, March 20, 1942, NA RG 35.

<sup>48</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, December 9, 1935, NA RG 35.

breaks and restoring the canal itself. The enrollees erected a fifty-foot concrete arch bridge over the canal in the city of Marseilles. The work in the Illini State Park was typical of the development of other park areas.<sup>49</sup>

Ottawa. Camp Ottawa SP-5 was located five miles west of Ottawa in La Salle County. The work area was in both the Buffalo Rock State Park and along the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Like other Civilian Conservation Corps companies working along the Illinois and Michigan Canal, they cleared channels, did restoration work, and reconditioned the siding of the canal and tow path. Wherever the canal wall had been broken down, it was repaired. This particular camp did restore lock number twelve and remodeled the existing spillway on this lock. The waste gates were reconditioned between locks eleven, seven and twelve.<sup>50</sup>

Springfield. SP-7 was located one mile northwest of Springfield on West Grand Avenue on the Old Camp Lincoln National Guard campground. The work area of this camp was in the Springfield Metropolitan Park area. Other than doing typical recreational development projects, the Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees at this camp excavated the lagoon in Washington Park and also made the island in the lagoon. In addition, an outdoor theater was constructed. In Douglas

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<sup>49</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, January 12, 1937, NA RG 35.

<sup>50</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, January 14, 1937, NA RG 35.

Park the enrollees graded one acre of an old city dump and transformed it into an athletic field. At Bunn Park, the enrollees filled in the low spots and hauled good earth into the area to cover the golf greens. They also filled in many low spots in Pasfield Park. Many trees and shrubs were planted in all of these metropolitan parks belonging to Springfield.<sup>51</sup> A quarry was in operation near Lake Springfield. The rock from this quarry was used to rip-rap the shores of Lake Springfield.<sup>52</sup>

Starved Rock. Camp Starved Rock, SP-8, was located in the Starved Rock State Park which is two-tenths of a mile southeast of Utica in La Salle County. The work of this camp was very typical of that done by camps located in state parks under the National Park Service. Camp SP-23, located near Utica, worked in the Starved Rock State Park also. Two other additions comprised the work area, the Lehigh addition and the Covell Creek section. All total, the work area consisted of approximately 1,154 acres. The members of these camps constructed a log and stone lodge and replaced the hotel buildings on the premises with overnight cabins.<sup>53</sup> They constructed public comfort stations and several rustic bridges. SP-23 operated brick-heating rooms for garages at

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<sup>51</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, May 3, 1935, NA RG 35.

<sup>52</sup>Illinois State Journal, June 4, 1933, p. 8.

<sup>53</sup>Illinois State Journal, January 21, 1934, p. 2.

both camps in Starved Rock State Park, filled a very swampy area in the east end of the park, and spent much time on road construction work within the park proper.

Camp La Salle, SP-54 work area, was also confined to Starved Rock State Park and in Lehigh Addition and Covel Creek section. The work in the Lehigh addition consisted primarily of the construction of lagoons to serve as a refuge for wildlife.<sup>54</sup>

Grafton. Camp Grafton, SP-9, was located seven miles west of Grafton along the Illinois River at the Pere Marquette State Park. The work area of this camp consisted of 1,670 acres of land and was designed to provide a forest preserve and recreational area for public use. In addition to work projects common to state parks such as the building of lodges, cabins and shelters, this camp quarried building stone and crushed rock for road construction and cement aggregate. Much time was utilized on river bank protection and beautification projects. Camp Graham, SP-39, was located three miles northwest of Grafton just outside of the city limits. Its work area was also in the Pere Marquette State Park. One of the most notable projects completed here was a camp for underprivileged girls.<sup>55</sup>

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<sup>54</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, January 13, 1937, NA RG 35.

<sup>55</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, September 6, 1935, NA RG 35.

Camp SP-61 was located within the state park on the banks of the Illinois River. The major work project for this camp was the construction of a large hotel and cabin center.<sup>56</sup> Civilian Conservation Corps special investigators reported that completed Civilian Conservation Corps work projects in this camp were not being properly maintained by the State of Illinois. Parking areas had grown up in weeds, foot-trails and bridle-paths were in only fair condition and the log work was not being preserved properly.<sup>57</sup> However, once this was called to the attention of the Illinois Division of Parks and Memorials, funds were made available to maintain and operate all developments made by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Makanda. Camp Makanda, SP-11, had a work area of approximately 911 acres in the Giant City State Park area. Some Civilian Conservation Corps had "side camps" which did work some distance from the main camps. Usually, approximately fifty men were assigned to do the needed work at the side camp. The Makanda Civilian Conservation Corps camp maintained a side camp in Decatur. The men of the side camp worked on a U. S. Army recreational camp located there. The

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<sup>56</sup>Harold G. Chafey, Inspection Report, January 18, 1940, NA RG 35.

<sup>57</sup>Harold G. Chafey to James J. McEntee, November 22, 1941, NA RG 35.

<sup>58</sup>H. E. Eatherwax, Department of Interior Representative on the Advisory Council of the Civilian Conservation Corps, to James J. McEntee, February 9, 1942, NA RG 35.

enrollees of this camp built many of the main park buildings in Giant City State Park and also constructed the furniture which was to be used in the Pere Marquette State Park.<sup>59</sup>

Rock Island. Camp Black Hawk, SP-30, was located four miles from downtown Rock Island on Highway 86. The work area was in the Black Hawk State Park. At various times the members of the camp also worked on the grounds of the Rock Island arsenal. Most of the work was confined to the development of Black Hawk State Park. In addition to doing typical work for camps in state parks the enrollees of this camp constructed the museum which is northwest of the inn.<sup>60</sup>

Palos Park. Camp Swallow Cliff, SP-33, located one mile north of Palos Park and ten miles west of Blue Island, also worked in district five of the Cook County Forest Preserve which covered about a 6,000-acre work area.<sup>61</sup> The work description was similar to other work projects in the forest preserves of Cook County.

Oakville. Camp SP-60, near Oakville in Vermillion County, performed work projects which constituted a considerable amount of time and effort working on levee bank

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<sup>59</sup>Harold G. Chafey to James J. McEntee, March 25, 1942.

<sup>60</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, December 26, 1934, NA RG 35.

<sup>61</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, January 20, 1937, NA RG 35.

protection projects, road construction projects, and parking area construction projects. The members of this camp razed many undesirable structures, namely, farm buildings and mine structures.<sup>62</sup>

Decatur. Camp Lake Decatur, SP-40, was located in the city of Decatur. Much of the work here was recreational development in the city parks. The Civilian Conservation Corps developed one small park on Lake Decatur which served as a camp for underprivileged girls. This camp was complete with a unit lodge, well, latrine, tent platforms and small wading and swimming pool. The members of this camp also worked on a four-mile stretch of the Lincoln National Memorial Highway. This tract of land was purchased by Macon County because county officials knew that the Civilian Conservation Camp located in Decatur could and would develop it.<sup>63</sup>

One municipal park was developed from an area of swamps and weeds. Prior to the Civilian Conservation Corps undertaking of this work project, people were of the impression that it was utterly foolish to try to do anything with this area. However, after the Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees developed this area, public opinion was most favorable. Similarly, Faries Park on Lake Decatur had been

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<sup>62</sup>Harold G. Chafey, Inspection Report, March 24, 1942, NA RG 35.

<sup>63</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, February 12, 1937, NA RG 35.

inaccessible to the public due to the tangles of underbrush and weeds. After the enrollees completed this work project members of the Decatur Park Board admitted that they did not realize that such a beautiful woods did exist in the park. Much work was done on Stevens Creek to prevent further erosion of its banks. This was accomplished by digging relief channels and rip-rapping the banks and by planting trees, and seeding and sodding the banks.<sup>64</sup>

Charleston. Camp Shiloh, SP-52, was located nine miles south of Charleston in Cole County. This camp worked on three different though closely associated tracts of land. When the camp was established in the summer of 1935, the state owned eighty-six acres known as the Thomas Lincoln Farm. A short time afterwards the state purchased a small tract in the town of Farmington, a mile north of Lincoln Farm, on which there was a house where Abraham Lincoln visited his step-mother and made a farewell address to his friends. As a gift from the local citizens, the state acquired about 500 acres of hilly, timbered land, bordering the Embarrass River. This was later developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps into the Fox Ridge State Park. All three of these areas became the work area of Camp Shiloh.<sup>65</sup>

The character of work done in Lincoln Log Cabin

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<sup>64</sup>Ibid.

<sup>65</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, February 11, 1937, NA EC 35.

State Park consisted of restoring the historical cabin homes and surroundings as a memorial to the Lincoln family.<sup>66</sup> It also typified a pioneer rural home. Other projects of this camp were typical of state park camps.

Fox Lake. Camp SP-59 was located near Fox Lake in Lake County. The members of this camp were responsible for the construction of a project which was unique for Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees anywhere. They built a derrick barge designed for dredging operations for the Illinois State Division of Waterways.<sup>67</sup>

Savanna. Camp SP-10 was located two miles north of Savanna in Carroll County on U. S. Highway 80. The work area included 482 acres within the Mississippi Palisades State Park. The work project of this camp was the recreational development of this area. A lodge was erected on the highest bluff in the park area.<sup>68</sup> Much of the work here fell into the categories of soil erosion work and forest improvement work.

Melrose Park. Camp Melrose, DSP-5, was located two miles north of Melrose Park in Cook County. This camp was a state highway landscape service camp. The project covered the planting and landscaping of North Avenue from Elmhurst to the Des Plaines River, a distance of approximately five

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<sup>66</sup>Ibid.

<sup>67</sup>Happy Days, March 3, 1938.

<sup>68</sup>Illinois State Journal, January 21, 1934, p. 2.

miles.<sup>69</sup>

Naperville. Camp McDowell, DSP-13, was located four miles north of Naperville in Du Page County on the Warrenville Road. The work areas of Camp McDowell were carried out in the following Du Page County Forest Preserves: West Du Page Reserve No. 2, Warrenville Reserve No. 10, Herrick Lake Preserve No. 12, Pioneer Park Preserve No. 18, and McDowell Preserve No. 20. The total area was an approximate 313 acres.<sup>70</sup> A major project was the restoration of a watermill.<sup>71</sup> The work in this area was typical of work done in other forest preserve areas.

#### IV. A Case Study of the Civilian Conservation Corps at New Salem State Park

The writer selected the New Salem State Park near Petersburg to provide the reader with an opportunity to gain further insight and understanding as to the type of work that was undertaken by the Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees in the state parks of Illinois. It should not be construed that the New Salem project was chosen because it would represent a typical Civilian Conservation Corps camp with typical projects. It was not typical in that the first

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<sup>69</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, March 7, 1935, NA RG 35.

<sup>70</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, March 28, 1935, NA RG 35.

<sup>71</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, January 25, 1936, NA RG 35.

Civilian Conservation Corps camp to be established in New Salem was a drought relief camp.<sup>72</sup> The primary work project was the reconstruction of the abandoned settlement in which Abraham Lincoln lived during his formative years. It was to serve as a memorial to Abraham Lincoln. Since this was the primary objective, it was necessary to search out old foundations, wells, and other structures of the old settlement and reconstruct them as nearly as possible to their original state. This was the only Civilian Conservation Corps project in the State of Illinois in which an entire village was reconstructed for its historical value; therefore, much of the work done in New Salem Park may be categorized as being unique.

On the other hand, all the work done at New Salem Park should not be construed as being unusual. Much of the work such as seeding, sodding, planting of trees, construction of horse and foot trails, quarry work, rip-rapping, grading, construction of parking areas, installation of water fountains, was typical indeed of the work done in other state parks by Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees.

Fire hazard was reduced in the surrounding wooded area by the removal of hazardous fallen timber and dead wood. Other forest projects carried out were pruning, thinning and the transplanting of trees. Once the trees

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<sup>72</sup>For a further discussion of Drought Relief Camps, see pages 89 and 90.

were set out, sludge and manure were placed around the trees and guy wires were installed to insure straight trees. Since the village site had long been used as a field, it was necessary to transplant good-sized trees in the village in order to bring New Salem back to its original appearance. The types of shrubs and trees which were transplanted by Civilian Conservation Corps labor within this park were primarily coral berries, pasture gooseberries, elms, sugar maples, black cherries, sassafras, white and black oaks, and hickories.<sup>73</sup> Mr. A. J. Hereford gave a very generous supply of perennials for use in New Salem from his Hereford Gardens at Oakford. Mr. Henry Pond, a local citizen, donated all of the coral berry shrubs while the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company gave permission to the Civilian Conservation Corps encampment to take trees and shrubs from their various properties in Menard County.<sup>74</sup> At all times it was the natural beauty of the woods which was given the first consideration.

In addition, poison ivy was eradicated from the vicinity of the trails and picnic areas, and sod was placed alongside the cut sides of roads and the rough ground to the southwest of the main entrance. The main entrance was

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<sup>73</sup>David A. Kendall, Project Superintendent, New Salem, Narrative Report, December and January, 1934 and 1935, NA RG 79. (Hereafter cited as Kendall Narrative.)

<sup>74</sup>Ibid.

graveled.<sup>75</sup> The embankment at the west end of the village was seeded while the more abrupt slopes were sodded.<sup>76</sup> Seeding and sodding were done along the embankments of all park roads. Other landscape projects included the moving of hundreds of cubic yards of earth, the placing of stone in culvert head walls, the paving of gutters with stone and the installing of rip-rap retaining walls. The total area of bank protection by stone rip-rap work was in excess of 10,000 yards.<sup>77</sup>

Truck trails were built to the service area. However, foot trails were constructed throughout the park area.<sup>78</sup> The Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees also built the road from the park entrance to the parking area. This work often required survey work, grading, excavation, placement of fill, hauling of materials and the using of shale for the sub-grades. Shale was used very extensively for all road and trail construction projects because the Peabody Coal Company mine at Athens donated all the shale that was required.<sup>79</sup> At times, crushed stone was also used in road construction.

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<sup>75</sup>Kendall Narrative, October, 1934, NA RG 79.

<sup>76</sup>Kendall Narrative, August, 1935, NA RG 79.

<sup>77</sup>Kendall Narrative, October and November, 1934, NA RG 79.

<sup>78</sup>Ibid.

<sup>79</sup>Kendall Narrative, December, 1934, and January, 1935, NA RG 79.

A similar type of work project was that of building parking areas. In addition to grading and providing sub-grades, guard rails were installed. For these purposes, the members of this camp obtained pecan logs from the transient camp, Camp Schraeder, which was located south of Kilbourne.<sup>80</sup> The Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees from New Salem hauled the logs in their trucks to New Salem where they would peel, trim, finish and assemble the guard rails.<sup>81</sup>

Two quarries were maintained by this camp. One was located about seven miles south of the camp on the property of Mr. A. E. Hurie. He donated all of the needed limestone simply for the quarrying and hauling.<sup>82</sup> Stone from this quarry was used primarily for road construction purposes. The quarry which was operated in the camp furnished the necessary split boulders for exposed stonework for the cabins, for restoration work and for other masonry work such as the construction of water fountains and shelters.<sup>83</sup> Several rods of masonry wall were laid up on the north and south banks of Green's Rock Branch at the Tavern and comfort station.<sup>84</sup> The walls were erected to retain the fill made

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<sup>80</sup>Kendall Narrative, December, 1934, and January, 1935, NA RG 79.

<sup>81</sup>Harold G. Chafey, Inspection Report, December 12, 1940, NA RG 35.

<sup>82</sup>Kendall Narrative, December, 1934, and January, 1935, NA RG 79.

<sup>83</sup>Kendall Narrative, August, 1934, NA RG 79.

<sup>84</sup>Kendall Narrative, March, 1936, NA RG 79.

around the Tavern to protect the building from flood waters. All of the needed sand was donated to the Civilian Conservation Corps camp by Mr. George D. Warnsing whose property was located near Salt Creek, approximately twenty miles from the camp at New Salem.<sup>85</sup>

A natural amphitheatre of approximately 6,000 square yards was built in a gully just north of the parking area.<sup>86</sup> It was necessary to remove over 4,000 cubic yards of earth in order to form the bowl. The stage was made by banking earth at the lower end of the gully. Before this project could be built, a topographic map was necessary. This was done from notes taken by enrollees working under the supervision of National Park personnel.

In addition to restoring the Mill and the Dam Site, the enrollees installed over ten rods to two-rail guard rails down the bluff to a footbridge which was constructed to provide a route across State Highway 123.<sup>87</sup>

The members of the camp also built a bridge which was eight feet wide with a thirty-foot span. This hewn-log footbridge on stone masonry abutments crossed Green's Rock Branch, thereby giving access from the highway parking area to the Tavern and comfort station, as well as the east pic-

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<sup>85</sup>Kendall Narrative, December, 1934, and January, 1935, NA RG 79.

<sup>86</sup>Kendall Narrative, March, 1936, NA RG 79.

<sup>87</sup>Ibid.

nic area.<sup>88</sup>

North of the upper parking area a shelter and comfort station were built of hewn logs. They were constructed to conform to the construction of the restored village of New Salem. Both structures were designed and constructed so that wings could be added whenever expansion of facilities became necessary.

The Tavern and comfort station located at the main park entrance on the north bank of Green's Rock Branch was the project which the Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees and supervisory personnel were exceptionally proud of because it was done completely with Civilian Conservation Corps labor.<sup>89</sup> The Tavern and comfort station consisted of a two-story hewn-log Tavern twenty-eight feet by forty-six feet with a connecting comfort station twenty-eight feet by thirty-two feet. Its hewn logs, massive stone fireplaces with hand-wrought iron cranes and hand-rived roof shafes were all beautifully put together in a manner equal to that done by skilled workmen. The Tavern had a room which could seat forty persons, a kitchen and a storeroom. The dining quarters on the second floor were intended to house the concessionaire.<sup>90</sup>

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<sup>88</sup>Ibid.

<sup>89</sup>Ibid.

<sup>90</sup>Ibid.

In addition to the Tavern and comfort station, the Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees worked on the restoration of the cabins of Philemon Morris, Isaac Burner, John Camron, Trent Brothers, Rowan Herndon, Issac Golliher, and the Wool House of Hill, the carding machine and Miller's Blacksmith Shop.<sup>91</sup> Work was also done on the wells of Peter Lukin and Denton Offut. It must be noted that the Civilian Conservation Corps labor was not used for the complete restoration of these projects. However, Civilian Conservation Corps labor was utilized to locate the foundations, bring the foundations to grade, prepare the logs, furnish the materials, and for other "rough" work. Finishing work was normally done by skilled labor. This type of work was contracted out by the State of Illinois because it was the policy of the director's office to utilize local carpenters in order to prevent local unions from criticizing the Civilian Conservation Corps of taking jobs away from them. In order to assure authenticity it was necessary to enlist the aid of historians, archeologists and other specialists.<sup>92</sup>

Great pains were taken to make restoration as realis-

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<sup>91</sup> Ibid.

<sup>92</sup> Selected Records of the Civilian Conservation Corps Concerning the CCC Program in Illinois from 1933 to 1942, prepared by the National Archives and Records Services Administration, 1965. (Mimeographed.)

tic as possible. Whenever a building was reconstructed, the structure was dismantled and the logs were sent to a factory where they were treated with a special zinc-chloride solution under great pressure in order to make them appear aged. Then the logs were returned to the camp where the building was reassembled.<sup>93</sup> All restored buildings were completely furnished with period furniture, at no cost to the state, by members of the community.<sup>94</sup> The people of Petersburg and the surrounding area cooperated very well with the efforts of the Civilian Conservation Corps encampment at New Salem and the State of Illinois. Perhaps they saw a distinct cultural and economic benefit to the community from the type of visitors who would come to the remarkable memorial to Abraham Lincoln at New Salem.

On the following seventeen pages are examples of projects which were completed at New Salem State Park by Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees.<sup>95</sup>

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<sup>93</sup>Illinois State Journal, June 28, 1938, p. 3.

<sup>94</sup>Kendall Narrative, September, 1935, NA RG 35.

<sup>95</sup>More of the pictures of the CCC projects and narrative reports can be obtained in metal box files in Record Group 79 in the National Archives. Unfortunately, all of the superintendent narrative reports are not complete. There is a complete narrative report of the CCC camp which had been located at Starved Rock State Park.



View of Sangamon River from East End of  
the Village of New Salem



The South Quarry where We Get Stone for  
our Projects



The Tavern and  
Comfort Station  
Foundations

In the Mud exca-  
vating for Found-  
ation



Log Work on the  
Tavern  
Foreground-Sawing  
Shake Bolts  
Just Beyond-Broad-  
axing Logs  
Then-Piling and  
Piling Shakes  
Background-Mixing  
Mortar and Found-  
ation



Trailside Shelter-Ready for Landscaping



Trailside Shelter-Under Construction

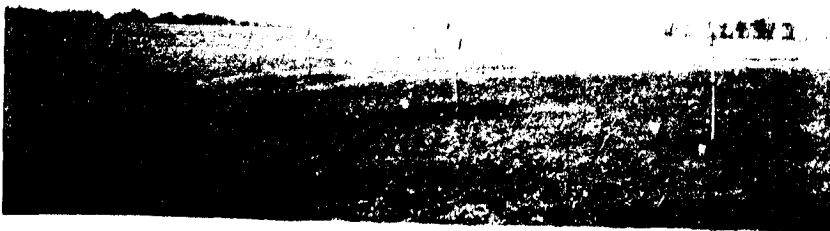


Planting in the  
Village

Planting in the  
Highway Level  
Parking Area



Planting Trees in  
the Barren North-  
west Portion of  
Park



79

New Salem D. SP. # 7  
Progress Report - February - March 1935

MAY 27 1930

76

ALL OTHERS ARE HEREBY  
REMOVED FROM THIS REPORT



Photo. # 1.

Foundation for project 1016-B



Photo. # 2.

Foundation for project 1016-A



Photo. # 7.

Sodding around **project 103-C** - **project 715.**

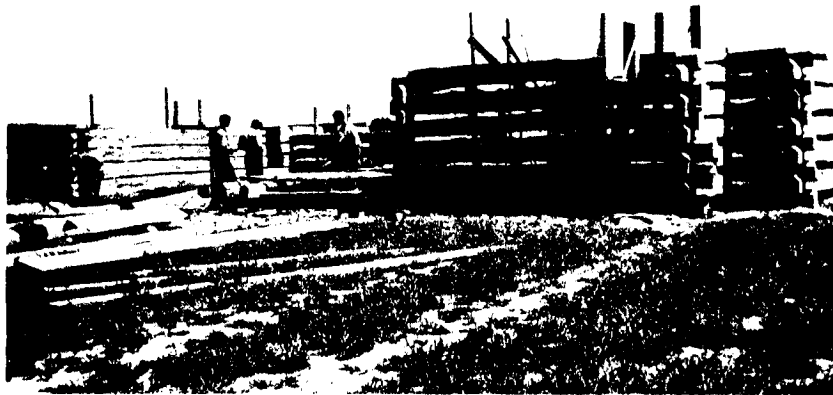


Photo. # 3.

In course of fabrication - **projects 1016-A & 1016-B**



Photo. # 9.  
Project 141 - drinking  
fountains.



Photo. # 10.  
Project 1016-C - Peter  
Lukin Well.



Photo. # 4.  
Project 108-B - Service area and  
Building looking northeast.

Photo. # 5.  
Project 108-B Service area  
and Building looking north.



Photo. # 6.  
Project 101 - Footbridge to  
Tavern looking west.



Photo. # 7.  
Project 702-A Fine grading at  
Tavern looking northeast.



Photo. # 8.  
Project 154 - Stone wall at  
Tavern looking northeast.



Photo. # 9.  
Project 108-C Tavern and comfort  
Station looking East.



Photo. # 10.  
Project 108-C - Tavern and comfort Station looking South.

Photo. # 11.  
Project 101 - Footbridge to Tavern looking northeast.



Photo. # 12.  
Project 108 - Shelter and comfort Station; looking west.



Photo. # 11.  
Winter Barnyard scene in the village of New Salem.



Photo. # 13.  
Project 1016-A; - Hewing to the line



Photo. # 12.  
Onstott's Cooper shop, this a seventh period Restoration Project.



Photo. # 14.  
Project 1016-B; - Framing logs - Adze work.

PROJECT 108C  
TAVERN & COMFORT  
STATION

VIEW FROM MAIN  
ENTRANCE SHOWING  
START OF LOG WORK



PROJECT 108C  
TAVERN & COMFORT  
STATION

SHOWING DETAILS  
OF JOINTS



PROJECT 108C  
TAVERN & COMFORT  
STATION

SHOWING COMFORT  
STATION LOGS  
GOING UP

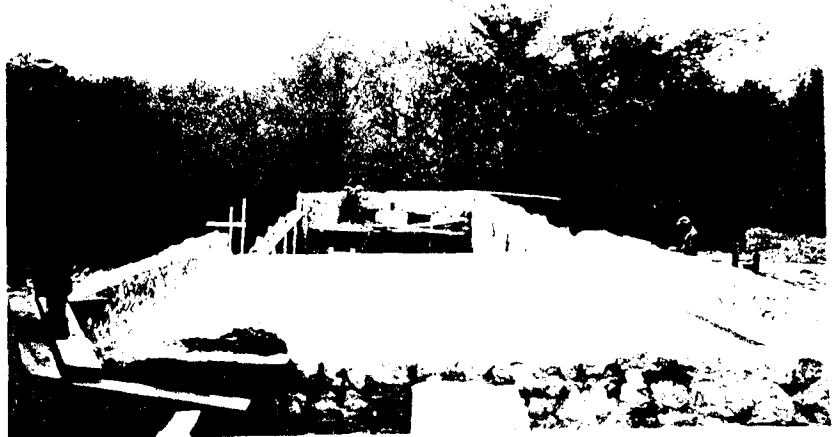




84  
PROJECT 108B  
SERVICE AREA BLDG.  
SHOWING STONE WORK

PROJECT 108B  
SERVICE AREA BLDG.

SHOWING BUILDING  
PARTLY ROOFED



PROJECT 710  
PARKING AREA

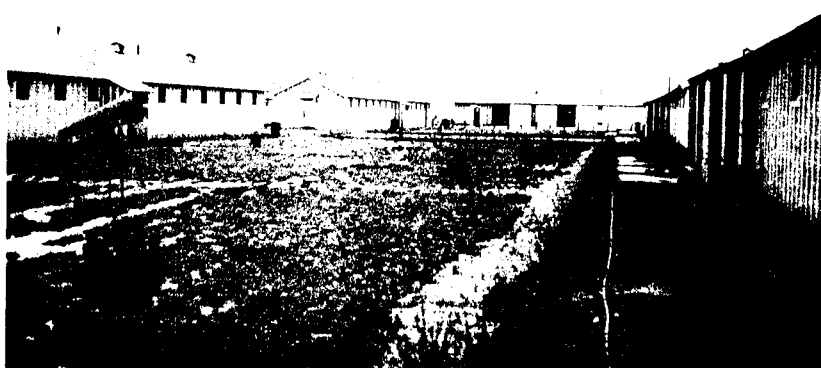
LOOKING EAST TOWARDS  
EMBANKMENT



VIEW FROM BLUFF  
ABOVE MILL AND  
DAM SITE SHOWING  
SANGMON RIVER  
VALLEY



VIEW OF  
CAMP NEW SALEM  
FROM  
DOORWAY OF NATIONAL  
PARK  
SERVICE HEADQUARTERS



WINTER SCENE  
LOOKING SOUTH FROM  
MAIN ENTRANCE BRIDGE  
(TAKEN IN APRIL)



**COPY**

from

**THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES**

Record Group No. 79

*New Salem SP # 45  
Progress Report  
April - May 1935*



PROJECT 1016A  
FOUNDATION RESTORATION  
ISAAC GOLLIHERS RESIDENCE  
AND COLD CELLAR  
SHOWING CELLAR



PROJECT 1016A  
FOUNDATION RESTORATION  
ISAAC GOLLIHERS RESIDENCE  
AND COLD CELLAR  
SHOWING RESIDENCE

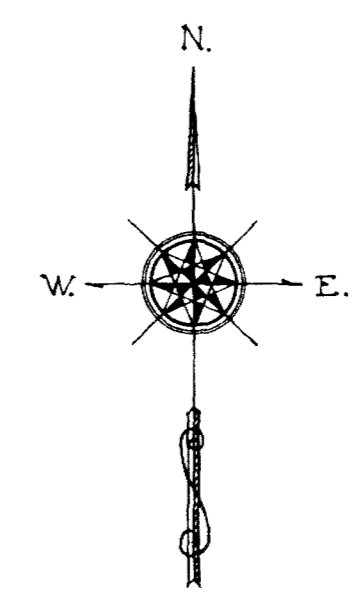
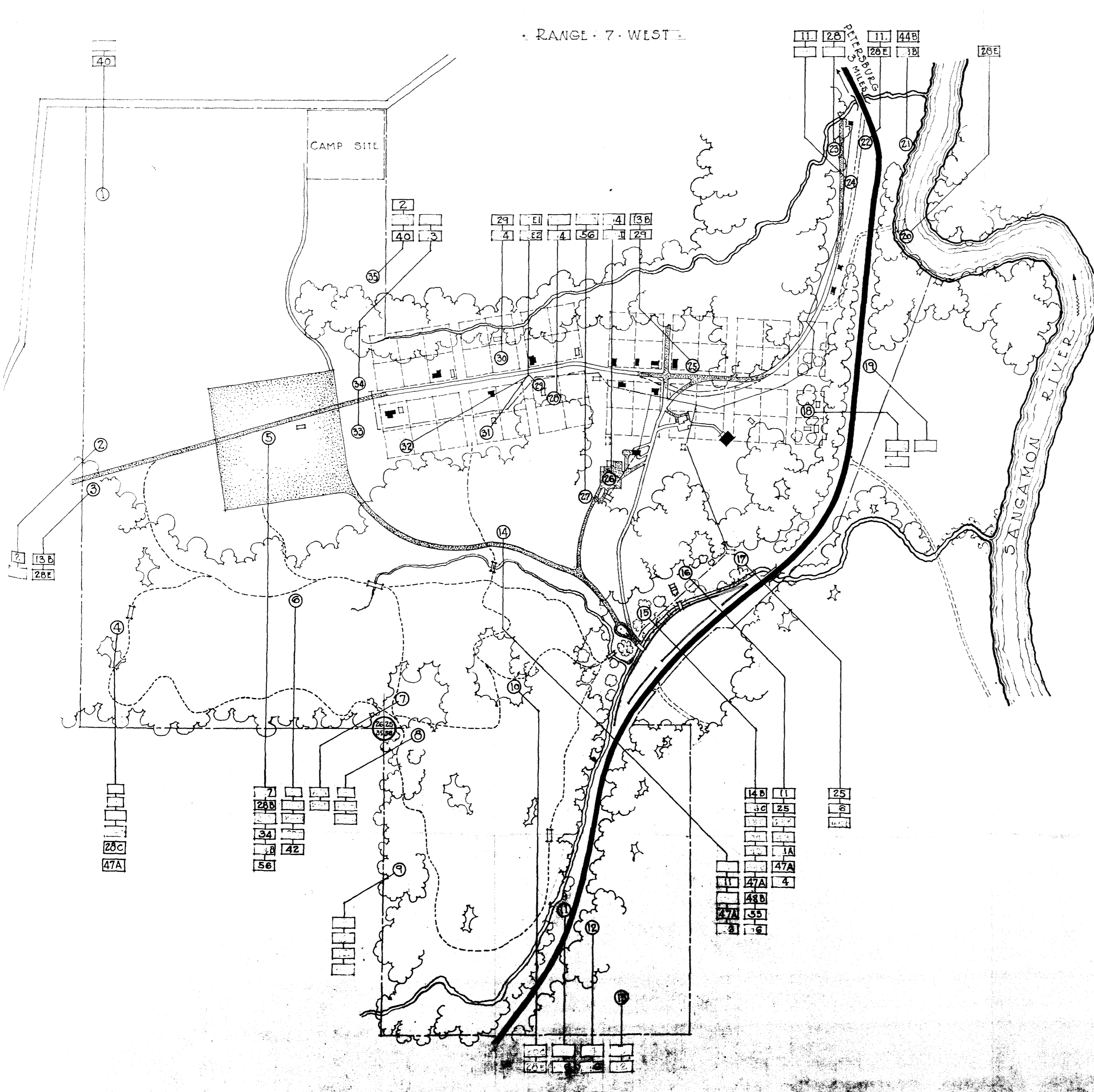


PROJECT 136  
DISPOSAL TANK  
SHOWING REINFORCING STEEL  
BEING PLACED



PROJECT 118  
TRAILSIDE SHELTER  
SHOWING 4 POST SHELTER  
READY FOR LAYING FLAGSTONE

RANGE 7 WEST



TOWNSHIP 18 NORTH

NO. PROJECTS	
1	TELEPHONE LINES
2	FIRE BREAKS
3	REDUCTION OF FIRE HAZARD
4	ROADSIDE CLEARING, FIRE PREVENTION
5	TRAILSIDE CLEARING, FIRE PREVENTION
6	LOOKOUT HOUSES
7	LOOKOUT TOWERS
8	FIGHTING FOREST FIRES
11	GENERAL CLEAN-UP, OTHER THAN FIRE PREVENTION
12	FOREST IMPROVEMENT
13	ROADS: A: TRUCK TRAILS B: MINOR
14	TRAILS: A: HORSE B: FOOT
16	TOOL HOUSES & BOXES
22	PUBLIC CAMP GROUND CLEARING
23	PUBLIC CAMP GROUND BUILDINGS
24	PUBLIC CAMP GROUND LATRINES
25	PUBLIC CAMP GROUND WATER SYSTEMS
26	PUBLIC CAMP GROUND WASTE DISPOSAL
27	OTHER PUBLIC CAMP GROUND FACILITIES
28	OTHER STRUCTURES: A: LOG RESTORATION B: LARGE SHELTERS C: TRAIL SHELTERS D: SERVICE AREA E: MISCELLANEOUS 1. RESEARCH, CABIN 2. FOUNDATIONS 3. SIGNS 4. PICNIC TABLES 5. BENCHES
29	FENCES
31	WATER SYSTEMS: A: STORAGE B: PIPE LINES C: WELLS, HOLES
34	PLANTING
35	NURSERY
36	SEED COLLECTIONS: A: CONIFERS B: HARDWOODS, ETC.
39	INSECT CONTROL: A: TREE B: OTHER
40	RODENT CONTROL
42	TREE & PLANT DISEASE CONTROL
43	ERADICATION OF POISONOUS & OTHER PLANTS
44	SURVEYS: A: LINEAL B: TOPOGRAPHIC
46	EROSION CONTROL: A: LAND BENEFITED B: BANK PROTECTION
47	BRIDGES: A: FOOT B: HORSE C: VEHICLE
48	WATER IMPROVEMENT: A: LAKE, POND & BEACH B: STREAM
50	DAMS, RECREATIONAL
52	FLOOD CONTROL, CLEARING: A: DAM SITE B: RIVER BANK C: CHANNEL
53	LANDSCAPING
56	GUARD RAILS

**NOTE:**  
 ■ RESTORED CABINS & BUILDINGS;  
 □ CABIN SITES & BUILDING SITES;  
 ▣ BUILDINGS TO BE REMOVED;  
 — HIGHWAY;  
 — PRESENT ROAD;  
 - - - PROPOSE NEW ROADS, & PARKING SPACE;  
 - - - ROAD TO BE REMOVED;  
 - - - DIRT ROADS;  
 - - - TRAILS;  
 — WATER PIPES IN PLACE;  
 - - - PROPOSED WATER SYSTEM PIPE LINE.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR		STATE OF ILLINOIS	
OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS AND RESERVATIONS		PROJECT MAP	
STATE PARK EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK		NEW SALEM STATE PARK DSR 7	
PETERSBURG, ILLINOIS		SCALE: 1:200'-0"	
DRAWN BY: E.A. ...		DATE:	
CHECKED BY:	DISTRICT INSPECTOR	ALLOTMENT AVAILABLE:	
PROJECT:	DISTRICT OFFICE ENGINEER	SUBMITTED BY: <i>Walter A. ...</i>	SHEET No. 1 of 1
APPROVED:	DISTRICT OFFICER	SUPERVISOR:	Project No.
		DIRECTOR, DEPT. PUBLIC WORKS & BUILDINGS	

Drought Relief Camps. During June of 1934, it was decided that additional relief measures would be required to provide aid to the drought-stricken areas of the United States. One of the methods which was employed was the extending of the Civilian Conservation Corps operation and the creation of new camps or the reopening of camps which had been in operation but were closed in 1934. Therefore, an additional 50,000 men beyond the quota were permitted to enroll in the Civilian Conservation Corps providing that they came from either of the following states: Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Wyoming, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon and Utah.

Since it had been decided to extend CCC operations into the stricken agricultural areas, it became necessary to create new camps and work projects. Out of the 173 newly created "drought-relief camps," the following twenty-seven were located in Illinois:

<u>Camp Designation</u>	<u>Land Ownership (National, State, or Private)</u>	<u>County Location</u>	<u>Post Office Address</u>
D-F-7	Illini National Forest	Pope	Herod
D-F-8	" " "	Union	Jonesboro
D-F-9	" " "	Hardin	Equality
D-PE-65	Private	William- son	Marion
D-PE-67	"	Pope	Grantsburg
D-PE-68	"	Massac	Metropolis

<u>Camp Designation</u>	<u>Land Ownership (National, State, or Private)</u>	<u>County Location</u>	<u>Post Office Address</u>
D-PE-69	Private	Pulaski	Mounds
D-PE-70	"	Randolph	Sparta
D-PE-75	"	McDonough	Colmar
D-PE-76	"	Adams	Camp Point
D-PE-78	"	Clark	Marshall
D-PE-79	"	Greene	Greenfield
D-SP-1	"	Jackson	Makanda
D-SP-2	"	LaSalle	Utica
D-SP-3	"	DuPage	Elmhurst
D-SP-4	Marseilles State Park	LaSalle	Marseilles
D-SP-5	North Parkway State Park	Cook	Melrose Park
D-SP-6	Hinsdale Parkway State Park	DuPage	Hinsdale
D-SP-7	New Salem State Park	Menard	Petersburg
D-SP-8	Park Ridge State Park	Cook	Park Ridge
D-SP-9	Salt Creek State Park	Cook	Western Springs
D-SP-10	Des Plaines Valley State Park	Cook	Des Plaines
D-SP-11	Palos Hills State Park	Cook	Lemont
D-SP-12	Thornton State Park	Cook	Thornton
D-SP-13	McDowell State Park	DuPage	Naperville
D-SES-3	Private	Henry	Galva
D-SES-4	"	Woodford	Congerville <sup>96</sup>

SUMMARY

National Forest	3	Camps
Private Erosion	9	"
State Park	13	"
Soil Erosion Service	<u>2</u>	"
Total	27	Camps

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<sup>96</sup>Robert Fechner, Civilian Conservation Corps Emergency Drought Relief Camps for Winter Period 1934-1935, compiled by U. S. Forest Service, October 25, 1934, NA RG 35.

These 200-man Drought Relief camps took on the same character as the regular CCC camps. The most notable exception was that educational advisers were not assigned to these camps. Many of these camps did eventually become "permanent-type" camps.

### CHAPTER III

#### THE EXTENT OF CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS OPERATIONS IN ILLINOIS

CCC Personnel in the United States. The total aggregate number of men given employment through the Civilian Conservation Corps in the United States was 3,190,393. This figure included 2,876,638 junior, veteran and Indian enrollees, 50,000 territorial enrollees and 263,755 non-enrolled personnel such as camp officers, work supervisors and educational advisers. The total number of enrollments, since some individuals enrolled more than once, was 3,465,766.<sup>1</sup>

The ten states which led in the total number of enrollees in the Civilian Conservation Corps were as follows:

New York .....	210,015
Pennsylvania .....	184,916
Illinois .....	155,045
Texas .....	146,966

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<sup>1</sup>James J. McEntee, A Brief Summary of Certain Phases of the CCC Program for the United States and its Territorial Possessions from April, 1933, through June 30, 1942, NA RG 35. (Mimeographed.)

Ohio .....	133,551
California.....	122,501
Oklahoma .....	102,072
Massachusetts .....	95,063
Michigan .....	94,458
Missouri .....	93,554 <sup>2</sup>

The state with the least number of enrollees was Delaware with 4,400.

CCC Personnel in Illinois. Most Civilian Conservation Corps personnel working on CCC projects in Illinois were citizens of Illinois. However, some CCC enrollees who worked on CCC projects in Illinois were not citizens of Illinois. Most of the out-of-state enrollees came from Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. This is somewhat paradoxical since many CCC enrollees from Illinois were assigned to CCC camps in Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. Other Illinois enrollees were assigned to CCC camps in western states.

The total aggregate number of men given employment through the Civilian Conservation Corps in Illinois was 165,347. This figure included 155,045 junior and veteran enrollees and 10,302 non-enrolled personnel. The number of individuals who worked in Illinois regardless of state

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<sup>2</sup>For a complete listing of enrollments by states, see Appendix II.

origin was 92,094.<sup>3</sup>

The Number of CCC Camps in the United States. The average number of barrack camps operating in the United States during the life of the Corps was 1,643. The total number of different camps operated by the Civilian Conservation Corps in the United States was 4,500.<sup>4</sup>

California led all states by averaging ninety-eight camps per year. Delaware and Rhode Island had the least number of camps with an average of four per year. The eleven states which led with the number of camps operating within their boundaries were as follows:

<u>State</u>	<u>Average per Year</u>
California .....	98
Pennsylvania .....	74
New York .....	68
Virginia .....	63
Texas .....	58
Massachusetts .....	57
Illinois .....	54
West Virginia .....	54
Idaho .....	51

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<sup>3</sup>James J. McEntee, A Brief Summary of Certain Phases of the CCC Program for Illinois from April, 1933, through June 30, 1942, NA RG 35. (Mimeographed.)

<sup>4</sup>James J. McEntee, A Brief Summary of Certain Phases of the CCC Program for the United States and its Territorial Possessions from April, 1933, through June 30, 1942, NA RG 35. (Mimeographed.)

Oregon ..... 51  
 Michigan ..... 51<sup>5</sup>

Quite obviously, there was not necessarily any correlation between the population of a given state and the number of Civilian Conservation Corps camps which were located within that state. Illinois, as compared to Idaho and West Virginia, is an example of this situation. West Virginia averaged the same number of camps as did Illinois, while Idaho averaged only three less camps per year than Illinois. Yet, Illinois had a much greater population than either West Virginia or Idaho. The greatest factor which determined the number of Civilian Conservation Corps that a state could obtain was dependent upon the amount of national forest and federally owned land which was located within a state; consequently, many western and southern states averaged more CCC camps than did some of the more industrial and densely populated states. As a result of this, many enrollees from the more densely populated states were sent to work in the more sparsely populated states.

The Number of CCC Camps in Illinois. Although the number of Civilian Conservation Corps Camps varied from period to period, the greatest number of Civilian Conservation Corps camps which operated in Illinois at one time was

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<sup>5</sup>For a complete listing of the average number of CCC barracks operating within the several states, see Appendix III.

ninety-eight in 1933, while the least number of Civilian Conservation Corps camps in Illinois was nine; this nadir was reached in 1942. The average number of Civilian Conservation Corps camps operating in Illinois from April, 1933, to June 30, 1942, was fifty-four.<sup>6</sup>

CCC Work Completed in the United States. Since the Civilian Conservation Corps' work program was nationwide in scope, it was necessary to view the total work accomplishments of the Corps. For a complete tabulation of work completed by the Civilian Conservation Corps, see Appendix V. A summary of the major work accomplishments is as follows:

Forest trees planted .....	2,356,000,000
Trails and minor roads, miles .....	126,000
Telephone lines laid, miles .....	89,000
Man days expended fighting forest fires .....	6,459,000
Erosion control check dams, number .....	6,660,000
Acreage covered in tree, plant and disease and pest control ....	21,000,000 <sup>7</sup>

The total value of the completed work by the Civilian Conservation Corps has been estimated at \$1,750,000,000.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>6</sup>James J. McEntee, A Brief Summary of Certain Phases of the CCC Program for Illinois from April, 1933, through June 30, 1942, NA RG 35. (Mimeographed.)

<sup>7</sup>James J. McEntee, A Brief Summary of Certain Phases of the CCC Program for the United States and its Territorial Possessions from April, 1933, through June 30, 1942, NA RG 35. (Mimeographed.)

<sup>8</sup>Ibid.

CCC Work Completed in Illinois. There are no records available listing the composite work completed by each Civilian Conservation Corps camp. However, this could be ascertained by compiling all the figures provided in the monthly progress reports which were submitted by each camp superintendent to his appropriate department.<sup>9</sup> Although there are no composite computations pertaining to the total work accomplishments by individual camps, a complete record of all work completed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in Illinois is presented in Appendix IV. Since the construction of bridges, trails, water and erosion control structures and the planting of trees seemed to comprise the most common work projects in the State of Illinois, it is interesting to view a summary of the total amount of work of this nature which was completed in Illinois by CCC personnel.

Bridges, all types, number .....	394
Truck, foot, and horse trails, number .....	1,192
Check dams, erosion control, number .....	223,880
Gully erosion, trees planted, number .....	28,901,387

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<sup>9</sup>The Monthly Progress Reports of each camp are on microfilm in the National Archives in RG 35. They also provide information pertaining to the number of enrolled men at camp, the number of supervising personnel, the average daily number of enrolled men which were released to the camp superintendent for field work, the average daily number of enrolled men retained by the Company Commander on duty in the camp, the date when the camp was established and the total number of man-days spent on work projects.

Water control structures, flood  
control ..... 4,742

Trees planted, reforestation,  
number ..... 32,938,000<sup>10</sup>

The Total Financial Obligations of the CCC in the United States. The total financial obligation in the United States and its possessions resulting from the Civilian Conservation Corps was \$2,969,000,000, excluding allotments to dependents. Allotments made to dependents total \$662,895,000.<sup>11</sup>

The state which received the most funds as a result of Civilian Conservation Corps expenditures was California, which received \$154,545,757.60, while Delaware received the least, only \$8,340,533.87. The ten states which received the most funds were:

California .....	\$154,545,757.60
New York .....	134,562,779.55
Pennsylvania .....	126,435,951.40
Texas .....	110,610,267.23
Virginia .....	108,914,121.18
Illinois .....	103,669,230.21

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<sup>10</sup>James J. McEntee, A Brief Summary of Certain Phases of the CCC Program for Illinois from April, 1933, through June 30, 1942, NA RG 35. (Mimeographed.)

<sup>11</sup>James J. McEntee, A Brief Summary of Certain Phases of the CCC Program for the United States and its Territorial Possessions from April, 1933, through June 30, 1942, NA RG 35. (Mimeographed.)

Wisconsin .....	96,549,503.33
Michigan .....	94,659,455.35
Oregon .....	87,734,444.26
Minnesota .....	84,900,851.86 <sup>12</sup>

When CCC expenditures for Idaho and West Virginia are compared with Illinois, since they average about the same number of camps, one sees that Idaho received \$82,145,878.54, and West Virginia received \$50,202,959.58, while Illinois received \$103,669,230.21. This difference of expenditures received by these states, even though they had approximately the same number of camps, can be attributed to the fact that West Virginia and Idaho had an excess of available work; whereas Illinois had an excess of men as compared to "available work," as this was interpreted by the Office of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The Governor of Illinois, Henry Horner, was of the opinion that no need existed which justified the deployment of Illinois enrollees to other states. He sent a telegram to Robert Fechner, the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, which stated in part:

. . . I feel that even under the President's new authorization Illinois does not have its proportionate quota of camps. Since the inauguration of the CCC a large number of Illinois boys have been sent to work in other states and this transfer still continues. Approved types of

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<sup>12</sup>For a complete listing of CCC expenditures by states and territories, see Appendix VI.

Work projects have been set up in this state to care for at least one hundred companies.<sup>13</sup>

Robert Fechner replied that since the federal government was financing the entire cost of the program, it was justified in giving preferential consideration to desirable work projects located on federally owned areas.<sup>14</sup>

Illinois Receipt of CCC Monies. The total financial obligation in Illinois resulting from Civilian Conservation Corps work was \$103,669,230, excluding allotments to dependents by enrollees. Since allotments to dependents by enrollees was \$36,233,793, a total of \$139,903,023 came directly into the State of Illinois as a result of the Civilian Conservation Corps.<sup>15</sup> There were no figures available estimating the total value of work completed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in Illinois; however, it was estimated that the actual value of the work completed was approximately from eighty-two per cent to ninety per cent of the total costs.<sup>16</sup> Therefore, the total dollar value of the work completed in Illinois can be ascertained to be

<sup>13</sup>Telegram, Henry Horner to Robert Fechner, December 2, 1935, NA RG 35.

<sup>14</sup>Robert Fechner to Henry Horner, December 5, 1935, NA RG 35.

<sup>15</sup>James J. McEntee, A Brief Summary of Certain Phases of the CCC Program for Illinois from April, 1933, through June 30, 1942, NA RG 35. (Mimeographed.)

<sup>16</sup>James J. McEntee, Final Report of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, April, 1933, through June 30, 1942, NA RG 35, p. 63. (Typescript.)

between \$114,720,478 and \$125,912,720.

Allotments from Enrollees' Pay to Their Dependents.

New York residents received the most money, \$41,211,953.43, as a result of allotments sent to dependents by the enrollees. Residents of Nevada received the least, a total of only \$724,269.81. The ten leading states in allotments received were:

New York .....	\$41,211,953.43
Pennsylvania .....	39,536,770.17
Texas .....	37,612,408.04
Illinois .....	36,233,793.49
Ohio .....	28,500,881.87
California .....	25,543,910.28
Missouri .....	24,174,443.23
Michigan .....	20,970,042.92
Oklahoma .....	20,421,954.93
Massachusetts .....	20,189,426.96 <sup>17</sup>

The ranking of states receiving allotments from enrollees is somewhat different from the ranking of states furnishing enrollees. These differences are probably due to the fact that some enrollees may have allotted more than others. Another factor was that some enrollees did not have dependents; therefore, the amount of pay which normally would have been allotted was held back for the enrollee

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<sup>17</sup>For a complete listing of allotments from enrollees' pay to their dependents, see Appendix VII.

until the termination of his enrollment period.

CCC Costs-Per-Man-Per-Year. The cost of maintaining a man in the Civilian Conservation Corps was approximately \$1,000 per year.<sup>18</sup> Of this \$1,000 it was estimated that \$600 represented the pay of an enrollee, his subsistence, clothing and hospitalization. The remaining \$400 represented the amount which went for materials, equipment, salaries of supervisory personnel and other overhead items.<sup>19</sup> It was thought by many, including the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, that the overhead costs were somewhat excessive and should be reduced.

The actual costs to maintain a man in the Corps for one year may have been higher than \$1,000, since the figures given in regard to the total number of men deals with total enrollments. Since the Civilian Conservation Corps had a rather high rate of desertions, these men would have been counted as being enrolled.<sup>20</sup> When the men were discharged, they did not receive any remuneration; hence, the total costs per man would have increased. With the data available

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<sup>18</sup>James J. McEntee, Final Report of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, April, 1933, through June 30, 1942, NA RG 35, p. 62. (Typescript.)

<sup>19</sup>Speech of Honorable Albert J. Engel of Michigan in the House of Representatives, March 21, 1940, as cited in U. S. Congressional Record, Proceedings and Debates of the Seventy-Sixth Congress, 3rd Sess., Vol. 86, No. 57, p. 4942.

<sup>20</sup>For a discussion pertaining to the rate of desertions in the CCC, see pages 136 and 137.

to this writer, there was no way of determining whether this factor was taken into consideration.

Harry Hopkins, the director of the Work Progress Administration, was critical of the costs of the Civilian Conservation Corps. He was of the opinion that his organization could accomplish the same goal for less money. The Works Progress Administration cost-per-man-per-year was \$732. Seventy-eight dollars was expended for materials, \$630 for wages, and twenty-four dollars for administrative costs.<sup>21</sup> The costs for maintaining one man or woman in the National Youth Administration was from \$200 to \$300 per year.<sup>22</sup> Even though the cost per man per year was higher in the Civilian Conservation Corps as compared with the Works Progress Administration and the National Youth Administration, it was the opinion of the Roosevelt administration that the Civilian Conservation Corps was demonstrating the "best showing" as compared with the other organizations in regard to the total value.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>21</sup>Washington Daily News, March 19, 1939, p. 24.

<sup>22</sup>Speech of Honorable Albert J. Engel of Michigan in the House of Representatives, March 21, 1940, as cited in U. S. Congressional Record, Proceedings and Debates of the Seventy-Sixth Congress, 3rd Sess., Vol. 86, No. 57, p. 4942.

<sup>23</sup>Minutes of the Advisory Council, October 4, 1934, Emergency Conservation Work, Washington, D. C., NA RG 35. (Typescript.)

## II. Civilian Conservation Corps Camps in Illinois Compared with Camps in Other States

The Civilian Conservation Corps camps in Illinois were typical of Civilian Conservation Corps camps elsewhere in the United States. A soil conservation service camp in Illinois was practically identical with any other soil conservation service camp in the states. However, the soil conservation service camps in other states may have had to control erosion which may have been attributable to other causes as compared to Illinois. For example: there were states in which the prime cause of erosion was attributable to sheep and cattle grazing;<sup>24</sup> consequently, other techniques had to be used to control erosion in those states as compared to a soil conservation service camp in Illinois. The causes of erosion in Illinois were very frequently attributable to excessive cutting of trees, improper plowing techniques and poor drainage. In the dust bowl, enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps collected seeds from the old kinds of grass along railroad rights of way. These special dry-land grasses were needed to replant those parts of the plains that should never have been plowed; these were the only grasses which could hold the soil in the arid regions. The men of the Corps invented a sort of carpet sweeper to harvest the seed of these wild grasses. Only

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<sup>24</sup>David C. Coyle, Conservation, An American Story of Conflict and Accomplishment (Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1957), p. 106.

then did the enrollees located in the dust bowl regions reseed the lands.<sup>25</sup> The enrollees in Illinois simply used the seed of timothy and rye.

The forest camps in Illinois were also typical of forest camps elsewhere in the United States. Since pests, diseases and fire take more than a tenth as much out of the forests as do all human uses, enrollees of the CCC were constantly combating the scourge of pests and disease.<sup>26</sup> Pests such as bark beetles, gypsy moths, spruce budworms, tent caterpillars, and diseases such as the chestnut blight, white pine blister rust, oak wilt, Dutch elm disease, and birch dieback were prevalent in various forest regions. Thus, a camp fought the diseases and pests which posed the greatest problem in its particular region.<sup>27</sup> Forest fires were more frequent and costly in western states as compared to Illinois. Therefore, enrollees in a forest camp located in a western state were apt to spend more time fighting forest fires than an enrollee in an Illinois forest camp. With other minor exceptions similar to those already stated, Illinois forest camps were indeed typical.

The camps which worked in state, county, or municipal parks in Illinois were also typical as compared with those in other states. Work projects did vary from camp to

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<sup>25</sup>Ibid., p. 123.

<sup>26</sup>Ibid., p. 111.

<sup>27</sup>Ibid.

camp in Illinois and throughout the United States. This was particularly true in regard to the restoration of historical structures. However, for all practical purposes the work in these camps was identical, regardless of their location.

There were other types of camps that the Civilian Conservation Corps maintained which were not located in Illinois. An example of a type of camp which did not exist in Illinois was a Biological Survey camp. The main purposes of the Biological Survey camps were to aid and protect wildlife; consequently, they worked in wildlife refuges. Some of these camps were maintained in Michigan and Wisconsin.<sup>28</sup>

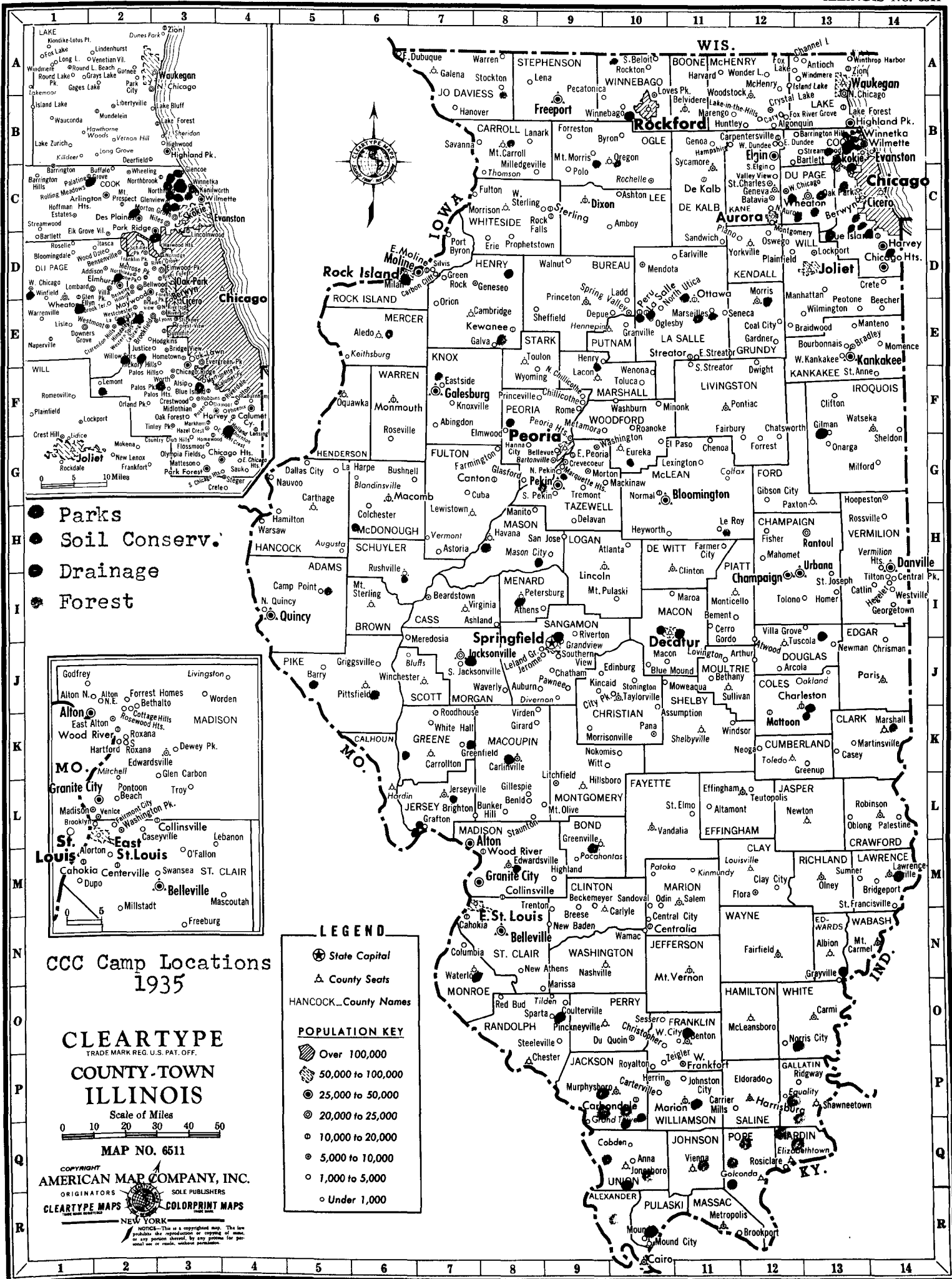
Illinois was one of several states which did not have any Indian enrollees. The state with the largest Indian enrollment was Oklahoma. Since the Indians did not live in barrack type camps, they were permitted to live on their reservations. The work done by the Indian enrollees, however, was typical of Civilian Conservation Corps work elsewhere.

In summation, there were types of camps which were maintained by the Civilian Conservation Corps that were not located in Illinois. The work of those camps which did exist in Illinois was not unique. It was typical, the only difference being that different techniques had to be used in different regions of the nation.

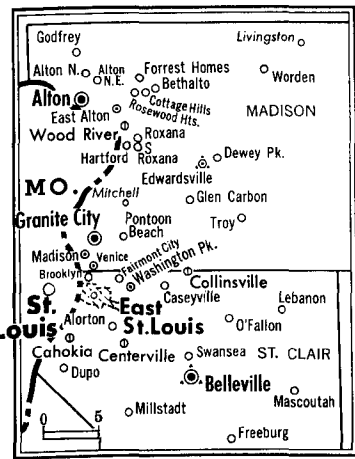
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<sup>28</sup>Manual of Policy and Procedure for Conducting CCC Selection and Certification in Illinois (Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, April 15, 1940, NA RG 35, p. 24. (Mimeographed.)

The following page contains a map of Illinois indicating the number, types, and locations of camps which existed in 1935. Information to plot the map was taken from page 194 (Appendix I).



- Parks
- Soil Conserv.
- Drainage
- Forest



CCC Camp Locations  
1935

**CLEARTYPE**  
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.  
**COUNTY-TOWN**  
**ILLINOIS**

Scale of Miles  
0 10 20 30 40 50

MAP NO. 6511

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**CLEARTYPE MAPS** **COLORPRINT MAPS**

NEW YORK  
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**LEGEND**

- ⊙ State Capital
- △ County Seats

HANCOCK...County Names

**POPULATION KEY**

- Over 100,000
- 50,000 to 100,000
- 25,000 to 50,000
- 20,000 to 25,000
- 10,000 to 20,000
- 5,000 to 10,000
- 1,000 to 5,000
- Under 1,000

## CHAPTER IV

### LIFE IN THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

#### I. Process and Requirements for Selection

In order to understand the experience which an Illinois enrollee encountered, it is necessary to discuss the agencies and offices which were responsible for the selection and acceptance of enrollees into the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The Illinois Emergency Relief Commission. The Illinois Emergency Relief Commission was the authorized state CCC Selecting Agency for selecting and enrolling junior enrollees. After the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission was dissolved, the Illinois Public Aid Commission continued to function as the state selecting agency. In all states the Veterans Administration selected the veteran enrollees for induction into the Civilian Conservation Corps. Veterans were eligible for selection into the Civilian Conservation Corps if they had been unemployed and were in need of employment, but they had to be holders of honorable discharges from their respective services.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Federal Security Agency, Civilian Conservation Corps Chronological Index and Appendix, p. 73, NA RG 35. (Typescript.)

The Executive Secretary. The Executive Secretary of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission was the State Director of CCC selection. Since the duties of the Executive Secretary of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission were complex, the responsibility of selection and certification of applicants was delegated by the Executive Secretary to the Director of the Division of Certification and Service.<sup>2</sup>

Division of Certification and Service Supervisor of CCC Selection. The Division of Certification and Service, the Director of which was directly responsible to the Executive Secretary of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, was responsible for the performance of the Commission's functions as the state selecting agency for the Civilian Conservation Corps. Hence, the Director of this division served as the state supervisor of CCC selection.<sup>3</sup>

It was the duty of the State Supervisor, through the headquarters staff of the CCC department, to coordinate the program with other public assistance and private welfare activities. He also directed the interpretation of the program to the public, developed procedures and instructions for selection, apportioned the state requisition among the

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<sup>2</sup>Manual of Policy and Procedure for Conducting CCC Selection and Certification Operations in Illinois (Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, April 15, 1940), p. 4, NA RG 35. (Mimeographed.)

<sup>3</sup>Summary and Analysis Plan of Operation for Fiscal Year 1941 (Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, 1941), p. 1, NA RG 35. (Mimeographed.)

102 counties of the state and supervised the field staff. The field staff consisted of eight district representatives, selecting agents and assistant agents throughout the state of Illinois. In addition, he conducted state-wide studies, maintained records of active and discharged enrollees, made recommendations on request for changes of allotments, and cooperated with federal, state, and local organizations.<sup>4</sup>

The District Representatives. Eight District Representatives supervised the selecting agents and were administratively responsible to the Director of the Division of Certification and Service for the administration of the entire certification. These persons served as liaison officers between the state office and local offices, interpreting the state-wide policies to the local office, and local problems to the headquarters office. They also made regular field visits to hold group meetings with local selecting agents. In addition, they conferred with local employment service offices and with the National Youth Administration, the Y. M. C. A., and other organizations operating in the interest of young persons.<sup>5</sup> Consequently, the supervision of local selecting agencies was in the main accomplished through the District Certification Representatives.

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<sup>4</sup>Manual of Policy and Procedure for Conducting CCC Selection and Certification Operations in Illinois, op. cit., p. 3.

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., p. 4.

The Selecting Agents. The County Relief Committee designated agents who had the authority to select and to recommend young men for enrollment, thereby allowing each agent a definite part of the county quota. The County Emergency Relief Committee determined the basis of distributing the quota among communities within the county. The quota of each community within the county was determined by the proportion of the relief case-load of each community as it related to the total relief case-load of the county. However, the County Emergency Relief Committees used their judgment in meeting special conditions which existed within their county.<sup>6</sup>

The County Emergency Relief Committee designated one person to act as certifying officer. His responsibility was to verify that the men met all the necessary qualifications for entrance into the Civilian Conservation Corps after they had been selected by the selecting agents.

The Selecting Agents and their assistants were in direct charge of Civilian Conservation Corps selection within their particular area. They arranged for proper publicity concerning enrollment periods, interviewed applicants, checked the sources of verification of eligibility, chose selectees to be sent forward from among the applicants, arranged acceptance operations with the Recruiting

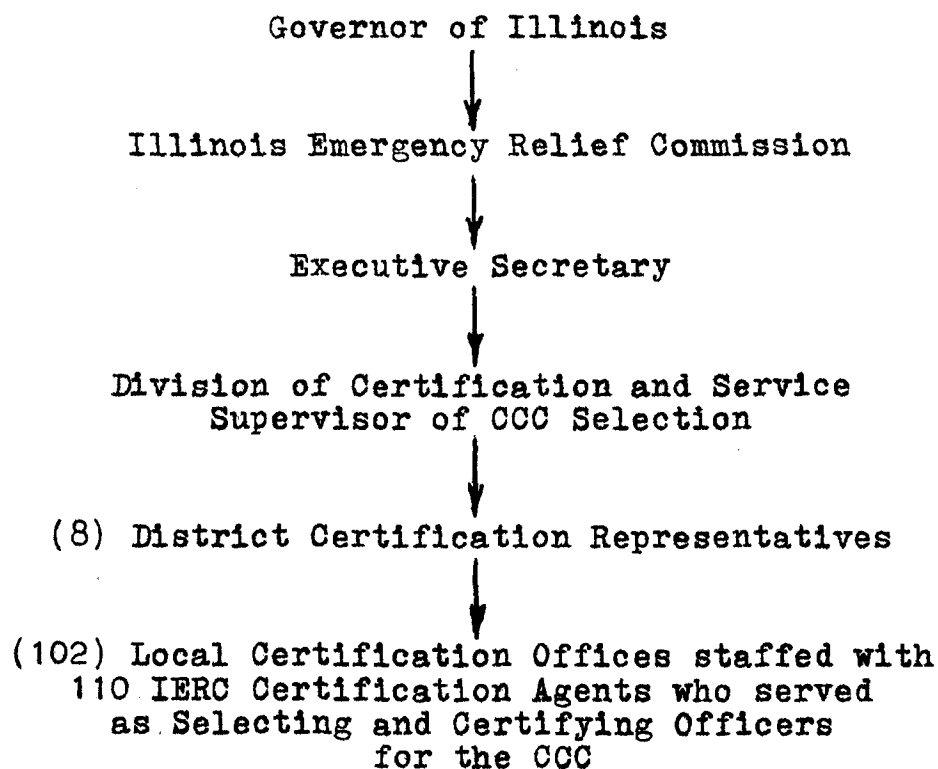
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<sup>6</sup>William S. Reynolds, Executive Secretary of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, Official Bulletin No. 103, September 22, 1933, NA RG 35. (Mimeographed.)

Officers, prepared reports and supervised the files.

Like the selecting agents, the assistant agents interviewed applicants, verified eligibility, made home and collateral investigations, and generally assisted the selecting agent in preparing reports and cooperating with Army officials in interpreting the Civilian Conservation Corps to the community. Clerical assistants maintained Civilian Conservation Corps files, prepared Certificates of Selection and executed all other necessary clerical work.<sup>7</sup>

The preceding may be illustrated in outline form as follows:




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<sup>7</sup>Summary and Analysis Plan of Operation for Fiscal Year 1941, op. cit., p. 2. The problem of political influence in the selection process is considered in Chapter Five.

## II. Requirements for Selection and Certification Into the Civilian Conservation Corps

Age Requirements. An applicant was not to be less than seventeen years old and not more than twenty-three and one-half years old on the day he took the oath of enrollment so that he would remain less than twenty-four years old throughout his entire six month's term of enrollment. Although the minimum age requirement was seventeen, the Corps constantly discouraged the seventeen year olds from enrolling. The reason for this action was that many of the seventeen year old boys were found to be lacking in physical strength and stamina to do the work required of them; the younger the enrollee the more apt he was to become homesick and leave the Corps; preference was given to the older men in order to keep them off the relief roll, and to gain some work experience in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Although the Civilian Conservation Corps was eager to see that young men who enrolled would profit from employment in the Corps, the Corps was also interested in what the enrollee could contribute to the Corps as well. Consequently, when selecting enrollees, consideration was given to the applicant's probable ability to adjust to camp life, his desire to take full advantage of the job training, his interest in the educational opportunities, and his willingness to perform the duties assigned him on the work project. Very frequently this was not the type of enrollee which was selected; however, during the peak years, when applicants

outnumbered openings, this was the type of enrollee the Director's Office was interested in selecting. This attitude was prevalent in the Manual of Policy and Procedure for Illinois. It stated:

If selection is to be qualitative, the Selection Agent should know that the applicant applied voluntarily, shows evidence of good intelligence, has maturity commensurate with his age, is anxious to secure work experience and vocational training, is interested in the opportunity to participate in camp educational classes and appears physically able to perform his duties on the work projects.<sup>8</sup>

However, applicants whose dependents were actually receiving or were certified as being eligible to receive any form of public assistance were given priority over those whose dependents were not so situated or who were without dependents. If two equally qualified applicants were enrolling in the Corps, preference was given to the applicant who had not been in the Corps as opposed to the one who had prior experience in the Corps.

Need of Employment. Applicants who were employed were not eligible for enrollment into the Corps. Neither were those who resigned from private employment for the express purpose of enrollment into the Corps. The applicant had to need employment in the sense that neither he nor his family had the necessary resources to maintain themselves on a standard compatible with decency and health. Appli-

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<sup>8</sup>Manual of Policy and Procedure for Conducting CCC Selection and Certification Operations in Illinois, op. cit., p. 19.

cants who were unpaid family workers in a family business or on a farm were considered unemployed and in need of employment provided the financial circumstances of the family warranted family assistance and/or provided that their services would normally not be needed in the conduct of the business or farming operations.

Physical Requirements. The applicant had to be able to perform ordinary manual labor without danger of injury to himself or others. Actually, the physical requirements were rather minimal and loosely followed. This was particularly true in regard to minimum weight requirements if it was the opinion of the examining physician that the lack of weight was due to an improper diet. The applicant had to be at least five feet tall and weigh a minimum of 107 pounds. Yet, he could not be overweight to the point that it might interfere with his normal physical activity. Nor could an enrollee have both thumbs missing, or more than two entire fingers of both hands.

Criminal Records. Although there were pressures for the Civilian Conservation Corps to accept boys who were juvenile delinquents, the Civilian Conservation Corps stood fast in refusing acceptance of anyone who was on probation, parole, or on court orders involving a felony. Persons having committed misdemeanors were also ineligible. However, the Civilian Conservation Corps did accept enrollees who were under court orders involving dependency cases.

Allotment and Deposit. Enrollees were required by law to make a monthly allotment of \$22.00 from their \$30.00 cash allowance to their families. An enrollee without dependents was required to make a deposit which was held back for him until his departure from the Corps, unless he made a voluntary allotment to a needy blood relative. The enrollee could elect to deposit a portion of his cash payment over and above the \$22.00 minimum. In the last few years of the Corps the government set up a savings account for each enrollee. Seven dollars per month of his earnings were set aside each month so that when the enrollee left camp he had a small amount of money to tide him over until he got a job. This meant that he still drew \$8.00 each month and \$15.00 was sent home.<sup>9</sup>

Enrollment Period. An applicant enrolled for a period of six months had to agree to remain in the Corps for that length of time. However, he could leave the Corps with an honorable discharge prior to the expiration of his term of enrollment only if he had accepted employment or because he had been urgently needed at home. If an enrollee left prior to the expiration of the six month enrollment period, no court action was taken; he was merely discharged from the Civilian Conservation Corps. The maximum service permitted each enrollee was two years.

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<sup>9</sup>James J. McEntee, Final Report of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, April, 1933, through June 30, 1942, p. 20, NA RG 35. (Typescript.)

Enrollment periods were held in January, April, July and October. By agreement with army authorities, the period of general recruiting extended from the first through the fourteenth of each enrollment month. The period from the fifteenth through the twentieth of the month was reserved for necessary adjustments in county requisitions.

### III. Joining the Civilian Conservation Corps

After a boy had indicated that he had wished to enroll in the Civilian Conservation Corps, he made application and was interviewed at the office of the selecting agent which was located nearest to his place of residence. If it appeared that the young man was eligible for entrance into the Corps, the selecting agent or his assistant would interview the young man at his home in an attempt to verify that a definite need existed which warranted the young man's enrollment into the Corps. This was particularly true during the early years of the Civilian Conservation Corps since there were four to five applicants for every opening in the Corps. After the boy had been selected, he was given a physical examination. Upon passing the physical examination the young man was formally enrolled in the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The enrollee's average age in the early thirties was about twenty, whereas the average age in the late thirties and early forties was closer to eighteen. Although the

enrollee in the early thirties tended to come from families on relief, the men who entered the Civilian Conservation Corps in the late thirties and early forties were most generally out of work and in need of employment; a bare majority came from families actually on relief rolls.<sup>10</sup> The enrollee of the early thirties also tended to be out of employment for several months, whereas the enrollee of the late thirties rarely had any prior work experience.

In the early days of the Corps, the newly inducted enrollee was transported to a Civilian Conservation Corps camp in a truck whose use was donated by a local citizen. Later, the newly accepted enrollees were transported to a Civilian Conservation Corps camp by train or bus with an army officer or leader accompanying them.

Upon arrival the "rookie" was issued a complete outfit for work and a dress uniform for off duty hours; then he was assigned a bed in one of the barracks. Prior to 1939, the clothing which was issued was the olive drab army uniform of World War I vintage.<sup>11</sup> Most frequently the clothing was ill-fitting but adequate. After 1939, well-fitting spruce green uniforms, which were especially designed for the Civilian Conservation Corps, became the official uniform of the Corps. Neatness and personal cleanliness were

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<sup>10</sup>Ibid.

<sup>11</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, February 2, 1937, NA RG 35.

stressed, and thousands were acquainted with the use of the showerbath and toothbrush for the first time in the Civilian Conservation Corps.<sup>12</sup> For many, the Civilian Conservation Corps gave the first opportunity to experience wearing a necktie.<sup>13</sup> Some camp commanders were negligent in conducting shoe inspection. Consequently, it was not unusual for field investigators to find entire Civilian Conservation Companies with shoes that were entirely worn out.<sup>14</sup> This situation was really unjustifiable since each camp had a contract with a shoe repair shop located in a community near the camp to keep shoes in good repair.

Within twenty-four hours after arrival at the camp, the enrollee would be vaccinated against smallpox and would receive a shot of anti-typhus serum. If the enrollee desired, he could also be inoculated against pneumonia. His fingerprints were taken purely for identification purposes in case of an accident. According to physique, the enrollee was given from one to three weeks of "conditioning" before he was assigned to regular work projects. Conditioning usually consisted of doing light duties around the camp. This period allotted for conditioning also gave the enrollee an

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<sup>12</sup>James J. McEntee, Final Report of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, April, 1933 through June 30, 1942, p. 52, NA RG 35.

<sup>13</sup>Interview with David A. Abbott, Past Project Superintendent of Camp Starved Rock, June 14, 1964.

<sup>14</sup>Harold G. Chafey, Inspection Report, March 19, 1942, NA RG 35.

opportunity to receive three square meals and to orient himself to regular hours. In the early days of the Corps, all newly enrolled men were sent to conditioning centers. Illinois' enrollees from the counties of northern Illinois reported to Fort Sheridan, while those from southern Illinois were conditioned at Jefferson Barracks near St. Louis, Missouri. This conditioning period also gave the new enrollee time to make personal adjustments to his new, regimented way of life.

During the first few days in camp, the company commander usually took time to greet newly arrived rookies both as a group and individually. This gave the company commander an opportunity to introduce the new enrollee to the general rules of the camp. Shortly thereafter, the enrollee was interviewed by the educational adviser of the camp. The usual topics of discussion were the enrollee's personal problems, family background and ambitions. The educational adviser used this opportunity to explain to the enrollee the educational opportunities which were offered in the camp, even though no educational program was compulsory. At the end of the conditioning period, the enrollee was assigned to one of the work groups.

A Typical CCC Camp. When the Civilian Conservation Corps began to establish camps, tents were used to house the enrollees. However, as soon as possible, the tents were replaced with wooden, barrack structures which were designed

in such a fashion as to make them portable. Thus, when a camp would close, the buildings could be moved to areas where new camps were being established. Tent camps were used in short term soil erosion camps. Such camps were used for the sake of efficiency, because some of the camps stayed in a given area for only a short period of time.

In each camp there was an average of twenty-four buildings. They would usually lie in a rough "U" around an open space planted in grass or cleared for sports.<sup>15</sup> Most of the buildings were low oblongs which were 100 feet long by twenty feet wide. The buildings varied in outer decor, but they were generally painted either green or brown, creosoted, covered with tar paper, or natural wood with window frames and doorways painted. The main buildings were the kitchen and mess hall, a recreational building, an administration building, and several garage and tool sheds. The garages and tool sheds were not uniform sizes.<sup>16</sup> Some of the service buildings were utilized to serve as blacksmith shops, plumbing shops, paint shops and motor and repair shops. In some camps facilities were designed for sawmill and quarry operations. The construction of Civilian Conservation Corps buildings was done by the local carpenters according to Civilian Conservation Corps specifications.

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<sup>15</sup>Kenneth Holland and Frank E. Hill, Youth in the CCC (Washington, D. C.: American Council on Education, 1942), p. 36.

<sup>16</sup>Ibid.

Sometimes the campsite was poorly laid out and suffered accordingly. One of the most common errors in laying out a camp site was that good and proper drainage was not taken into consideration. Consequently, some camps were very muddy during rains. Another problem was that of locating a camp site where potable water was available. Sometimes camp location created a morale problem if the location was too far from communities. Most of the camps were laid out in a very efficient manner, the majority having sidewalks made from cement. Others had walks of either crushed rock, gravel or cinders. Some of the Civilian Conservation Corps camps had whitewashed rocks alongside the walkways with flowers and shrubbery planted to break the monotonous lines of the buildings. The reason for the differences in the beautification of the various campsites was due to the varying energy and ambition of the officers and men who operated the camps.

A Normal Work Day. Reveille usually started at 6:00 A. M. The time was announced in the army fashion by a bugler blowing reveille. After dressing, the enrollees made their beds and were responsible for cleaning up a portion of the barracks in which they bunked and lived. Shortly thereafter the sound of the bugle would be heard again for flag raising ceremonies. At 6:30 the men went to the mess hall for breakfast in response to mess call. After breakfast, it was a common practice to have the men of the company police the grounds of the camp. Camp officers would conduct in-

spection of the men about 7:15. Shortly thereafter, roll call would take place, and at 7:30, men and tools would be loaded onto trucks to be taken to their respective work projects. The normal work day started at 8:00 A. M., at which time the enrollee was under the direction and supervision of men from the technical services. The men stopped for lunch at about 12:00 A. M., at which time trucks would bring their lunches to them. However, if they were within a reasonable distance from the mess hall, they would walk back to it for lunch. They would return to work at 1:00 P. M., and would continue until 4:00 P. M. At 4:00 P. M. they were reloaded onto the trucks for their return trip to the camp. Upon his return to camp, until suppertime, the enrollee was free to change from work clothes to clean clothes and to attend to personal needs, such as washing dirty clothes. Supper was generally served at 5:30 P. M. After completion of the evening meal, the enrollee's time was his own, but classes were generally held between 6:00 P. M. and 8:00 P. M. for those who wished to attend. Motion pictures were shown in the mess hall periodically for the enrollees. Those not wishing this type of entertainment could walk or be taken by truck into the nearest town. Lights in the barracks were turned out between 10:00 P. M. and 10:30 P. M.

The enrollee put in an eight-hour, five-day week on projects which included lunch time and travel time to and

from work projects. Overtime work was not permitted except for emergency activities such as fire, flood, or any other emergency affecting human life and property.<sup>17</sup> Although the actual time spent on the job was less than eight hours, it must be remembered that each enrollee also spent time cleaning barracks, keeping the grounds neat, and maintaining the structures and equipment of the camp. On Saturday mornings work around the camp was on the agenda. Much of this time was utilized for fixing walks, planting shrubs, painting, and for scrubbing. Thus, the enrollee was free during the afternoon.

The Staff of a CCC Camp. When the Civilian Conservation Corps was first organized, regular army officers were detailed for service with the Civilian Conservation Corps. However, as the months passed, more and more unemployed reserve officers of the army, navy, marine, and coast guard were called from civilian life for duties at the camps.<sup>18</sup> Then, in a move to reduce the "military" overtones of the Civilian Conservation Corps, camp officers were required to be civilian employees.<sup>19</sup> Even after this change, the difference in administration of the camps was negligible since

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<sup>17</sup>Robert Fechner, Annual Report of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work for Year Ending June 30, 1937 (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1937), p. 14.

<sup>18</sup>Letter from War Department to all Corps Area Commanders, April 25, 1935.

<sup>19</sup>Youth in the CCC, op. cit., p. 93.

most of the reserve officers simply resigned their commissions in the reserves and accepted their same position as civilians. Consequently, their methods and techniques in camp administration were not altered.

The Camp Commander, sometimes referred to as the Commanding Officer, was usually a captain or a first lieutenant. He usually had one or more junior officers under his command who were referred to as subalterns. Each camp usually had three or more enlisted men and they, too, were drawn from the ranks of the unemployed reserves. The enlisted men held ranks of either sergeant, corporal or private first class.

The Camp Commander administered the entire camp. He was responsible for the food supply and the condition of the men's clothing. It was also his responsibility to maintain sanitary conditions in the camp. This entailed the cleanliness of the camp grounds, cleanliness of the living quarters, human waste disposal, water supply and cleanliness of the mess hall. He had the final word in regard to entertainment, penalties and punishments, the off-the-job educational programs, and leaves from camp. He also had to approve the selection of enrollee leaders and assistant leaders. The army was entitled to five leaders and seven assistant leaders. Among the leaders were one senior leader, one supply leader, two cooks, and one steward. Among the assistant leaders were one clerk and three second cooks. The

other assistant leaders were assigned duties by the officers. The leaders received \$45.00 per month while the assistant leaders received \$36.00 per month. In short, the Camp Commander was in complete charge of the camp at all times. Therefore, when the enrollees were not on work projects outside of the camp, he had complete charge of them. Since he was also required to maintain the camp, it was necessary to assign enrollees tasks inside the camp during working hours. His responsibilities had much to do with maintaining a high morale in the camp. According to many reports by field investigators the morale was not always as it should have been, and these reports usually reflected the caliber of the commanding officer. Officers of the camp changed rather frequently, for experienced men were constantly being returned to civilian life, and it took time for new officers to acquire experience. According to Hill and Holland:

. . . from 1936 to 1939 changes of officers were constant and general, and in many cases disruptive to camp activities. One camp had three different company commanders and five subalterns in thirteen months.<sup>20</sup>

This may be attributed to the fact that when the army officers were on active duty, commanders had received regular army allowances for dependents and quarters, which often brought their incomes to \$4,000 per year. Whereas, as civilians they received \$2,900.<sup>21</sup> Another factor which must

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<sup>20</sup>Ibid., p. 94.

<sup>21</sup>Ibid.

be taken into consideration was that during this period of time, 1936 to 1939, jobs did become somewhat more plentiful. Consequently, the quality of commanders and subalterns fell short of the quality of the officers prior to 1936. However, many camps were staffed with competent officers as reflected by the high morale which prevailed in many of the camps.

The Director's Office of the Civilian Conservation Corps set the standard of employing two doctors for every three camps. Many of the physicians were full-time Civilian Conservation Corps employees, while others were local physicians who were employed on a contract basis for daily attendance at nearby camps. The full-time physicians were generally members of the reserves. Like the officers, many of the first physicians were army medical officers. In addition to providing the camps with needed medical attention, the physicians also acted as instructors in the teaching of health education courses for the enrollees.

Traveling dentists visited the camps periodically and took care of routine dental needs. Since dentists were not on hand on a daily basis, emergency dental cases were sent to dentists who were nearest the camp where the emergency occurred. Medical and dental services were provided for the members of the camp with no charge to the member.

Religious services were provided in each camp by camp chaplains at a rate varying from two to four times per month. Camp chaplains were usually local ministers of

various denominations who held religious services in the camps. Usually the camp commanders were very lenient with regard to providing transportation to nearby towns on Sundays so that enrollees could attend religious services of their choice. Religious services, when held in camp, were well attended each Sunday. It was not uncommon to have seventy-five per cent of the command attending a regularly scheduled religious service.<sup>22</sup>

Technical Staff. The Project Superintendent was in charge of the work program. He was the boss while the men were away from camp on the work project and was an appointee of the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture, depending on the type of camp. Usually, the camp superintendent was an engineer or at least considered a technical expert in his field. He had from eight to ten foremen assisting him by managing work crews. In addition to seeing that the work project was completed according to specification, the technical staff also had most of the responsibility of training the men on the job.<sup>23</sup> The representative cost and pay of the individual technical service for each Civilian Conservation Corps camp operated under the Department of the Interior was as follows:

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<sup>22</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, February 14, 1937, NA RG 35.

<sup>23</sup>James J. McEntee, Final Report of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, April, 1933, through June 30, 1942, p. 19, NA RG 35. (Typescript.)

1 superintendent at \$2,300 per year .....	\$2,300
2 senior foremen at \$2,000 per year .....	4,000
2 foremen at \$1,860 per year .....	3,720
1 foreman at \$1,680 per year .....	1,680
1 mechanic at \$1,500 per year .....	1,500
1 blacksmith at \$1,500 per year .....	1,500
Average clerical assistance for camp services .....	1,260 <sup>24</sup>

Therefore, the total cost per year per camp for technical service was approximately \$14,661.

The representative cost and pay of the individual technical service for each Civilian Conservation Corps Camp operated under the Department of Agriculture was slightly more:

1 superintendent at \$2,300 per year .....	\$2,300
1 engineer at \$2,000 per year .....	2,000
1 technician (forestry, soils, etc.) ....	2,000
1 senior foreman at \$2,000 .....	2,000
1 foreman at \$1,860 .....	1,860
2 junior foremen at \$1,860 .....	3,360
2 squad foremen at \$1,200 .....	2,400
1 mechanic .....	1,440
$\frac{1}{2}$ skilled worker .....	600 <sup>25</sup>

These 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  employees per camp received a total of approximately \$16,031.35 per camp year.

Education. The first camps were established without any provisions for classroom activities. However, many of the ambitious enrollees began to ask for further educational opportunities which might be of value to them after leaving

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<sup>24</sup>Speech of Honorable Albert J. Engel of Michigan in the House of Representatives, March 21, 1940, as cited in U. S., Congressional Record, Proceedings and Debates in the Seventy-Sixth Congress, 3rd Sess., Vol. 86, No. 57, p. 4945.

<sup>25</sup>Ibid., p. 4946.

the Corps. Therefore, in December, 1933, education was placed on an organized basis under the administration of the War Department with the U. S. Office of Education providing the necessary advisory assistance.<sup>26</sup> The objectives were:

The removal of illiteracy; correction of common school deficiencies; training on work projects; vocational instructions; cultural and general education; vocational and leisure time training; character and citizenship development; assisting enrollees to find employment.<sup>27</sup>

The only compulsory education was for illiterates. They had to submit to being taught to read well enough to read a newspaper and to write well enough to write a letter. Each camp was assigned an educational adviser who was a civilian teacher. His annual pay was \$1,980. Sometimes the educational adviser received the services of the W. P. A. or N. Y. A. instructor who was assigned to teach classes in the Civilian Conservation Corps. The educational adviser was assigned an enrollee assistant with the rank of assistant leader.

The educational adviser was appointed by the U. S. Office of Education. C. S. Marsh, the former dean of evening sessions of the University of Buffalo, was the appointed national director of camp education. He appointed nine corps area advisers, each of whom supervised the work in one of the

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<sup>26</sup> James J. McEntee, Final Report of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, April, 1933, through June 30, 1942, p. 26, NA RG 35. (Typescript.)

<sup>27</sup> Ibid.

corps areas into which army administration in the continental United States was divided. Since the military was still technically in charge of Civilian Conservation Corps education, every corps area adviser worked under an army official, just as the camp educational adviser was subordinate to the camp commander.

Since classroom education was not compulsory, on-the-job training was considered the backbone of the educational program of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Besides learning to use, maintain, and repair hand tools, the enrollees had opportunities to learn from some of the job assignments which are listed in Appendix VIII and Appendix IX.

The educational programs varied in scope, according to the quality of the camps and the interest and abilities of the boys in the various camps. The educational programs also varied depending upon the ambitions and attitudes of the educational advisers and the members of the camp staff. Many of the personnel from the technical services were not adept at teaching. Very frequently they felt that their work day ended when the normal work day came to a close. Since all courses offered were after working hours, they were very reluctant to utilize their services. Consequently, educational programs ranged from the elimination of illiteracy to academic subjects on the college level.

Even though the enrollees were not required to attend

classes (with the exception of illiterates), the following attendance records for those attending organized classes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, shows considerable interest in education.

Participated in academic classes .....	37%
Vocational classes .....	48%
Job training activities .....	68%
Informal activities .....	14%
Professional training .....	13%
First aid, safety, health and life saving .....	60% <sup>28</sup>

During this same year, more than 9,000 enrollees who entered the Corps as illiterates were taught to read and write. Over 100,000 illiterates were taught to read and write in the CCC.<sup>29</sup>

Some of the educational advisers would arrange for enrollees to attend night courses in nearby schools. Whenever tuitions were involved, the Civilian Conservation Corps would pay for them. Camp Illini, near Marseilles in LaSalle County, offered the following courses to enrollees:

American History	Business administration
Arithmetic	Carpentry
English	Photography
Geography	Shorthand
Occupations	Truck driving
Reading and writing	Typewriting
Social conduct	Welding <sup>30</sup>
Bookkeeping	

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<sup>28</sup> James J. McEntee, Annual Report of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, for year ending June 30, 1940 (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1940), p. 37.

<sup>29</sup> James J. McEntee, Final Report of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, April, 1933, through June 30, 1942, p. 51, NA RG 35. (Typescript.)

<sup>30</sup> Harold G. Chafey, Inspection Report, December, 1940, NA RG 35.

In one year twenty-seven enrollees from Camp Illini completed their eighth grade work and secured their diplomas.<sup>31</sup>

Each camp maintained a recreation hall and a library of limited means. A sum of \$117.50 for each camp was provided for each six-month period to be utilized for the purchase of newspapers, magazines and writing materials.

Some of the major criticisms of the educational program in the Civilian Conservation Corps were that the costs were excessive as compared to other educational programs and, paradoxically, that the taking of classroom courses was not compulsory. Many thought that leaving the initiative to the boys was inefficient since the boys were tired after a day of work. Since educational opportunities in the classroom were on the enrollees' free time, the enrollees very frequently chose not to attend classes. However, the more ambitious enrollees who took advantage of the educational opportunities benefitted.

Perhaps the greatest asset of Civilian Conservation Corps' approach to educational objectives was that there was not another institution which would employ such large quantities of young men with no prior job training.

The mere fact that classroom activities were not compulsory made the Civilian Conservation Corps more alluring to many. Many of the Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees had dropped out of school because they felt that the

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<sup>31</sup>Ibid.

schools were not fulfilling their particular needs. Nevertheless, opportunities for self-improvement were available. The responsibility of taking advantage of those opportunities rested primarily with the enrollee.

Discipline in a CCC Camp. The camp commander had wide disciplinary powers. He could give any enrollee a dishonorable discharge or an administrative discharge. The dishonorable discharge carried with it a loss of pay, whereas the administrative discharge did not. In most cases the camp commander did not impose discharges upon the enrollees without consulting with other camp officials. Yet, the sole power to discharge any enrollee rested with the camp commander. He could also impose other punishments such as admonition, reprimands, suspension of privileges (which were not to exceed a week at a time), assignment to extra work within camp on non-working days, which was not to exceed eight hours a day on two such days. He could demand forfeiture of cash allowance, which was not to exceed three days' pay in one month, and he could reduce the assistant leader to a lower rank.<sup>32</sup>

When the enrollee was accepted into the Corps he was required to take the Civilian Conservation Corps oath which stated: "I will promise to obey those in authority and observe all the rules and regulations to the best of my ability." The enrollee was not legally bound to stay in the

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<sup>32</sup>Youth in the CCC, op. cit., p. 108.

Civilian Conservation Corps in any way. Therefore, the enrollee could literally walk away from camp, never to return, without any fear of legal repercussions. He was, however, barred from re-enrolling into the Civilian Conservation Corps, and he was required to forfeit his pay. Under such circumstances the enrollee was awarded a dishonorable discharge. Dishonorable discharges were usually given for desertion and serious misconduct, such as refusal to carry out work assignments, failure to abide by rules and regulations, and fraudulent enrollment. Honorable discharges were granted to those enrollees who left the Corps to accept employment or to join the military service. Sometimes honorable discharges were given due to physical reasons, or because the enrollee's presence was directly required elsewhere.

In 1938 it was reported that twenty-five per cent of the junior enrollees received administrative discharges and dishonorable discharges due to desertion. Since the great bulk of those who were recipients of discharges received them for deserting, it was concluded that homesickness was the major cause for this high percentage of discharges due to desertion.<sup>33</sup>

Desertions were the major cause of dishonorable discharges. The main reasons for desertion were thought to be homesickness, dissatisfaction with the Civilian Conservation

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<sup>33</sup>Minutes of the Advisory Council, November 10, 1938, Civilian Conservation Corps, Washington, D. C., NA RG 35. (Typescript.)

Corps, and failure to adjust to camp life.<sup>34</sup> In a one year study (April, 1938, to March, 1939) at the Civilian Conservation Corp camp at New Salem in Menard County, the following was reported:

Honorable Discharges -- 149

Administrative Discharges -- 20

Dishonorable Discharges -- 76<sup>35</sup>

Of the seventy-six dishonorable discharges, sixty-five were given for desertion.

Although the camp commander had powers to administer discipline, the enrollees did have a few recourses. One such action was for the enrollee to write directly to the office of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Upon receipt of such a letter the office of the Director would dispatch a field investigator to investigate the enrollee's allegations. Several enrollees wrote to their congressmen. These congressmen would forward the letter to the office of the Director of Civilian Conservation Corps, and the office of the Director would send a field investigator to the camp where the complaint was registered. Periodically, special field investigators would visit camps unannounced. Upon his arrival he would direct the camp commander to announce on the public address system as well as

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<sup>34</sup>Directive, The Adjutant General's Office to All Corps Area Commanders, July 30, 1937, NA RG 35.

<sup>35</sup>Report of Discharges, Company 1683, CCC, Camp New Salem, April, 1938, to March, 1939, NA RG 35.

post a bulletin stating:

All enrollees of this company are hereby informed that Mr. William P. Hannon, a representative of the Director, Emergency Conservation Work, is now in camp. Any enrollee who believes he has a grievance or desires to confer with the investigator, ECW, may do so privately. This may be done during any time today. Any enrollee desiring to see Mr. Hannon may do so by reporting to headquarters.<sup>36</sup>

From the many investigative reports viewed by this writer the most common complaint that was registered by the enrollees was in regard to quality and quantity of food. After the investigator would look into the complaints, he would take the necessary steps to correct the situation. If it was determined that the camp commander had abused his authority and powers, he was relieved of his position from the Civilian Conservation Corps.

In some cases the enrollees created rather grave problems for the camp administration. In Camp Starved Rock, LaSalle County, some men actually staged a mutiny and twice threatened the life of a lieutenant. They were arrested and later discharged.<sup>37</sup>

There were also three colored junior companies, SCS-7 at Stockton, Camp CP-2 at Skokie Valley, and Camp SCS-13 at Galesburg, where the majority of the enrollees were addicted to the smoking of marijuana. Consequently, the

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<sup>36</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, February 14, 1937, NA RG 35.

<sup>37</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, August 15, 1933, NA RG 35.

staffs of these camps experienced many disciplinary problems, while the camps themselves aroused public sentiment demanding that these camps be closed immediately. Rather than bring about an immediate closing of the camps, it was preferred to permit the camps to finish the enrollment period, upon which time all three camps were disbanded.<sup>38</sup>

In summation, the enrollee did not have to submit to being disciplined (other than for social and economic reasons) into accepting camp life in the Civilian Conservation Corps. So, the enrollee either conformed to camp life or he removed himself or was removed from the situation.

Recreation. Since a major concern of the administration was morale, it was necessary to provide for recreational opportunities for the enrollee. Each camp was equipped with a recreation hall, some being equipped with pool tables and ping-pong tables, while others contained games such as checkers and dominoes.

Libraries containing well-equipped reading rooms were common, and some had in excess of 1,000 volumes. Most libraries subscribed to several newspapers and periodicals, but all contained Happy Days, official Civilian Conservation Corps newspaper.

Boxing gloves seemed to be one of the most common items in the recreation hall. Boxing matches were held

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<sup>38</sup>W. Frank Persons, Assistant to the Director of CCC, to Robert Fechner, n. d., NA RG 35.

within the company and with other companies. Volleyball was another favorite pastime. Whenever weather permitted, the enrollees played softball and baseball. During the winter months, basketball teams were organized and many of them participated in local league play. This was also true of the softball and baseball teams. Baseball and basketball equipment were also common items found in camps.

Evidently there was much need for having a recreation hall. This was evidenced by the fact that the enrollees at Camp New Salem near Petersburg raised money by putting on plays in order to build their own recreation hall. Since Camp New Salem was a drought relief camp, a recreation hall was not originally provided. The result was that Camp New Salem boasted larger and better recreational facilities than other camps.<sup>39</sup>

Camps located near other Civilian Conservation Corps camps would play each other. Movies were provided in the camps once weekly. Wherever local laws permitted, the recreation halls sold beer. However, this practice very frequently posed problems in the camp; as a result beer selling was curtailed in the camps.<sup>40</sup> After the selling of beer was prohibited, near-beer was sold. Public opinion was so

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<sup>39</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, February 14, 1937, NA RG 35.

<sup>40</sup>Federal Security Agency, Civilian Conservation Corps Chronological Index and Appendix, p. 107, NA RG 35. (Typescript.)

unfavorable that the selling of near-beer was likewise curtailed.<sup>41</sup> The enrollee could also purchase candy, cigarettes, tobacco, and toilet articles at the recreation hall.

Enrollees depended upon nearby towns for much of their recreation. Although their spending money was limited to five dollars to eight dollars per month, the most frequent complaints concerning recreation tended to come from those Civilian Conservation Corps camps which were isolated. Camp Eddyville, located in the Shawnee National Forest, experienced many morale problems since Harrisburg was twenty miles from the camp. Consequently, enrollees could not get into town very frequently. The nearest town to Camp Kedron, F-6, was Equality, a town of 800. Six of the eight miles were generally so muddy that it discouraged visits into that small town. Because of Equality's size, there was little that the enrollees could do for entertainment.<sup>42</sup> A similar situation existed for Camp Pomona in Jackson County. Fifty-two enrollees deserted in one year from Camp Pomona.<sup>43</sup>

Fortunately, many Civilian Conservation Corps camps

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<sup>41</sup> Robert Fechner to Lt. Colonel K. B. Brush, War Department Representative to the Advisory Council of the Civilian Conservation Corps, August 15, 1941, NA RG 35.

<sup>42</sup> Harold G. Chafey, Inspection Report, April 17, 1942, NA RG 35.

<sup>43</sup> Major C. R. Landon, War Department Representative to the Advisory Council of the Civilian Conservation Corps, to Robert Fechner, March 25, 1940, NA RG 35.

were located at a reasonable distance from towns which afforded the enrollee the utilization of the recreational and educational facilities of the community. Most of the communities were very responsive with regard to permitting the enrollees the use of facilities such as gymnasiums, swimming pools, Y. M. C. A. facilities, and educational facilities of the community. Perhaps the greatest asset that the large community afforded the enrollees was the availability of females.

Many dances were held and sponsored by various organizations for the enrollees, but dances and social events were not the only things that occupied an enrollee's mind, since prophylactics could be purchased at the rate of three for fifteen cents at the camp commissary.<sup>44</sup> In any event, certainly the freedom to move about among people other than among fellow enrollees was highly cherished by the enrollee of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Food. The old adage that the quickest way to a man's heart is through his stomach was certainly applicable to the enrollees of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Improper preparation of food, insufficient portions, and poor planning of menus created many disgruntled enrollees. This writer noticed from a reading of inspection reports of field investigators that there existed a high correlation between

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<sup>44</sup>Paul R. Waddell, "Christianity in the CCC," The Commonweal, Vol. 29, March 3, 1939, p. 519.

low morale and poor food variety and preparation. Consequently, the Civilian Conservation Corps instituted classes and schools for cooks and bakers. Generally speaking, the food was well prepared and of good quality and ample in quantity. This was a far cry from many of the enrollees' experiences, who, prior to joining the Corps, experienced irregular meals of dubious quality.

Most of the canned goods and staples were purchased centrally through the Army Quartermaster Corps. The camps located in northern Illinois received their canned goods and staples from Fort Sheridan, whereas those camps in southern Illinois received their rations from Jefferson Barracks in St. Louis, Missouri. About one-half of all funds spent for food went to local farmers and merchants.<sup>45</sup> Evidently, food, regular hours, and work requiring physical exertion in the outdoors were conducive to increasing the weight of the enrollees. The average increased weight by the enrollee was eleven to fifteen pounds.<sup>46</sup>

Listed below is a menu for one day which was served at Camp New Salem. It should be noted that the men of this camp ate their noon meal in the mess hall, since their work

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<sup>45</sup>Robert Fechner, Third Annual Report of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work, for the period April 1, 1934, through September 30, 1934 (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1935), p. 43.

<sup>46</sup>James J. McEntee, Final Report of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, April, 1933, through June 30, 1942, p. 55, NA RG 35. (Typescript.)

projects were not far away. In many camps where the men were on work projects which were too far away from the mess hall to warrant a trip back to camp, noon meal very frequently consisted mainly of sandwiches and coffee.

Breakfast Menu served in SP-45 (Wednesday Menu)

Grapefruit	1 crt.	\$ 2.25
Oatmeal	5 boxes	.25
Milk	200 pts.	8.00
Fried eggs	35 doz.	9.04
Toast	35 lb.	1.40
Jelly rolls		2.94
Butter	4 lb.	1.12
Coffee	8 lb.	<u>.56</u>
Total ---		\$24.56

Noon Meal

Breaded pork chops		\$17.54
Mashed potatoes	150 lb.	1.98
Creamed peas	4 gal.	1.43
Chow Chow pickles	3	1.29
Fresh lettuce	25 lb.	1.50
Bread	30 lb.	1.40
Butter	4 lb.	1.12
Choc. pie		1.97
Coffee		1.06
Cranberry sauce	20 lb.	<u>2.60</u>
Total ---		\$31.89

Evening Meal

Spanish bologna		\$ 7.72
Boiled potatoes	150 lb.	1.50
Beets, onions		1.08
Veg. salad	40 lb.	1.00
Bread	30 lb.	1.20
Butter	4 lb.	1.12
Ginger bread		1.43
Coffee	8 lb.	1.06
25 lb. sugar		
25 lb. salt		
1 gal. vinegar		<u>1.57</u>
Total ---		\$18.28 <sup>47</sup>

Medical. Actually, the Civilian Conservation Corps was sensitive to maintaining a high standard in regard to sanitation conditions. This was evidenced by the fact that cooks were inspected frequently, barracks were inspected regularly, and special field investigators would visit camps periodically to report on any unsanitary conditions. Nevertheless, unsanitary conditions did exist in many of the camps in Illinois.

After viewing many inspection reports which had been compiled by the field investigators, this writer noticed that in every report pertaining to unsanitary conditions, the camps involved had non-potable water and/or an insufficient water supply. Local water was so non-potable that water had to be hauled a distance of one-half mile to supply Camp Renshaw, PE-67, which was located in Pope County.<sup>48</sup> Water had to be hauled a distance of five miles to supply Camp Graham, SP-39, which was located three miles east of Grafton.<sup>49</sup> Camp Eddyville, F-4, experienced an insufficient supply of water and the water tested was non-potable. Consequently, enrollees did not bathe frequently. The barracks and the mess hall also became unsanitary due to lack of water. The situation was so undesirable that medical offi-

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<sup>48</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, March 6, 1934, NA RG 35.

<sup>49</sup>William P. Hannon, Inspection Report, September 6, 1935, NA RG 35.

cers feared an epidemic of scabies; fortunately none appeared, but the members of this camp did experience a severe epidemic of the mumps.<sup>50</sup> The well was finally deepened, thereby increasing the water supply, which was constantly chlorinated. However, at times the water would continue to test non-potable.

There was an outbreak of malaria in camps in southern Illinois; Camp Randolph at Red Bud, Camp Pickneyville at DuQuoin, Camp Saline at Eldorado, Camp Giant Park at Makanda and Camp Union at Wolf Lake all experienced epidemics.<sup>51</sup> Camp Palos Hills, located near Willow Springs, experienced an epidemic of scarlet fever during the months of March and April of 1937.<sup>52</sup>

Evidently the members of the Civilian Conservation Corps were required to do a considerable amount of heavy lifting. In the first six months of 1938, 641 cases of hernia were reported.<sup>53</sup>

The death rate was 2.25 deaths per thousand enrollees

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<sup>50</sup>Harold G. Chafey, Inspection Report, January 22, 1941, NA RG 35.

<sup>51</sup>Colonel H. D. Mitchell, Adjutant General, to the Illinois Director of Public Health, August 28, 1933, NA RG 35.

<sup>52</sup>Harold G. Chafey, Inspection Report, January 15, 1941, NA RG 35.

<sup>53</sup>Minutes of the Advisory Council, November 10, 1938, Civilian Conservation Corps, Washington, D. C., NA RG 35. (Typescript.)

per year. This rate was quite low.<sup>54</sup> According to the Director's report, the principal causes of death in the Civilian Conservation Corps were:

. . . Pneumonia, acute appendicitis, epidemic cerebro-meningitis, endocarditis and typhoid fever, whereas those from injuries were automobile accidents, accidental drowning and railroad accidents.<sup>55</sup>

Opinion of Enrollees. The attitudes of enrollees towards the Civilian Conservation Corps were expressed in various forms. The expression often times took the form of unfavorable conduct, such as the refusal to work or desertion from the Corps. Another expression of attitude was made by the larger percentage who stayed in the Corps. Yet, there were those who expressed their attitudes by re-enrolling into the Corps.

Another expression which reflected the attitudes of the enrollees was the letter writing done by them. Charles E. Potter of Company 1681, Camp Point, which was located near Camp Point, wrote:

The three C's have benefitted me in the following ways: honesty, generosity and clean sportsmanship to my fellow men; clean living and regular hours; steady employment to better myself and help my country; to perform my duties with a regularity; to obtain plenty of fresh air

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<sup>54</sup>James J. McEntee, Final Report of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, April, 1933, through June 30, 1942, p. 55, NA RG 35. (Typescript.)

<sup>55</sup>Robert Fechner, First Annual Report of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work, for the Period April 5, 1933 (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1934), p. 9.

and sunshine and wholesome foods.<sup>56</sup>

A letter from Phillip Weidner, also of Camp Point, contained the following:

I can be frank about how I have personally benefited by the CCC's. For one thing, I have much better bathing facilities than at home. I have to learn to keep regular hours, to be prompt and dependable, to be neat about my personal belongings and person.

And best of all and of great value to us is the fact that we are supplied with a very fine library which contains good fiction, reference books, and all kinds of the leading current magazines which I like to read and which one cannot well afford at home. Also there are many of the daily papers.<sup>57</sup>

Jerry Prochaska of Camp Park Ridge had the following to say about the Civilian Conservation Corps:

When I joined the CCC's I joined only because I couldn't find employment. The only thing I knew about the outfit was that it was an organization of unemployed young men planting trees in order to reforest the nation.

Today, after eight months, I am satisfied to know that the C's are doing more than is reported in newspaper columns. In my opinion, the CCC is a true and good investment in the U. S. A.

"The idle mind is the devil's workshop," and no one in the CCC's has much idle time, what with regular work hours, recreational halls, educational programs, and other means of relaxation.

Thru the C's my personal benefit sums up in built muscles, experience of cooperation, experience of companionship and the general up-building of my preparation

<sup>56</sup> Charles E. Potter to Whomever It May Concern, December 9, 1935, NA RG 35. Enrollees were asked to write of their experiences and these letters are from Illinois.

<sup>57</sup> Phillip Weidner to Whomever It May Concern, n. d., NA RG 35.

for facing the future.<sup>58</sup>

Gerald Meiertholen of the camp near Eddyville was less enthusiastic about the Corps. He stated:

I enrolled for the CCC April 2, 1934 at Carthage, Illinois, and was sent to Jefferson Barracks for eight days and then I was sent to Camp Eddyville at Eddyville, Ill.

I like the work and the foremen but I do not like to eat out of the mess kits. I would sooner have the food on the table.

My parents think camp life is all right if I like it. I do not think that CCC life has changed my outlook toward the future. The CCC has helped many families in my community.<sup>59</sup>

Although the foregoing three letters that this writer located were from enrollees serving in Illinois, he did view several others from other states. Generally, the letters seemed to indicate that they were indebted to the Civilian Conservation Corps because it gave them a job; that they became more physically fit due to the outdoor life, the regular hours they maintained, and the well-balanced meals. They also thought that through their experiences in the Corps, they learned to live with others, gained self-respect and self-confidence. Some indicated that they also learned the value of a dollar.

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<sup>58</sup>Jerry Prochaska to Whomever It May Concern, n. d., NA RG 35.

<sup>59</sup>Gerald Meiertholen to Whomever It May Concern, June 5, 1934, NA RG 35.

## CHAPTER V

### EVALUATION OF THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS IN ILLINOIS

#### I. Boondoggling In The CCC

Since the Civilian Conservation Corps was created as part of the program of a political party, an obvious question is the extent to which partisan politics permeated the Civilian Conservation Corps. There can be little doubt that politics was involved to some extent.

Partisan Politics in the CCC. Judging from the records and correspondence that this writer examined, partisan politics did not play any part in the selection of junior or veteran enrollees in the CCC which originated in the Office of the Director of the CCC, or from any other quarters of the national administration. Selection standards originated in the Office of the Director of the CCC. It was then entirely up to the local selecting agencies of each state to select the enrollees.

The only abuses which this writer noted with regard to selection of the enrollees occurred on the local level. These abuses seemed to occur in the early days of the Corps when enrollees were required to come from families on relief. A case in point occurred in Coles County. Mr. A. C. Alexan-

der, Chairman of the Coles County Emergency Relief Commission, sent four men to camp who obviously did not qualify as being on relief. After an investigation had been made of his activities, Mr. Alexander was relieved from further duties in connection with the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission.<sup>1</sup>

Another case in point can be found in Franklin County. It was a common practice for the Illinois Relief Commission to establish quotas for the CCC by counties in order to assure full state participation in the CCC. Mr. C. B. Niquette, Administrator of the Franklin County Relief Commission, attempted to impress his superiors and advance his own career with his ability to fill quotas. He actually coerced Franklin County men into enrolling into the CCC. He wrote a letter to Mr. Vallie Shoemaker of Sesser which stated in part:

. . . This is an opportunity for you to support your family and failure to take advantage of it may necessitate stopping relief. It is not the policy of the Commission to issue relief to families who refuse employment.<sup>2</sup>

Upon receipt of this letter, Mr. Vallie Shoemaker sent Mr. Niquette's letter to President Roosevelt. This initiated an investigation which concluded that Mr. Niquette of

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<sup>1</sup>J. O. Stanberry, local citizen, to Paul F. Jones, U. S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Illinois, October 30, 1933, NA RG 35.

<sup>2</sup>C. B. Niquette to Vallie Shoemaker, May 2, 1935, NA RG 35.

Christopher was violating the official policy of voluntary enrollment. Mr. Niquette was compelled to stop this practice of coercion.<sup>3</sup>

Although the Office of the Director did not involve itself in local partisan politics, Mr. Robert E. Blaylock, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Union County, wrote a letter to Senator William H. Dieterich which stated:

We have here in Anna, the most modern equipped bakeries in Southern Illinois, and run by Democrats and think that we should have the bread and bakery business of the CCC Camps located within our vicinity. The Camp at Makanda, is getting their [sic] bread from a Republican Baker at Carbondale, Ill. The other camp in our County is getting their [sic] bread from our Anna Bakery, but they [sic] are equipped to handle more business, and are after the business that will come from the new camps that are now being located near here. The Army Captains in charge of the camps have the right to buy as they choose, after inspection and O. K. from Jefferson Barracks. However, we believe it possible that Jefferson Barracks might also influence where they buy, if proper representation of the matter was brought to their attention. Our bakeries have the means to make deliveries, can make the goods, and the price is right, and have the best equipped and modern shops in which to make bread and other bakery goods as needed. Your influence to obtain for us the business, of the Makanda camp, and from two of the new camps that are to be located near here, one at Delta, Ill., in the county just south of us in Alexander, and the other at Mounds, Ill. [sic]<sup>4</sup>

Senator Dieterich sent the letter to Robert Fechner, who replied to Senator Dieterich as follows:

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<sup>3</sup>Robert Fechner to Frank W. Persons, Department of Labor Representative on the Advisory Council of Emergency Conservation Work, June 21, 1935, NA RG 35.

<sup>4</sup>Robert E. Blaylock to William H. Dieterich, November 4, 1933, NA RG 35.

I have your letter of November 7th to which was attached an original letter addressed to you by Mr. Robert E. Blaylock, Chairman Democratic Central Committee, Union County, Illinois.

This letter of Mr. Blaylock's solicits our assistance in trying to have bread for our CCC camps brought from a Democratic bakery. I am afraid that I can be of little assistance to you in this matter. The Army officers in charge of each camp have the responsibility of making the daily food purchases for their camp. I have not felt that it would be desirable for me to try to influence these purchases in the interest of any particular individual or corporation.

I have learned through experience that Army officers are somewhat touchy on being advised as to how they should discharge their responsibilities. I will, however, take the matter up in a personal way with an officer of the General Staff here at headquarters with whom I have developed quite a friendly relationship and I will ask him to try to unofficially bring about the result that Mr. Blaylock desires. If this course is not satisfactory to you and if you still desire me to officially request that bread be purchased from the Anna bakery I will do so but I doubt if it would be a desirable procedure.<sup>5</sup>

The writer of this paper could not find any correspondence as to whether the "Democratic bakery" was able to take away the CCC business from the "Republican bakeries" in Southern Illinois. However, the letter does indicate that although Robert Fechner was reluctant to use his influence, he would do so.

Partisan politics was rampant in the National Park Service. Mr. Robert Kingery, the Director of the Illinois Department of Public Works and Buildings, complained to Robert Fechner about the situation which prevailed in the

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<sup>5</sup>Robert Fechner to William H. Dieterich, November 14, 1933, NA RG 35.

## National Park Service:

I have been fearful that some of the staff of the National Park Service has no conception of the work in the field and how carefully it should be planned in advance, if we are to have any semblance of order rather than chaos. . . . Furthermore, I have just now discovered that the National Park Service Inspectors are stating verbally to all of the supervising personnel at all camps in Illinois, that they must immediately obtain sponsorship in the form of a letter to the Secretary of the Interior from a Congressman in Illinois, or other high civic individual. These letters must be written before December first. . . . As you know, this is in direct violation of all principles and policies and rules which were originally established for ECW. . . . May we enter specific and formal protest to you against matters which we consider to be rendering the ECW program less and less efficient, and more and more a political playground?<sup>6</sup>

Robert Fechner verified Mr. Kingery's allegations in his reply:

. . . Now for the other part of your protest which has to do with the selection, appointment and retention of supervisory personnel. For several months I have been totally dissatisfied with the way this important feature of the work has been handled by the Interior Department, and especially as it relates to the State Park Division. I have talked to Mr. Conrad L. Wirth and others in the office but they apparently are helpless. I have also talked with Mr. Puryear and Mr. Burlew and told them definitely of my dissatisfaction with the present policy, I have been assured that arrangements were being made to overcome the difficulties. I know, however, that this has not yet been accomplished. . . . I hope I can get the troubles about the supervisory personnel straightened out and I can assure you that I am as anxious as anyone to establish a policy that will assure only competent individuals in the supervisory staff.<sup>7</sup>

At a later date Mr. Fechner again broached the subject:

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<sup>6</sup>Robert Kingery to Robert Fechner, June 16, 1934, NA RG 35.

<sup>7</sup>Robert Fechner to Robert Kingery, November 27, 1935, NA RG 35.

. . . In reference to the personnel problem I regret to say that in my opinion I will not be able to help you. I am hoping that the entire supervisory personnel employed in the CCC camps will be placed under Civil Service regulations because if that is done I believe it will enable us to maintain a thoroughly efficient administrative organization.<sup>8</sup>

On still another occasion twenty-two men, reputed to have been Republicans, were discharged from the National Park Service positions. Mr. Garrett D. Robar of Glenview, an electrical and landscaping engineer, claimed that he was ousted as a foreman on the Skokie Valley project because he had voted Republican in a primary election. Mr. Robar stated that he along with 109 other foremen were called to a meeting by Charles G. Sauers, General Superintendent of the forest preserve district of Cook County, at which time they were given a form letter to be signed by a prominent Democrat in their community to verify their good standing in the community.<sup>9</sup> Mr. Sauers admitted that he had called the meeting and he stated that "it would be desirable for the men to send to Washington a letter which would indicate their standing in the communities in which they lived."<sup>10</sup> But Mr. Sauer denied that the men were discharged because they were Republicans. He stated that they were discharged because two of the camps located in the Cook County forest

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<sup>8</sup>Robert Fechner to Robert Kingery, February 13, 1936, NA RG 35.

<sup>9</sup>Chicago Daily Tribune, January 9, 1936, p. 9.

<sup>10</sup>Ibid.

preserves were being closed, thereby necessitating a reduction in personnel.<sup>11</sup>

Albert Engel, Representative from Michigan, also stated that the majority of the civilian employees of the CCC must be selected from the "Friant list."<sup>12</sup> In order to get on Friant's (a Democratic Congressman) list an applicant had to have the endorsement of a "presently eligible Congressman" and that a presently eligible Congressman must be a Democrat.<sup>13</sup>

In the opinion of this writer, it was inevitable that the practice of partisan politics would be encountered in any agency of this size regardless of which party was in power. In this case the Democrats replaced the Republican party as the majority party. Consequently, the practice of partisan politics did occur in the Civilian Conservation Corps. This was particularly true in the National Park Service, which was not a desirable situation. The primary concern should have been to provide an opportunity for the unemployed to obtain jobs. The secondary concern should have been to hire those supervisory personnel who were the most competent, regardless of political differences.

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<sup>11</sup>Ibid.

<sup>12</sup>Speech of Honorable Albert J. Engel of Michigan in the House of Representatives, March 21, 1940, as cited in U. S. Congressional Record, Proceedings and Debates of the Seventy-Sixth Congress, 3rd Sess., Vol. 86, No. 57, p. 4945.

<sup>13</sup>Ibid.

Trade Unions and the CCC. The unions affected the opportunities the CCC enrollees might have had to learn trades. The official position of the CCC was that work which required skilled labor was to be done by union labor. Whenever the union became aware of skilled work being done by CCC enrollees, the union would file a protest with CCC officials. The CCC, attempting to avoid any problems with the trade unions, generally agreed to the union demands.

At Camp Salt Creek, DSP-9, the Bricklayers and Stone Masons Union of Chicago complained that the National Park Service had hired one of its members to act as an instructor to teach junior enrollees the trade of stone masonry. The parties agreed that the bricklayers should perform unskilled work only.<sup>14</sup> Therefore, the instructor was prohibited from providing instruction to the enrollees.

The Springfield Federation of Labor protested the employment of CCC enrollees rip-rapping Lake Springfield by sending a petition to Washington, D. C. They objected to the use of outsiders doing the work. They thought that the work should be assigned to Springfield people, but the Springfield Federation of Labor protest was not upheld since the enrollees did rip-rap Lake Springfield.<sup>15</sup>

The policies of the CCC sometimes aided the union

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<sup>14</sup>William P. Hannon, Special Investigator, to James J. McEntee, January 3, 1935, NA RG 35.

<sup>15</sup>Illinois State Journal, July 3, 1933, p. 1.

members in obtaining jobs. An example of this occurred in Decatur. The Illinois Lumber Company was building barracks there with non-union help. After complaints were registered, local union men were hired.<sup>16</sup>

When the CCC was being planned, the president of the American Federation of Labor, William Green, was suspicious of the Corps. He was quoted as saying:

The regimentation of labor through enlistment in the Civilian Conservation Corps, under military discipline and control, will, in my judgment, awaken feelings of grave apprehension in the minds and hearts of labor.<sup>17</sup>

As time progressed, when it was established that CCC work projects in no way constituted an interference with established labor, the American Federation of Labor supported the CCC.<sup>18</sup> This shift in attitude was probably due to the additional jobs that were created for union members.

## II. Federal and State Cooperation

Since the CCC was a federal agency, the federal government financed the largest share of the bill in all states. The federal government contributed 91.4 per cent of

<sup>16</sup>Telegram, R. G. Williams, President of Carpenters Union No. 742, to Robert Fechner, August 26, 1934, NA RG 35.

<sup>17</sup>Kenneth Holland and Frank E. Hill, Youth In The CCC (Washington, D. C.: American Council on Education, 1942), p. 27.

<sup>18</sup>Testimony of Robert Fechner in Hearings before the Committee of Labor, House of Representatives, To Make the Civilian Conservation Corps a Permanent Agency, 1st Sess., on H. R. 6180, April 14, 1937 (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1937), p. 39.

the total costs in camps other than soil conservation service camps.<sup>19</sup> The remaining portion was paid by the state government. The larger portion of the contributions of the state was in the form of salaries and expenses of the regularly employed personnel. Christopher M. Granger, the Acting U. S. Forester, stated that:

I think we can say without qualification that every state forester has done his utmost to contribute toward the project with the personnel and money at his disposal.<sup>20</sup>

Once the work of the CCC was completed, it was the obligation of the state to provide sufficient funds to maintain the improvements. Therefore, the Illinois Division of Parks and Memorials and the Illinois Division of Public Works and Buildings had to provide sufficient funds to maintain and operate all developments in Illinois made by the CCC.<sup>21</sup>

Commenting on the cooperation that Illinois enjoyed with the federal government, Mr. Fechner stated:

The assurance which you give of complete support to the futherance of a cooperative program between your state and the federal government in the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps, is very gratifying. Reports from the National Park Service show that from the beginning of this program, the State of Illinois has had very comprehensive plans for the administration, organization

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<sup>19</sup>Christopher M. Granger to Robert Fechner, February 7, 1935, NA RG 35.

<sup>20</sup>William P. Hannon, Special Investigator, to James J. McEntee, January 3, 1935, NA RG 35.

<sup>21</sup>H. E. Eatherwax to James J. McEntee, February 9, 1942, NA RG 35.

and development of its recreational areas and facilities, and had been willing to meet the expanding demands for competent, professional, technical and supervisory personnel by increased appropriations.

It is my understanding that in connection with the Nation-wide park, parkway, and recreational-area study which is being conducted by the National Park Service in cooperation with the states, that your Department of Public Works and Buildings and State Planning Board are assuming a large responsibility for this study in your State. It is my feeling that the results of this study will be the basis for the future cooperation and agreements between the State of Illinois and the federal government in all matters pertaining to park and recreation planning, operation and maintenance, which, of course, would include any work which might be done by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Therefore, in view of the planning work now going on and the fine cooperation we are receiving from the State of Illinois, I have no suggestion to make at this time.<sup>22</sup>

After the Advisory Council of the Civilian Conservation Corps made a study of state and federal cooperation, they awarded nine states, of which Illinois was one, with a rating of good. All other states received lower ratings.<sup>23</sup>

Not only did soil conservation camps require cooperation between the federal government and the State of Illinois, but also cooperation with individual landowners and other public agencies. The federal government contributed 83.5 per cent of the total costs with the remaining portion being paid by the state or other public agencies.<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>22</sup>Robert Fechner to Henry Horner, March 31, 1937, NA RG 35.

<sup>23</sup>Conrad L. Wirth to Robert Fechner, December 19, 1938, NA RG 35.

<sup>24</sup>William P. Hannon, Special Investigator, to James J. McEntee, January 3, 1935, NA RG 35.

After reviewing cooperation between the federal government and the State of Illinois, Fechner concluded it to be excellent. Not only was there an excellent federal-state relationship, but also an excellent rapport with local municipal governments, park districts, local schools, soil conservation districts, drainage districts and university officials. The staff of the Agriculture Department of the University of Illinois was utilized rather extensively.

The only area in which one may question the federal government's invasions into the rights of the State of Illinois, might be in the area of the assignment of men outside the boundaries of their state. This was particularly aggravating to the Governor of Illinois and some Illinois citizens. However, since this was a federal program and since there was much-needed conservation work to be done on the public domain, this writer is of the opinion that the federal government was justified in transporting men from the more populated states to work on federally-owned land in the less populated states. This writer also does not consider this action as being one which invaded the rights of states.

### III. Public Reaction to the Civilian Conservation Corps

It has been stated that the CCC was the least criticized agency of the New Deal. This was probably true since it had the overwhelming support of the general public. The American Institute of Public Opinion conducted a nation-wide

poll in 1936. This poll indicated that eighty-two per cent of the population was in favor of continuing the Civilian Conservation Corps as compared to eighteen per cent opposing any continuation of the Corps.<sup>25</sup>

Reports of CCC field investigators indicated that public reaction of Illinois citizens whose communities were located near a CCC encampment was very favorable. The only unfavorable reaction towards CCC encampments located by this writer was in regard to three camps that were occupied by colored junior enrollees who had been addicted to the smoking of marijuana.<sup>26</sup>

Whenever it was publicly announced that a camp was being discontinued or moving to a new location, it usually aroused local citizens to use their influence in an attempt to prevent the camp from leaving their area. The citizens of Elmwood sent a petition with an accompanying letter to the Director of the CCC upon news of the anticipated curtailment of the camp near Elmwood:

This camp has given a large amount of valuable service to our surrounding county in the building of dams and its general soil conservation program. . . . With the lime crushing which is now done behind them, it is indeed helping out the community and we hope that this camp will be continued. . . . This camp has been conducted by very efficient officers and we wish to express our appreciation to you for their fairness and

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<sup>25</sup>New York Herald Tribune, July 5, 1936, p. 1.

<sup>26</sup>Refer to page 138.

ability.<sup>27</sup>

Whenever the citizen of Macomb learned that Special Investigator William P. Hannon was in town, a committee of citizens called on him at the LaMoine Hotel in hopes that he could use his influence to keep the camp near Macomb in operation.<sup>28</sup> Similarly, when the citizens in Clark County became aware of the possibilities of losing the camp in Clark County, they contacted Representative James A. Meeks of Danville who they hoped would use his influence to keep the camp in Clark County. Representative Meeks wrote a letter to Mr. Fechner which is presented in part:

My constituents in Clark County, Illinois are afraid they are about to lose the CCC camp located there near Marshall and Casey. . . . Can't you leave it as it is. It will not be popular in that region to lose it.<sup>29</sup>

The preceding are but a few examples of literally hundreds of appeals that were received by the Director of the CCC by citizens of Illinois upon receipt of knowledge that a camp in their vicinity was being discontinued.

The Chicago Tribune seemed to reflect a common opinion in regard to the CCC in an editorial which stated in part:

. . . No doubt it will include mistakes and abuses.

<sup>27</sup> Citizens of Elmwood to Robert Fechner, January 24, 1936, NA RG 35.

<sup>28</sup> William P. Hannon to James J. McEntee, January 7, 1936, NA RG 35.

<sup>29</sup> James A. Meeks to Robert Fechner, June 16, 1936, NA RG 35.

We think, nevertheless, that it contains the promises of much good, not only in material ways but in moral and social influence upon the men engaged in it. Whether the net benefit will justify the expenditure no one can say until the project is at least well under way, but if directed practically and with effective resistance to abuses, it seems to us to contain more promises of benefit to the nation than some other enterprises of the reconstruction program.<sup>30</sup>

Even the 1936 Republican Presidential candidate, Alfred Landon, did not reject the work of the CCC. He merely advocated reorganizing the CCC. In a campaign speech in Ohio he stated, "I do not mean to allow overlapping and conflicting duties of many agencies to hamper the vastly important conservation work of the national government."<sup>31</sup>

Mr. C. G. Ferris, the Executive Vice President of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, upon learning that the number of camps in Illinois was being substantially reduced, wrote a letter to the Director of the CCC using the following argument in hopes of acquiring more CCC camps.

. . . the State of Illinois is the third state in the Union in payment of revenue to the Federal Government and that, comparatively speaking, the State of Illinois has never received from the Federal Government federal support as a revenue producer.<sup>32</sup>

Although the CCC had the overwhelming bipartisan support of the American people, this was not the case in Puerto Rico. The CCC camps in Puerto Rico had to be demolished. President of the Puerto Rican Senate, Rafael

<sup>30</sup> Chicago Daily Tribune, September 9, 1933, p. 14.

<sup>31</sup> Chicago Daily Tribune, October 11, 1936, p. 1.

<sup>32</sup> O. G. Ferris to Robert Fechner, June 27, 1936, NA

Martinez Nadal, stated that it was a "foolish undertaking because the Puerto Rican people rebel at any form of regimentation and would rather starve to death than live in camps."<sup>33</sup>

#### IV. The Impact of the Civilian Conservation Corps on the State of Illinois

In keeping with the original objectives of the Emergency Conservation Work program, Illinois saw financial aid given to some of its most financially distressed citizens and had its natural resources enhanced.

The Immediate Effects of the CCC in Illinois. The first impact that affected Illinois was the employment of 15,000 to 20,000 men per year. Approximately twenty-five dollars of their pay allowance was earmarked for their dependents. This meant that between \$375,000 and \$500,000 per month was being received by the enrollees' dependents. Considering the fact that the dependents were on relief, the money probably found itself into the Illinois economy shortly after its arrival. Since each enrollee had approximately four dependents, 60,000 to 80,000 Illinois citizens were receiving financial aid each year as a result of the Emergency Conservation Work program.<sup>34</sup> Since there were 92,094 enrollees who served in Illinois regardless of state

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<sup>33</sup>Chicago Daily Tribune, September 15, 1938, p. 1.

<sup>34</sup>James J. McEntee, Final Report of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, April, 1933, through June 30, 1942, NA RG 35, p. 1. (Typescript.)

origin, Illinois averaged 9,209 enrollees per year who spent their five dollars per month pay in Illinois. This was \$46,045 additional dollars which were injected into the Illinois economy each month. In addition to this money, the supervisory personnel with larger payrolls also spent money in Illinois.

Other people benefited as well from Emergency Conservation Work expenditures. Since it was the policy of the Corps to hire local union carpenters, plumbers, and electricians to construct the barrack camps, jobs were created. This meant that additional money came into Illinois since it cost approximately \$22,000 to construct a barrack camp. Each camp spent between \$3,000 and \$5,000 on goods and services from nearby communities.<sup>35</sup> Practically all of the perishables, such as produce, eggs, and milk, were purchased locally. Therefore, local merchants and farmers benefited from the presence of CCC camps. Larger businesses also benefited since automobiles, automotive equipment, heavy motorized equipment, lumber, hardware and clothing were needed in the work program.

Although these are not gargantuan sums of money, these sums represented money that would not have entered the Illinois economy had it not been for the expenditures of the

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<sup>35</sup>Robert Fechner, Third Annual Report of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work for Period April 1, 1934, through September 30, 1934 (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1935), p. 43.

Emergency Conservation Work program unless another agency had been created which had the same financial impact.

Illinois' decision to participate in the Emergency Conservation Work program acted as a stimulus to the acquisition of land for forest and state parks. Before the end of 1933 Illinois had acquired three tracts of land of approximately 800 acres each and one of 1,200 acres. Additions to the state's park system were also made as a result of gifts from private individuals. Illinois had to rely rather heavily on gifts of land because of limited funds. In 1933 the Illinois legislature had only appropriated \$5,000 for land purchases.<sup>36</sup> Land was also transferred from the Division of Waterways to the Illinois state park system.<sup>37</sup> At a later date the Illini and Shawnee purchase units resulted, thereby creating more acreage in the public domain.<sup>38</sup>

During the first few years of the CCC, it experienced a rapid growth. By 1935, just two years after it was created, Illinois had 98 CCC camps within its boundaries. Work was begun on soil erosion camps in an effort to hold the Illinois soil. Farmers were shown how to use lime to increase the productivity of their land. Work also began in

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<sup>36</sup>Robert Kingery to Robert Fechner, December 30, 1933, NA RG 35.

<sup>37</sup>Ibid.

<sup>38</sup>Telegram, Henry Horner to Robert Fechner, May 22, 1933, NA RG 35.

the forest areas of the state. Barren unproductive land was being reforested. A communication and transportation network in the forest was being installed to reduce fire loss. Drainage camps began to revive and improve the drainage facilities in a few areas in Illinois. Work projects developing and enhancing the state's park system were likewise begun. In short, although the work started immediately in Illinois, the work, by its very nature, tended to have a greater long term impact on the state as opposed to a short term impact.

Long Term Financial Impact of the CCC on Illinois and Its Citizens. As it was stated in chapter three, a total of 165,347 men served in the CCC in Illinois. Of these, 155,045 were either junior or veteran enrollees. They sent a total of \$36,233,793.49 to their needy dependents. Since these dependents were either on relief or considered to be in dire need of financial assistance, it can be safely assumed that the greatest percentage of this money found itself in the economy of Illinois rather quickly. Another \$130,669,230 came into the Illinois economy as a result of CCC expenditures. The estimated value of CCC work in Illinois was between \$114,720,478 to \$125,912,720. The greatest percentage of CCC expenditure in all forms entered the Illinois economy at a time when private, state, and local relief agencies were experiencing a great deal of difficulty providing the necessary funds for thousands of Illinois

citizens to sustain themselves. Likewise, the job opportunities that were being offered by the CCC came at a time when employment opportunities by private enterprise were at an all time low. In the opinion of this writer the expenditures and the job opportunities which resulted from the CCC helped to maintain the social and economic fiber of the state during a period of crisis.

Financial Justification of the CCC. Even though the costs, \$1,000 per man per year, were higher for the CCC as compared with \$600 costs of the W. P. A. and the \$312 costs of the N. Y. A., neither of the latter was geared or equipped to do conservation work.<sup>39</sup> It was difficult for this writer to imagine people doing conservation work in remote areas without living quarters being constructed. It was the overhead cost which was largely responsible for comparatively higher costs of the CCC. There was one man on a salaried job for every eight enrollees.<sup>40</sup> Since conservation work required the supervisory skill of professional personnel, any organization which would have been assigned the same work assignments would, in all probability, be faced with the higher overhead costs, too. Perhaps the overhead could have been reduced somewhat if the technical services were

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<sup>39</sup>Lewis L. Lorwin, Youth Work Programs, Problems and Policies (Washington, D. C.: American Council of Education, 1941), p. 128.

<sup>40</sup>Minutes of the Advisory Council, June 18, 1935, Emergency Conservation Work, Washington, D. C., NA RG 35.

also in charge of camp administration. This move would have also eliminated some of the friction which occasionally existed between the two services.

A typical argument against federal government programs by citizens of Illinois was that Illinois always seemed to receive less than what it paid in federal taxes. This was true in the depression years. Illinois paid 8.06 per cent of the nation's taxes and received only 6.7 per cent of the relief money.<sup>41</sup> This argument is probably one which could be justified. Nevertheless, the federal government must concern itself with the nation as a whole. Under the present federal-state relationship, it becomes difficult to visualize a situation where the richer states would receive back the same amount in tax monies that they paid.

The total costs of the CCC program did not equal the total value of the work. The second Director of the CCC, James J. McEntee, estimated that the total value of the work completed was between 82 per cent and 90 per cent of the actual costs.<sup>42</sup> Luther H. Gulick, the author of American Forest Policy, stated that CCC work in the forest, other than fire-fighting, could have been done for about one-half

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<sup>41</sup>Chicago Daily Tribune, May 8, 1935, p. 6.

<sup>42</sup>James J. McEntee, Final Report of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work for Period April 1, 1934, through September 30, 1934 (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1935), p. 63.

the cost.<sup>43</sup> However, on the assignment of fighting forest fires, the men of the CCC were more effective than regular groups employed during the fire fighting season.<sup>44</sup> Certainly, it becomes difficult to justify the existence on a strict dollar basis.

The CCC was a relief measure, and it was the opinion of this writer that the costs were justifiable when one bears in mind the plight of the populace during the depression years. This writer was amazed that the actual value of work was as high as it was since it was done by inexperienced young men.

The money which came into Illinois as a result of CCC expenditures did not end the depression. Nor did it solve all of the conservation and recreation problems of the state. It was not intended to do so. It was intended to help alleviate the financial stress of needy people and to alleviate the financial stress of the state. This it accomplished.

Social Justification of the CCC. It is the opinion of this writer that an appraisal of the CCC on a cost-per-man basis alone would be incomplete. The social consequences which evolved from the CCC must be taken into consideration. By the very nature of the CCC, it was constantly

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<sup>43</sup>Luther H. Gulick, American Forest Policy (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1951), p. 128.

<sup>44</sup>Ibid.

employing green, raw, untrained young men who had a minimum of work experience whatsoever.<sup>45</sup> This situation in itself provided a natural and immediate loss of efficiency.

For the most part the men who served as enrollees in the CCC came from economically insecure homes. They were drawn from the third of the population which President Roosevelt had described as being "ill fed, ill housed and ill clothed." Until 1935 only families on relief could have sons who qualified for the CCC. In 1935 only fifty-two per cent of the quota was filled from relief rolls while the remainder came from families who were not on relief.<sup>46</sup> These men came from families that were considered to be needy of financial assistance. This change in policy provided employment for young men whose families otherwise would have soon been on the relief rolls.<sup>47</sup> Thus, a savings was experienced by the state.

Other than some aspects of the W. P. A. and the National Youth Administration, there was no organization which concerned itself with the welfare of young, poorly educated and inexperienced workers. Perhaps the Corps could be criticized because it did not include females. However, the nature of the work involved did not lend itself

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<sup>45</sup> James J. McEntee, Final Report of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work for Period April 1, 1934, through September 30, 1934 (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1935), p. 52. (Typescript.)

<sup>46</sup> Chicago Daily Tribune, June 6, 1935, p. 10.

<sup>47</sup> Chicago Daily Tribune, August 11, 1933, p. 11.

to female labor.

An immediate and radical change in living patterns, habits, and environment was experienced by the enrollee. Regularity replaced irregularity. Meals of good quality and ample in quantity were served three times a day. Within a very few months of enrollment time in the CCC, the increased average weight per man was between eleven and fifteen pounds. This weight gain was probably due to regularity of meals, regular hours of work and rest, and the outdoor environment. After conducting a survey of more than 100,000 enrollees, the Surgeon General of the Army reported the following:

. . . Many of the enrollees in the CCC do not meet the standards for military service . . . great opportunity is presented to improve and conserve one of the greatest natural resources in the United States, i. e., its young men, and the need for such constructive man-building is apparent.<sup>48</sup>

There must have been a definite health benefit by being in the Corps since the CCC experienced a much lower death rate as compared with the general male population of similar age groups that were not in the CCC.<sup>49</sup> How does one place a dollar value on such an intangible benefit?

It seems to this writer that serving in the Corps would have fostered a healthier attitude than receiving an outright dole. It seems that the enrollee would take pride in

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<sup>48</sup>James J. McEntee, Final Report of the Director of Emergency Conservation Work for Period April 1, 1934, through September 30, 1934 (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1935), p. 52.

<sup>49</sup>Ibid.

knowing that the conservation work he was doing was a real asset to his state and nation. It also seems that the enrollee would have gained self-respect by knowing that his allotment was helping his family. Yet, it is almost impossible to measure whether their serving in the CCC gave them a feeling of hope rather than one of despair. The letters of benefit referred to in Chapter IV would indicate that it did.

The education program of the CCC was often times criticized because it was viewed as being quite fragmentary by educational officials.<sup>50</sup> Although this was the case, there were many benefits which were derived from it. One of the major benefits was that illiterates could be taught to read and write. Since there were over 100,000 illiterates who were taught to read and write while being employed in the CCC, it can be assumed that several thousand residents of Illinois were taught to read and write. The educational program was such in the Corps that thousands of enrollees would probably never have been able to make up some of the educational opportunities had it not been for the CCC. Although trade unions prevented the Corps from teaching more of the skilled trades to the enrollees, certainly the enrollee was presented with an opportunity to acquire positive work attitudes. Even with union opposition, some camps did

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<sup>50</sup>E. R. Lindley, "CCC and Other Federal Projects," School and Society, Vol. 41 (April 27, 1935), 579.

utilize enrollees to do skilled work.<sup>51</sup>

A special committee which was assigned to make a study of education in the CCC reported that:

In every camp it was found there were from 30 to 75 different jobs which could furnish the basis for training enrollees toward recognized payroll jobs, jobs to which most of them might reasonably aspire after leaving the CCC.<sup>52</sup>

The committee also reported that they knew of

. . . no comparable situation in which a group of 200 inexperienced young men are placed in an actual job situation where there are from 30 to 75 job-training opportunities.<sup>53</sup>

Of the total of 1,195 enrollees in six camps which comprised the sample for the study, approximately

. . . Sixty per cent were engaged on jobs which according to the classification of the U. S. Employment Service, are ordinarily filled by professional and kindred workers, sales persons, clerical workers, service workers, semi-skilled workers. Of this sixty per cent, one quarter or sixteen per cent of the entire group, were engaged in a work similar to that of helpers of "apprentices" in skilled trades. The remaining forty per cent were working at jobs ordinarily filled by common laborers.<sup>54</sup>

This same committee also learned that sixty-nine per cent of the enrollees in the six camps were interested in jobs for which work experience was available in the CCC camps.<sup>55</sup>

<sup>51</sup> Refer to page 69.

<sup>52</sup> Report of the Special Committee on Education in the Civilian Conservation Corps, Washington, D. C., 1939, NA RG 35, p. 63. (Typescript.)

<sup>53</sup> Ibid.

<sup>54</sup> Ibid.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid., p. 65.

This appears to be good testimony that the camps had the facilities for training a majority of the enrollees in occupations in which they were interested. With eight per cent of the enrollees having no work experience, they had to learn something from their work experiences in the CCC.

Follow-up studies to determine whether the men who left the CCC were gainfully employed indicated the following:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Percentage Receiving Jobs</u>
1933	21.75
1934	26.83
1935	27.46
1936	30.74 <sup>56</sup>

There was no data to be found for the years 1937 through 1939. However, it was estimated that two out of every three men leaving the Corps were employed within thirty days after leaving the Corps in 1940.<sup>57</sup> It was difficult for this writer to ascertain whether the CCC experiences were responsible for the men gaining employment or whether improved employment conditions were responsible.

Mr. L. B. Sizer of Marshall Field and Company of Chicago, Illinois, stated:

I appreciate this opportunity to state that a wonderful

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<sup>56</sup>Chart prepared by Emergency Conservation Work, Enrollees Leaving the Corps to Accept Jobs, Public Relations File, NA RG 35.

<sup>57</sup>James J. McEntee, Annual Report of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1940, p. 28.

job has been done with these young men in the Civilian Conservation Corps. For rigid and willing adherence to orders, for resourcefulness and for strict cleanliness of mind and body, these boys are not surpassed. The outstanding quality which I observe in CCC boys in my group of workers is their confidence in themselves without any semblance of arrogance. One also notes their sense of the fitness of things which expresses itself in better manners and general politeness. This latter quality is devoid of subservience.<sup>58</sup>

As is evidenced by Mr. Sizer's letter, the enrollees received many social benefits from the CCC.

There were many social and economic benefits derived from the work of the CCC in Illinois. Fifty-six historical structures were restored which have been and are still enjoyed by millions of tourists. There is a reasonable doubt that the state would have spent money restoring historical structures during depression years. Hence, we have social and economic benefits which become difficult to measure in tangible assets. Five hundred sixty-seven acres of public camp grounds were developed by the enrollees. In addition to developing the camp grounds, the CCC enrollees built 168 shelters and landscaped 17,323 acres in the state parks of Illinois. This entailed the planting of 2,099,534 trees and shrubs in the parks of the state. It is difficult to imagine what the condition of Illinois state parks would have been today had it not been for the Civilian Conservation Corps.

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<sup>58</sup>L. B. Sizer to James E. Foster, Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, March 26, 1941, NA RG 35.

Although Illinois increased the acreage of state-owned land for the recreation of its citizens during the days of the CCC, Illinois currently ranks last of the fifty states in acreage per capita set aside in state-owned recreational land. Illinois has seven acres of such land per 1,000 population as compared with Rhode Island which has twenty-five acres of state-owned recreational land for each 1,000 persons.<sup>59</sup> Perhaps the situation would have been worse in Illinois if the CCC had not been a stimulus in causing Illinois to acquire additional state-owned land for recreational purposes during the nineteen thirties.

The CCC enrollees planted 32,938,000 trees in barren denuded forest land in Illinois. In other words, this represents unproductive land being returned to productivity. They worked on 21,658 acres of forest land doing timber stand improvements. For every \$3,000 invested in timber stand improvement, returns of approximately \$5,000 within ten years can be expected.<sup>60</sup> Therefore, it can be surmised that the CCC has definitely increased the worth of the forest lands in the state of Illinois. The network of roads, trails, and communication system has helped to hold down the destruction of fire in the forests in Illinois.<sup>61</sup> By preserving this

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<sup>59</sup>Canton Daily Ledger, July 25, 1966, p. 4.

<sup>60</sup>John Prokop, "Do We Need Another CCC," American Forests, Vol. 68 (March, 1962), p. 20.

<sup>61</sup>James J. McEntee, Final Report of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, April, 1933, through June 30, 1942, NA RG 35, p. 44. (Typescript.)

timber, some of the valuable resources have been preserved for future generations. Even with the work of the CCC and the state and federal forest personnel since the thirties, Hubert H. Humphrey, the Vice President of the United States, stated that "A critical shortage of forest products will occur by the year 2,000 if we do not expand our forestry programs."<sup>62</sup>

On the farm lands and in the watersheds of Illinois, the CCC constructed 43,482 permanent check dams and 180,398 temporary check dams in an effort to hold Illinois soil. If it were not for the building of these check dams, millions of tons of silt would have been washed away. David C. Coyle, the author of Conservation, An American Story of Conflict and Accomplishments, stated that the techniques that were deployed by the CCC were "excellent cures for the causes of erosion."<sup>63</sup> He also stated that "With the continuing population increase, the need for saving the soil is likely to be more widely recognized every year."<sup>64</sup> Farmers witnessed the CCC enrollees' techniques used to combat soil erosion and began to follow their example. It is difficult to measure the extent of this influence. In addition to

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<sup>62</sup>Hubert H. Humphrey, "A Plan to Save Trees, Land and Boys," Harpers, Vol. 41 (January, 1959), p. 53.

<sup>63</sup>David C. Coyle, Conservation, An American Story of Conflict and Accomplishment (Brunswick, N. J.: Rutgers University Press, 1957), p. 122.

<sup>64</sup>Ibid., p. 136.

teaching Illinois farmers conservation techniques, the soil conservation camps proved to be a training ground. The men of the Illinois State Conservation Districts received their first trained man power from men who had served in CCC soil conservation camps.<sup>65</sup> So, the influence of the old CCC is still being felt in Illinois.

Both the U. S. Department of Interior and the U. S. Department of Agriculture agreed that the CCC was responsible for pushing forward conservation progress from ten to twenty years.<sup>66</sup>

Political Justification. Originally the CCC was created as a relief agency of the federal government. It gave employment opportunities to those who were unemployed by creating jobs doing much-needed conservation work, and providing opportunities for untrained men to gain some work experience, vocational training, or general education in a wholesome, healthful environment.

In the early years of the Corps there were as many as four to five applicants for every available position in the CCC. However, in 1940 the situation was drastically changed. At this time there were more positions available in the CCC than there were applicants. It seems to this

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<sup>65</sup>Interview with Les Heiser, Illinois Division of Soil Conservation, July 9, 1964.

<sup>66</sup>James J. McEntee, Final Report of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, April, 1933, through June 30, 1942, NA RG 35, p. 23. (Typescript.)

writer that this would have been a most welcome day for a relief agency, but this was not the case. The Director of CCC, James J. McEntee, deliberately set out to recruit men into the CCC. Furthermore, he no longer viewed the CCC as a relief agency. In a letter to the Adjutant General of the Army he wrote:

. . . I desire hereby to request concerted action by all units of the Corps, in cooperation with State and local selecting agencies, for the recruiting of junior enrollees.

The gist of the situation lies in the fact that the youth who is eligible to enroll in the CCC has the chance to choose from among opportunities offered by several agencies. He will accept that chance for work and experience which promises the greatest personal advantage.

At the time the Corps was started, its program was based upon three principal objectives: (1) to supply work and relief to those unemployed and in want; (2) to conserve and develop the natural resources of the nation; (3) to train for competence in self-support unemployed and untrained young men without other suitable opportunity for work or for training.

At the present time, these three objectives, in the order of urgency, must be stated in precisely the reverse order. That is to say, at the present time the most urgent objective to be discharged by the Corps is the training of untrained and unemployed young men.

To summarize, there is now urgent opportunity for Co-operative effort in the process of recruitment.<sup>67</sup>

The reasons why the number of applicants was reduced was due to the rapid rise of employment opportunities for young men. The second principal force was the rapid expansion of federal

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<sup>67</sup> James J. McEntee to the Adjutant General's Office, April 12, 1941, NA RG 35.

facilities for providing vocational training for young men under the Selective Service Training Act.<sup>68</sup>

From 1941 the Civilian Conservation Corps' major objective became national defense.<sup>69</sup> Yet, with World War II going on, and with an abundance of job opportunities, with declining relief rolls, President Roosevelt and James J. McEntee, had hoped that the CCC would continue in operation.<sup>70</sup> Instead, Congress took immediate steps to liquidate the CCC.

In the opinion of this writer the CCC could not justify its existence as a training and educational agency, as a work agency doing conservation work or as a necessity to our national defense. However, as a work-relief agency doing all of the above, it is his opinion that the CCC was justified.

Over the years, changes were made and greater or less emphasis was placed on one or another phase of its operations. However, the Corps remained what its designers planned, a work-relief-training enterprise with overtones stressing health, education, and self-reliance.

In accordance with these objectives, Illinois'

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<sup>68</sup>James J. McEntee, Annual Report of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps for Year Ending June, 1941 (Washington, D. C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1941), p. 67.

<sup>69</sup>Ibid.

<sup>70</sup>Chicago Daily Tribune, June 27, 1942, p. 1.

participation in the CCC was justifiable. The program did bring relief to the needy citizens of Illinois. The CCC expenditures did alleviate the financial stress of the State of Illinois. It did provide one of the better opportunities for illiterates and school drop-outs during the thirties. The enrollees who stayed in the Corp did seem to acquire some health benefits. The CCC did provide educational opportunities even though there was much left to be desired. While doing all of this, the CCC also helped to preserve the precious, natural resources of the State of Illinois.

Mr. David Abbott, now employed in the Illinois Conservation Department, who was also a project superintendent at a CCC camp in Starved Rock, has provided a succinct and accurate epitaph for the CCC in Illinois. He was asked: "Do you think that the existence of the Civilian Conservation Corps was justified?" Abbott's affirmative response was: "Times were bad, real bad. Hell, somebody had to do something! Let's hope we don't ever have to have another CCC."<sup>71</sup>

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<sup>71</sup> Interview with David A. Abbott, Past Project Superintendent of Camp Starved Rock, June 14, 1964.

**APPENDIX I**

~~APPENDIX A~~

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMPS APPROVED  
FOR FIRST PERIOD (1933)

<u>Camp Designation</u>	<u>Land Ownership</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Date Estab- lished</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
S-51	State	Union	6/24/33	Jonesboro
P-52	Private	Saline	6/27/33	Eldorado
P-53	Private	Randolph	6/27/33	Red Bud
PE-54	Private	Perry	6/27/33	DuQuoin
PE-55	Private	Jersey	6/27/33	Jerseyville
PE-56	Private	Pike	6/27/33	Pittsfield
PE-57	Private	Schuyler	6/27/33	Rushville
PE-58	Private	Fulton	6/27/33	Lewistown
PE-59	Private	Peoria	6/24/33	Elmwood
PE-60	Private	Carroll	7/13/33	Mt. Carroll
PE-61	Private	Jo Daviess	7/13/33	Galena
	Illinois & Michigan			
SP-1	Canal State Park	Cook	6/4/33	Willow Springs
	Illinois & Michigan			
SP-2	Canal State Park	Will	6/19/33	Lockport
	Illinois & Michigan			
SP-3	Canal State Park	Will and Grundy	6/11/33	Joliet
	Illinois & Michigan			
SP-4	Canal State Park	LaSalle	6/4/33	Marseilles
SP-5	Buffalo Rock State Park	LaSalle	6/11/33	Ottawa
	Springfield Metropolitan			
SP-6	Parks	Sangamon		Toronto
	Springfield Metropolitan			
SP-7	Parks	Sangamon		Chatham
SP-8	Starved Rock State Park	LaSalle	6/4/33	Utica
	Pere Marquette State			
SP-9	Park	Jersey	6/25/33	Grafton
	Mississippi Palisades			
SP-10	State Park	Carroll Union &	6/11/33	Savanna
	Giant City State Park	Jackson	6/24/33	Makanda
SP-12	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	6/28/33	Winnetka
SP-13	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	6/28/33	Winnetka
SP-14	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook		Winnetka
SP-15	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	6/28/33	Winnetka

<u>Camp</u> <u>Designation</u>	<u>Land</u> <u>Ownership</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Date</u> <u>Established</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
SP-16	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	6/27/33	Winnetka
SP-17	Camp Grant Military Park	Winnebago	7/14/33	Rockford
SP-18	Camp Grant Military Park	Winnebago	7/14/33	Rockford
SP-19	Camp Grant Military Park	Winnebago	7/17/33	Rockford
SP-20	Camp Grant Military Park	Winnebago	7/17/33	Rockford
SP-21	Camp Grant Military Park	Winnebago	7/23/33	Rockford
SP-22	Camp Grant Military Park	Winnebago	7/31/33	Rockford*

SUMMARY

State Forest	1	Camp
Private Forest	2	Camps
Private Erosion	8	Camps
State Parks	<u>22</u>	Camps
Total	33	Camps

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RG 35. \*War Department, Station and Strength Reports, NA

~~APPENDIX B~~

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMPS APPROVED  
FOR SECOND PERIOD (1933-1934)

Camp Designation	Land Ownership	National Forest and/or County	Post Office
*F-1	National Forest	Illini National Forest, Jackson	Ava
*F-2	National Forest	Illini National Forest, Jackson	Pomona
*F-3	National Forest	Illini National Forest, Alexander	Tamms
*F-4	National Forest	Shawnee National Forest, Pope	Eddyville
*F-5	National Forest	Shawnee National Forest, Hardin	Elizabethtown
*F-6	National Forest	Shawnee National Forest, Gallatin	Equality
S-51	State	Union	Jonesboro
PE-52	Private	Saline	Eldorado
PE-53	Private	Randolph	Red Bud
PE-55	Private	Jersey	Jerseyville
*P-63	Private	Pope	Herod
*PE-64	Private	Gallatin	Shawneetown
*PE-65	Private	Williamson	Marion
*PE-66	Private	Jackson	Murphysboro
*PE-67	Private	Pope	Renshaw
*PE-68	Private	Massac	Metropolis
*PE-69	Private	Pulaski	Mounds
SP-1	State Park	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park, Cook	Willow Springs
SP-2	State Park	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park, Will	Lockport
SP-3	State Park	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park, Grundy	Channahon
SP-4	State Park	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park, LaSalle	Marseilles
SP-5	State Park	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park, LaSalle	Ottawa

Camp Designation	Land Ownership	National Forest and/or County	Post Office
SP-7	State Park	Springfield-Metro- politan State Park, Sangamon	Springfield
SP-8	State Park	Starved Rock State Park, LaSalle	Utica
SP-9	State Park	Pere Marquette State Park, Jersey	Grafton
SP-10	State Park	Mississippi Palisades State Park, Carroll	Savanna
SP-11	State Park	Giant City State Park, Jackson	Makanda
SP-12	State Park	Skokie Lagoons State Park, Cook	Winnetka
SP-13	State Park	Skokie Lagoons State Park, Cook	Winnetka
SP-14	State Park	Skokie Lagoons State Park, Cook	Winnetka
SP-15	State Park	Skokie Lagoons State Park, Cook	Winnetka
SP-16	State Park	Skokie Lagoons State Park, Cook	Winnetka
*SP-23	State Park	Starved Rock State Park, LaSalle	Utica
*SP-24	State Park	Giant City State Park, Jackson	Makanda
*SP-25	State Park	Skokie Lagoons State Park, Cook	Winnetka
*SP-26	State Park	Skokie Lagoons State Park, Cook	Winnetka
*SP-27	State Park	Skokie Lagoons State Park, Cook	Winnetka
*SP-28	State Park	Skokie Lagoons State Park, Cook	Winnetka
*SP-29	State Park	Skokie Lagoons State Park, Cook	Winnetka
*SP-30	State Park	Black Hawk State Park, Rock Island	Rock Island
*SP-31	State Park	White Pines State Park, Ogle	Polo
*SP-33	State Park	Swallow Cliff State Park, DuPage	Palos Park
*SP-34	State Park	DuPage State Park, DuPage	Hinsdale
*SP-35	State Park	St. Highway #64 State Park, DuPage	Elmhurst

<u>Camp Designation</u>	<u>Land Ownership</u>	<u>National Forest and/or County</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
*SP-36	State Park	St. Highway #54 State Park, DuPage	St. Charles**

SUMMARY

National Forest	6 Camps
State Forest	1 Camp
Private Forest	1 Camp
Private Erosion	9 Camps
State Park	<u>28</u> Camps
Total	45 Camps

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\*New Camps

\*\*Office of the Director of Civilian Conservation Corps, Camp Directories, NA RG 35. (Mimeographed.)

~~APPENDIX G~~

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMPS APPROVED  
FOR THIRD PERIOD (1934)

200-Man Company Unit  
State of Illinois--1

<u>Camp Designation</u>	<u>Land Ownership (National, State or Private)</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
F-1	Illini National Forest	Jackson	Murphysboro
F-2	Illini National Forest	Jackson	Alto Pass
F-3	Illini National Forest	Alexander	Tamms
F-4	Shawnee National Forest	Pope	Eddyville
F-5	Shawnee National Forest	Hardin	Herod
F-6	Shawnee National Forest	Gallatin	Equality
S-51	State	Union	Jonesboro
PE-53	Private	Randolph	Red Bud
PE-55	Private	Jersey	Jerseyville
**PE-56	Private	Pike	Pittsfield
**PE-57	Private	Schuyler	Rushville
*PE-58	Private	Mason	Havana
**PE-59	Private	Peoria	Peoria
**PE-60	Private	Carroll	Mt. Carroll
**PE-61	Private	Jo Daviess	Galena
PE-64	Private	Gallatin	Shawneetown
PE-65	Private	Jackson	Murphysboro
SP-1	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	Cook	Willow Springs
SP-2	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	Will	Lockport
SP-3	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	Grundy	Joliet
SP-4	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	LaSalle	Marseilles
SP-5	Buffalo Rock State Park	LaSalle	Ottawa
SP-7	Springfield-Metropolitan State Park	Sangamon	Springfield
SP-8	Starved Rock State Park	LaSalle	Utica
SP-9	Pere Marquette State Park	Jersey	Jerseyville
SP-10	Mississippi Palisades State Park	Carroll	Savanna
SP-11	Giant City State Park	Jackson	Makanda

<u>Camp Designation</u>	<u>Land Ownership (National, State or Private)</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
SP-12	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-13	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-14	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-15	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-16	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-25	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-26	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-27	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-28	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-29	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-30	Black Hawk State Park	Rock Island	Rock Island
SP-31	White Pines State Park	Ogle	Polo
SP-33	Swallow Cliff State Park	Cook	Palos Park
SP-34	DuPage State Park	DuPage	Hinsdale
SP-35	St. Highway #64 State Park	DuPage	West Chicago
*SP-37	Camp Grant State Park	Winnebago	Rockford
SES-2	Private	McLean	LeRoy***

SUMMARY

National Forest	6 Camps
State Forest	1 Camp
Private Erosion	10 Camps
State Park	26 Camps
Soil Erosion Service	<u>1</u> Camp
Total	44 Camps

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\*New Location

\*\*Last Summer's Location

\*\*\*Office of the Director of Civilian Conservation Corps, Camp Directories, NA RG 35. (Mimeographed.)

~~APPENDIX D~~

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMPS APPROVED  
FOR FOURTH PERIOD (1934-1935)

200-Man Company Unit  
State of Illinois--1

Camp Designation	Land Ownership (National, State or Private)	County	Post Office
F-1	Illini National Forest	Jackson	Murphysboro
F-2	Illini National Forest	Jackson	Alto Pass
F-3	Illini National Forest	Alexander	Tamms
F-4	Shawnee National Forest	Pope	Eddyville
F-5	Shawnee National Forest	Hardin	Herod
F-6	Shawnee National Forest	Gallatin	Equality
S-51	State	Union	Jonesboro
PE-53	Private	Randolph	Red Bud
PE-55	Private	Jersey	Jerseyville
PE-56	Private	Pike	Pittsfield
PE-58	Private	Mason	Havana
PE-64	Private	Gallatin	Shawneetown
PE-66	Private	Jackson	Murphysboro
*PE-71	Private	Union	Mill Creek
*PE-72	Private	Franklin	Benton
*PE-73	Private	Monroe	Waterloo
*PE-74	Private	White	Morris City
SP-1	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	Cook	Willow Springs
SP-2	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	Will	Lockport
SP-3	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	Will and Grundy	Joliet
SP-4	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	LaSalle	Marseilles
SP-5	Buffalo Rock State Park	LaSalle	Ottawa
SP-7	Springfield-Metropolitan State Park	Sangamon	Springfield
SP-9	Pere Marquette State Park	Jersey	Grafton
SP-10	Mississippi Palisades State Park	Carroll	Savanna

<u>Camp Designation</u>	<u>Land Ownership (National, State or Private)</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
SP-11	Giant City State Park	Jackson	Makanda
SP-12	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-13	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-14	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-15	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-16	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-23	Starved Rock State Park	LaSalle	Utica
SP-25	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-26	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-27	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-28	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-29	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-30	Black Hawk State Park	Rock Island	Rock Island
SP-31	White Pines State Park	Ogle	Polo
SP-33	Swallow Cliff State Park	Cook	Palos Park
SP-34	DuPage State Park	DuPage	Hinsdale
SP-35	St. Highway #64 State Park	DuPage	West Chicago
SP-37	Camp Grant State Park	Winnebago	Rockford
*SP-38	Deer Grove State Park	Cook	Palatine
*SP-39	Camp Graham State Park	Jersey	Alton
*SES-1	Private	Pope	Grantsburg
SES-2	Private	McLean	LeRoy**

SUMMARY

National Forest	6 Camps
State Forest	1 Camp
Private Erosion	10 Camps
State Park	28 Camps
Soil Erosion Service	<u>2</u> Camps
Total	47 Camps

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\*New Location

\*\*Office of the Director of Civilian Conservation Corps, Camp Directories, NA RG 35. (Mimeographed.)

~~APPENDIX E~~

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMPS APPROVED  
FOR FIFTH PERIOD (1935)

200-Man Company Unit  
State of Illinois--1

Camp Designation	Land Ownership	County	Post Office
F-1	Illini National Forest	Jackson	Murphysboro
F-2	Illini National Forest	Jackson	Alto Pass
F-3	Illini National Forest	Alexander	Tamms
F-4	Shawnee National Forest	Pope	Eddyville
F-5	Shawnee National Forest	Hardin	Herod
F-6	Shawnee National Forest	Gallatin	Equality
F-7 (DR)	Illini National Forest	Pope	Herod
F-8 (DR)	Illini National Forest	Union	Wolf Lake
F-9 (DR)	Illini National Forest	Hardin	Sparks Hill
F-10 (S-51)	Illini National Forest	Union	Jonesboro
F-11 (PE-64)	Illinois Purchase Unit	Gallatin	
F-12	Illinois Purchase Unit	Johnson	Simpson
P-85	Private	Tazewell	Pekin
D-1	Private	Douglas	Camargo
D-2	Private	Iroquois	Gilman
D-3	Private	Greene	Eldred
D-4	Private	Pike	Hull
D-5	Private	Mason	Mason City
D-6	Private	Henry	Hooppole
SCS-1	Private	Pope	Dixon Springs
SCS-2	Private	McLean	LeRoy

<u>Camp Designation</u>	<u>Land Ownership</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
SCS-3 (DR)	Private	Henry	Galva
SCS-4 (DR)	Private	Woodford	Congerville
SCS-5	Private	Coles	Charleston
SCS-6	Private	Edwards	Grayville
SCS-7	Private	Jo Daviess	Stockton
SCS-8	Private	Ogle	Oregon
SCS-9	Private	Winnebago	Durand
SCS-10	Private	Morgan	Jacksonville
SCS-11	Private	Peoria	Elmwood
SCS-12	Private	Mercer	Aledo
SCS-13	Private	Knox	Galesburg
SCS-14	Private	Marshall	Henry
SCS-15	Private	Carroll	Mt. Carroll
SCS-16 (PE-55)	Private	Jersey	Jerseyville
SCS-18 (PE-56)	Private	Pike	Pittsfield
SCS-19 (PE-58)	Private	Mason	Havana
SCS-20 (PE-66)	Private	Jackson	Murphysboro
SCS-21 (PE-71)	Private	Union	Mill Creek
SCS-22 (PE-72)	Private	Franklin	Benton
SCS-23 (PE-73)	Private	Monroe	Waterloo
SCS-24 (PE-74)	Private	White	Norris City
SCS-25 (PE-83)	Private	Bond	Greenville
SCS-26 (PE-84)	Private	Macon	Decatur
SCS-27 (DPE-65)	Private	Williamson	Marion
SCS-28 (DPE-57)	Private	Schuyler	Rushville
SCS-29 (DPE-69)	Private	Pulaski	Mounds
SCS-30 (DPE-79)	Private	Greene	Greenfield
SCS-31 (DPE-78)	Private	Clark	Marshall
SCS-32 (DPE-76)	Private	Adams	Camp Point
SCS-33 (DPE-75)	Private	McDonough	Colmar
SCS-34 (DPE-70)	Private	Randolph	Sparta
SCS-35	Private	Tazewell	Pekin
SCS-36	Private	Macoupin	Carlinville
SCS-37	Private	Lawrence	Lawrenceville
SCS-38	Private	Madison	Edwardsville
SP-1	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	Cook	Willow Springs
SP-2	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	Will	Lockport
SP-3	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	Grundy	Joliet
SP-4	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	LaSalle	Marseilles
SP-5	Buffalo Rock State Park	LaSalle	Ottawa
SP-7	Springfield-Metro- politan State Park	Sangamon	Springfield

<u>Camp Designation</u>	<u>Land Ownership</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
SP-9	Pere Marquette State Park	Jersey	Grafton
SP-11	Giant City State Park	Jackson	Makanda
SP-12	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-13	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-14	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-15	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-16	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-23	Starved Rock State Park	LaSalle	Utica
SP-25	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-26	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-27	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-28	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-29	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-31	White Pines State Park	Ogle	Polo
SP-33	Swallow Cliff State Park	Cook	Palos Park
SP-34	DuPage County Park	DuPage	Hinsdale
SP-35	St. Highway #64 State Park	DuPage	West Chicago
SP-37	Camp Grant State Park	Winnebago	Rockford
SP-38	Deer Grove State Park	Cook	Palatine
SP-39	Camp Graham State Park	Jersey	Grafton
SP-40	Decatur Metropolitan Parks	Macon	Decatur
SP-41(DSP-1)	Stonefor (Giant City) State Park	Jackson	Makanda
SP-42(DSP-3)	Parkway #54 State Park	DuPage	Elmhurst
SP-43(DSP-4)	Marseilles State Park	LaSalle	Marseilles

Camp Designation	Land Ownership	County	Post Office
SP-44 (DSP-6)	Hinsdale Parkway	DuPage	Hinsdale
SP-45 (DSP-7)	New Salem State Park	Menard	Petersburg
SP-46 (DSP-8)	Park Ridge County Park	Cook	Park Ridge
SP-47 (DSP-9)	Salt Creek County Park	Cook	Western Springs
SP-48 (DSP-10)	Des Plaines Valley County Park	Cook	Des Plaines
SP-49 (DSP-11)	Palos Hills County Park	Cook	Lemont
SP-50 (DSP-12)	Thornton County Park	Cook	Thornton
SP-51 (DSP-13)	McDowell County Park	DuPage	Naperville
SP-52	Camp Shiloh State Park	Coles	Charleston
SP-54 (DSP-2)	LaSalle (Starved Rock) State Park	LaSalle	Utica
SP-55	Sag Forest (Quarry)	Cook	Willow Springs
Army-1	Military Reservation	Rock Island	Rock Island Arsenal*

SUMMARY

National Forest	12 Camps
Private Forest	1 Camp
Drainage	6 Camps
Soil Conservation Service	37 Camps
State Park	41 Camps
Army	<u>1</u> Camp
Total	98 Camps

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\*Office of the Director of Civilian Conservation  
Corps, Camp Directories, NA RG 35. (Mimeographed.)

~~APPENDIX F~~

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMPS APPROVED  
FOR SIXTH PERIOD (1935-1936)

200-Man Company Unit  
State of Illinois

Camp Designation	Land Ownership	County	Post Office
F-1	Illini National Forest	Jackson	Murphysboro
F-2	Illini National Forest	Jackson	Alto Pass
F-3	Illini National Forest	Alexander	Tamms
F-4	Shawnee National Forest	Pope	Eddyville
F-7	Illini National Forest	Pope	Herod
F-9	Illini National Forest	Hardin	Sparks Hill
F-10	Illinois National Forest	Union	Jonesboro
F-12	Illinois National Forest	Johnson	Simpson
P-85	Private	Tazewell	Pekin
D-1	Private	Douglas	Camargo
D-2	Private	Iroquois	Gilman
D-3	Private	Greene	Eldred
D-4	Private	Pike	Hull
D-5	Private	Mason	Mason City
D-6	Private	Henry	Hoopole
SCS-1	Private	Pope	Dixon Springs
SCS-2	Private	McLean	LeRoy
SCS-3	Private	Henry	Galva
SCS-4	Private	Woodford	Congerville
SCS-5	Private	Coles	Charleston
SCS-6	Private	Edwards	Grayville
SCS-7	Private	Jo Daviess	Stockton
SCS-9	Private	Winnebago	Durand
SCS-10	Private	Morgan	Jacksonville
SCS-11	Private	Peoria	Elmwood
SCS-12	Private	Mercer	Aledo
SCS-15	Private	Carroll	Mt. Carroll
SCS-16	Private	Jersey	Jerseyville
SCS-18	Private	Pike	Pittsfield
SCS-19	Private	Mason	Havana
SCS-20	Private	Jackson	Murphysboro
SCS-24	Private	White	Norris City

Camp Designation	Land Ownership	County	Post Office
SCS-25	Private	Bond	Greenville
SCS-26	Private	Macon	Decatur
SCS-27	Private	Williamson	Marion
SCS-28	Private	Schuyler	Rushville
SCS-30	Private	Greene	Carrollton
SCS-32	Private	Adams	Camp Point
SCS-34	Private	Randolph	Sparta
SCS-35	Private	Tazewell	Pekin
SCS-36	Private	Macoupin	Carlinville
SCS-37	Private	Lawrence	Lawrenceville
SCS-38	Private	Madison	Edwardsville
SP-1	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	Cook	Willow Springs
SP-2	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	Will	Lockport
SP-3	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	Grundy	Joliet
SP-4	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	LaSalle	Marseilles
SP-9	Pere Marquette State Park	Jersey	Grafton
SP-11	Giant City State Park	Union & Jackson	Makanda
SP-12	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-13	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-14	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-15	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-16	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-23	Starved Rock State Park	LaSalle	Utica
SP-25	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-26	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-28	Skokie Lagoons State Park	Cook	Winnetka
SP-31	White Pines State Park	Ogle	Polo
SP-33	Swallow Cliff State Park	Cook	Palos Park
SP-34	DuPage County Park	DuPage	Hinsdale
SP-35	North Parkway St. Hwy. #64	DuPage	West Chicago
SP-38	Deer Grove County Park	Cook	Palatine
SP-40	Decatur Metropolitan Parks	Macon	Decatur
SP-44	Hinsdale Parkway	DuPage	Hinsdale
SP-45	New Salem State Park	Menard	Petersburg
SP-46	Park Ridge County Park	Cook	Park Ridge
SP-47	Salt Creek County Park	Cook	Western Springs
SP-49	Palos Hills County Park	Cook	Lamont
SP-50	Thornton County Park	Cook	Thornton
SP-51	McDowell County Park	DuPage	Naperville
SP-52	Camp Shiloh State Park	Coles	Charleston
SP-54	Camp LaSalle	LaSalle	Utica

<u>Camp Designation</u>	<u>Land Ownership</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
SP-55	Sag Forest (Quarry)	Cook	Willow Springs
Army-1	Military Reservation	Rock Island	Rock Island Arsenal*

SUMMARY

National Forest	8 Camps
Private Forest	1 Camp
Drainage	6 Camps
Soil Conservation Service	28 Camps
State Parks	31 Camps
Army	<u>1</u> Camp
Total	75 Camps

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\*Office of the Director of Civilian Conservation Corps, Camp Directories, NA RG 35. (Mimeographed.)

~~APPENDIX G~~

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMPS APPROVED  
FOR EIGHTH PERIOD (1936-1937)

Camp Designation	Land Ownership	County	Post Office
F-1	Illini National Forest	Jackson	Murphysboro
F-2	Illini National Forest	Jackson	Alto Pass
F-3	Illini National Forest	Alexander	Tamms
F-4	Shawnee National Forest	Pope	Eddyville
F-7	Illini National Forest	Pope	Herod
F-9	Illini National Forest	Hardin	Sparks Hill
F-10	Illinois National Forest	Union	Jonesboro
F-12	Illinois National Forest	Johnson	Simpson
P-85	Private	Tazewell	Manito
D-1	Private	Douglas	Camargo
D-2	Private	Iroquois	Gilman
D-3	Private	Greene	Eldred
D-4	Private	Pike	Hull
D-5	Private	Mason	Mason City
D-6	Private	Henry	Hooppole
SCS-1	Private	Pope	Dixon Springs
SCS-2	Private	McLean	LeRoy
SCS-3	Private	Henry	Galva
SCS-4	Private	Woodford	Congerville
SCS-5	Private	Coles	Charleston
SCS-6	Private	Edwards	Grayville
SCS-7	Private	Jo Daviess	Stockton
SCS-9	Private	Winnebago	Durand
SCS-10	Private	Morgan	Jacksonville
SCS-11	Private	Peoria	Elmwood
SCS-12	Private	Mercer	Aledo
SCS-15	Private	Carroll	Mt. Carroll
SCS-16	Private	Jersey	Jerseyville
SCS-18	Private	Pike	Pittsfield
SCS-19	Private	Mason	Havana
SCS-20	Private	Jackson	Murphysboro
SCS-24	Private	White	Norris City
SCS-25	Private	Bond	Greenville
SCS-26	Private	Macon	Decatur
SCS-27	Private	Williamson	Marion

<u>Camp Desig- nation</u>	<u>Land Ownership</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
SCS-28	Private	Schuyler	Rushville
SCS-30	Private	Greene	Carrollton
SCS-32	Private	Adams	Camp Point
SCS-34	Private	Randolph	Sparta
SCS-35	Private	Tazewell	Pekin
SCS-36	Private	Macoupin	Carlinville
SCS-37	Private	Lawrence	Lawrenceville
SCS-38	Private	Madison	Edwardsville
SP-1	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	Cook	Willow Springs
SP-3	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	Grundy	Joliet
SP-5	Buffalo Rock State Park	LaSalle	Ottawa
SP-9	Pere Marquette State Park	Jersey	Grafton
SP-11	Giant City State Park	Union & Jackson	Makanda
SP-12	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
SP-13	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
SP-14	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
SP-15	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
SP-16	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
SP-23	Starved Rock State Park	LaSalle	Utica
SP-25	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
SP-31	White Pines Forest State Park	Ogle	Polo
SP-33	Swallow Cliff County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Palos Park
SP-34	DuPage County Forest Pre- serve	DuPage	Hinsdale
SP-35	North Parkway State High- way #64	DuPage	West Chicago
SP-38	Deer Grove County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Palatine
SP-40	Decatur Metropolitan Parks	Macon	Decatur
SP-43	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	LaSalle	Marseilles
SP-45	New Salem State Park	Menard	Petersburg
SP-46	Park Ridge County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Park Ridge
SP-47	Salt Creek County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Western Springs

<u>Camp Designation</u>	<u>Land Ownership</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
SP-49	Palos Hill County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Lamont
SP-50	Thornton County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Thornton
SP-51	McDowell County Forest Preserve District	DuPage	Naperville
SP-52	Lincoln Log Cabin State Park	Coles	Charleston
SP-54	Starved Rock State Park	LaSalle	Utica
SP-55	Sag Forest County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Willow Springs
Army-1	Military Reservation	Rock Island	Rock Island Arsenal*

SUMMARY

National Forest	8 Camps
Private Forest	1 Camp
Drainage	6 Camps
Soil Conservation Service	28 Camps
State Parks	<u>1</u> / 28 Camps
Army	<u>1</u> Camp
Total	72

1 / The 6 Skokie Lagoons have enrolled strength equivalent to 8 regular companies.

~~APPENDIX H~~

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMPS APPROVED  
FOR NINTH PERIOD (1937)

<u>Camp Designation</u>	<u>Land Ownership</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
F-2	Illini National Forest	Jackson	Alto Pass
F-3	Illini National Forest	Alexander	Tamms
F-4	Shawnee National Forest	Pope	Eddyville
F-7	Illini National Forest	Pope	Herod
F-9	Illini National Forest	Hardin	Sparks Hill
F-10	Illinois National Forest	Union	Jonesboro
F-12	Illinois National Forest	Johnson	Simpson
P-85	Private	Tazewell	Manito
D-1	Private	Douglas	Camargo
D-2	Private	Iroquois	Gilman
D-3	Private	Greene	Eldred
D-4	Private	Pike	Hull
D-5	Private	Mason	Mason City
D-6	Private	Henry	Hooppole
SCS-1	Private	Pope	Dixon Springs
SCS-2	Private	McLean	LeRoy
SCS-3	Private	Henry	Galva
SCS-4	Private	Woodford	Congerville
SCS-5	Private	Coles	Charleston
(May 15)*			
SCS-6	Private	Edwards	Grayville
SCS-7	Private	Jo Daviess	Stockton
SCS-9	Private	Winnebago	Durand
SCS-10	Private	Morgan	Jacksonville
SCS-11	Private	Peoria	Elmwood
SCS-12	Private	Mercer	Aledo
SCS-15	Private	Carroll	Mt. Carroll
SCS-16	Private	Jersey	Jerseyville
SCS-18	Private	Pike	Pittsfield
SCS-19	Private	Mason	Havana
SCS-20	Private	Jackson	Murphysboro
SCS-25	Private	Bond	Greenville
SCS-26	Private	Macon	Decatur
SCS-28	Private	Schuyler	Rushville
SCS-30	Private	Greene	Carrollton
SCS-32	Private	Adams	Camp Point
(May 15)*			

<u>Camp Desig- nation</u>	<u>Land Ownership</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
SCS-34	Private	Randolph	Sparta
SCS-35	Private	Tazewell	Pekin
SCS-36	Private	Macoupin	Carlinville
SCS-37	Private	Lawrence	Lawrenceville
SCS-38	Private	Madison	Edwardsville
SP-1	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	Cook	Willow Springs
SP-3	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	Grundy	Joliet
SP-5	Buffalo Rock State Park	LaSalle	Ottawa
SP-9	Pere Marquette State Park	Jersey	Grafton
SP-11	Giant City State Park	Union and Jackson	Makanda
SP-12	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve	Cook	Winnetka
SP-14	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve	Cook	Winnetka
SP-15	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve	Cook	Winnetka
SP-16	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve	Cook	Winnetka
SP-23	Starved Rock State Park	LaSalle	Utica
SP-25	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve	Cook	Winnetka
SP-33	Swallow Cliff County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Palos Park
SP-34	DuPage County Forest Pre- serve District	DuPage	Hinsdale
SP-35	North Parkway State High- way #64	DuPage	West Chicago
SP-38	Deer Grove County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Palatine
SP-40	Decatur Metropolitan Parks	Macon	Decatur
SP-43	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	LaSalle	Marseilles
SP-45	New Salem State Park	Menard	Petersburg
SP-46	Park Ridge County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Park Ridge
SP-47	Salt Creek County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Western Springs
SP-49	Palos Hills County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Lamont
SP-50	Thornton County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Thornton
SP-51	McDowell County Forest Preserve District	DuPage	Naperville
SP-52	Lincoln Log Cabin State Park	Coles	Charleston

<u>Camp Desig- nation</u>	<u>Land Ownership</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
SP-55	Sag Forest County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Willow Springs
SP-57	White Pines Forest State Park	Ogle	Oregon
Army-1	Military Reservation	Rock Island	Rock Island Arsenal**

SUMMARY

National Forest	7 Camps
Private Forest	1 Camp
Drainage	6 Camps
Soil Conservation Service	24 Camps
State Park	<u>1</u> / 26 Camps
Army	<u>1</u> Camp
Total	65 Camps

1/ The 5 Skokie Lagoon camps have enrolled strength equivalent to 7 regular companies.

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\*Camps scheduled for discontinuance on date indicated for completion of work program. Camps are not included in above summary.

\*\*Office of the Director of Civilian Conservation Corps, Camp Directories, NA RG 35. (Mimeographed.)

~~APPENDIX I~~

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMPS APPROVED  
FOR TENTH PERIOD (1937-1938)

Camp Designation	Land Ownership	County	Post Office
F-2	Illini National Forest	Jackson	Alto Pass
F-4	Shawnee National Forest	Pope	Eddyville
F-9	Illini National Forest	Hardin	Sparks Hill
F-10	Illinois National Forest	Union	Jonesboro
P-85	Private	Tazewell	Manito
D-1	Private	Douglas	Camargo
D-2	Private	Iroquois	Gilman
D-4	Private	Pike	Hull
D-5	Private	Mason	Mason City
D-6	Private	Henry	Hooppole
SCS-2	Private	McLean	LeRoy
SCS-3	Private	Henry	Galva
SCS-4	Private	Woodford	Congerville
SCS-6	Private	Edwards	Grayville
SCS-7	Private	Jo Daviess	Stockton
SCS-9	Private	Winnebago	Durand
SCS-10	Private	Morgan	Jacksonville
SCS-11	Private	Peoria	Elmwood
SCS-12	Private	Mercer	Aledo
SCS-15	Private	Carroll	Mt. Carroll
SCS-18	Private	Pike	Pittsfield
SCS-20	Private	Jackson	Murphysboro
SCS-25	Private	Bond	Greenville
SCS-26	Private	Macon	Decatur
SCS-28	Private	Schuyler	Rushville
SCS-30	Private	Greene	Carrollton
SCS-34	Private	Randolph	Sparta
SCS-35	Private	Tazewell	Pekin
SCS-36	Private	Macoupin	Carlinville
SCS-37	Private	Lawrence	Lawrenceville
SCS-38	Private	Madison	Edwardsville
SP-3	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	Grundy	Joliet
SP-9	Pere Marquette State Park	Jersey	Grafton
SP-11	Giant City State Park	Union and Jackson	Makanda

Camp Designation	Land Ownership	County	Post Office
SP-14	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
SP-15	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
SP-16	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
SP-23	Starved Rock State Park	LaSalle	Utica
SP-25	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
*SP-26	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
*SP-27	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
SP-43	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	LaSalle	Marseilles
*SP-44	Hinsdale State Highway	DuPage	Hinsdale
SP-45	New Salem State Park	Menard	Petersburg
SP-46	Park Ridge County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Park Ridge
SP-47	Salt Creek County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Western Springs
SP-49	Palos Hills County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Lamont
SP-50	Thornton County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Thornton
SP-51	McDowell County Forest Preserve District	DuPage	Naperville
SP-55	Sag Forest State Park	DuPage	Lamont
SP-57	White Pines Forest State Park	Ogle	Oregon
SP-58	Lincoln Log Cabin State Park	Coles	Charleston**

SUMMARY

National Forest	4 Camps
Private Forest	1 Camp
Drainage	5 Camps
Soil Conservation Service	21 Camps
State Park	<u>21</u> Camps
Total	52 Camps

\*Re-established Camps

\*\*Office of the Director of Civilian Conservation Corps, Camp Directories, NA RG 35. (Mimeographed.)

~~APPENDIX-J~~

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMPS APPROVED  
FOR ELEVENTH PERIOD (1938)

Camp Designation	Land Ownership	County	Post Office
F-2	Illini National Forest	Jackson	Alto Pass
F-4	Shawnee National Forest	Pope	Eddyville
F-9	Illini National Forest	Hardin	Sparks Hill
F-10	Illinois National Forest	Union	Jonesboro
P-85	Private	Tazewell	Manito
D-1	Private	Douglas	Camargo
D-2	Private	Iroquois	Gilman
D-4	Private	Pike	Hull
D-5	Private	Mason	Mason City
D-6	Private	Henry	Hooppole
SCS-2	Private	McLean	LeRoy
SCS-3	Private	Henry	Galva
SCS-4	Private	Woodford	Congerville
SCS-6	Private	Edwards	Grayville
SCS-7	Private	Jo Daviess	Stockton
SCS-9	Private	Winnebago	Durand
SCS-10	Private	Morgan	Jacksonville
SCS-11	Private	Peoria	Elmwood
SCS-12	Private	Mercer	Aledo
SCS-15	Private	Carroll	Mt. Carroll
SCS-18	Private	Pike	Pittsfield
SCS-20	Private	Jackson	Murphysboro
SCS-25	Private	Bond	Greenville
SCS-26	Private	Macon	Decatur
SCS-28	Private	Schuyler	Rushville
SCS-30	Private	Greene	Carrollton
SCS-34	Private	Randolph	Sparta
SCS-35	Private	Tazewell	Pekin
SCS-36	Private	Macoupin	Carlinville
SCS-37	Private	Lawrence	Lawrenceville
SCS-38	Private	Madison	Edwardsville
SP-3	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	Grundy	Joliet
SP-9	Pere Marquette State Park	Jersey	Grafton
SP-11	Giant City State Park	Union and Jackson	Makanda

<u>Camp Desig- nation</u>	<u>Land Ownership</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
SP-14	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
SP-15	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
SP-16	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
SP-23	Starved Rock State Park	LaSalle	Utica
SP-25	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
SP-27	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
SP-43	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	LaSalle	Marseilles
SP-44	Hinsdale State Highway	DuPage	Hinsdale
SP-45	New Salem State Park	Menard	Petersburg
SP-46	Park Ridge County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Park Ridge
SP-47	Salt Creek County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Western Springs
SP-49	Palos Hills County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Lamont
SP-50	Thornton County Forest Pre- serve District	Cook	Thornton
SP-51	McDowell County Forest Pre- serve District	DuPage	Naperville
SP-55	Sag Forest State Park	DuPage	Lamont
SP-57	White Pines Forest State Park	Ogle	Oregon
SP-58	Lincoln Log Cabin State Park	Coles	Charleston*

SUMMARY

National Forest	4 Camps
Private Forest	1 Camp
Drainage	5 Camps
Soil Conservation Service	21 Camps
State Park	<u>20</u> Camps
Total	51 Camps

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\*Office of the Director of Civilian Conservation Corps, Camp Directories, NA RG 35. (Mimeographed.)

~~APPENDIX K~~

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMPS APPROVED  
FOR TWELFTH PERIOD (1938-1939)

Camp Designation	Land Ownership	County	Post Office
F-2	Illini National Forest	Jackson	Alto Pass
F-4	Shawnee National Forest	Pope	Eddyville
*F-8	Shawnee Purchase Unit	Union	Wolf Lake
F-9	Illini National Forest	Hardin	Sparks Hill
P-85	Private	Tazewell	Manito
D-1	Private	Douglas	Camargo
D-2	Private	Iroquois	Gilman
D-4	Private	Pike	Hull
D-5	Private	Mason	Mason City
D-6	Private	Henry	Hooppole
SCS-2	Private	McLean	LeRoy
SCS-3	Private	Henry	Galva
SCS-6	Private	Edwards	Grayville
SCS-7	Private	Jo Daviess	Stockton
SCS-9	Private	Winnebago	Durand
SCS-10	Private	Morgan	Jacksonville
SCS-11	Private	Peoria	Elmwood
SCS-15	Private	Carroll	Mt. Carroll
SCS-18	Private	Pike	Pittsfield
SCS-25	Private	Bond	Greenville
SCS-26	Private	Macon	Decatur
SCS-28	Private	Schuyler	Rushville
SCS-30	Private	Greene	Carrollton
SCS-34	Private	Randolph	Sparta
SCS-35	Private	Tazewell	Pekin
SCS-36	Private	Macoupin	Carlinville
SCS-37	Private	Lawrence	Lawrenceville
SCS-38	Private	Madison	Edwardsville
SP-3	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	Grundy	Joliet
SP-9	Pere Marquette State Park	Jersey	Grafton
SP-11	Giant City State Park	Union and Jackson	Makanda
SP-14	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
SP-15	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka

Camp Designation	Land Ownership	County	Post Office
SP-16	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
SP-23	Starved Rock State Park	LaSalle	Utica
SP-25	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
*SP-26	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
SP-27	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
SP-43	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	LaSalle	Marseilles
SP-44	Hinsdale State Highway	DuPage	Hinsdale
SP-45	New Salem State Park	Menard	Petersburg
SP-47	Salt Creek County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Western Springs
*SP-48	Des Plaines Valley	Cook	Des Plaines
SP-49	Palos Hills County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Lamont
SP-50	Thornton County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Thornton
SP-51	McDowell County Forest Preserve District	DuPage	Naperville
SP-55	Sag Forest State Park	DuPage	Lamont
SP-57	White Pines Forest State Park	Ogle	Oregon
SP-58	Lincoln Log Cabin State Park	Coles	Charleston

SUMMARY

National Forest	4 Camps
Private Forest	1 Camp
Drainage	5 Camps
Soil Conservation Service	19 Camps
State Park	<u>21</u> Camps
Total	50 Camps

\*Re-established camps.

\*\*Office of the Director of Civilian Conservation Corps, Camp Directories, NA RG 35. (Mimeographed.)

~~APPENDIX I~~

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMPS APPROVED  
FOR THIRTEENTH PERIOD (1939)

Camp Designation	Land Ownership	County	Post Office
F-2	Illini National Forest	Jackson	Alto Pass
F-4	Shawnee Purchase Unit	Pope	Eddyville
F-8	Shawnee Purchase Unit	Union	Wolf Lake
F-9	Shawnee Purchase Unit	Hardin	Sparks Hill
P-85	Private	Tazewell	Manito
D-1	Private	Douglas	Camargo
D-2	Private	Iroquois	Gilman
D-4	Private	Pike	Hull
D-5	Private	Mason	Mason City
D-6	Private	Henry	Hooppole
SCS-2	Private	McLean	LeRoy
SCS-7	Private	Jo Daviess	Stockton
SCS-9	Private	Winnebago	Durand
SCS-10	Private	Morgan	Jacksonville
SCS-11	Private	Peoria	Elmwood
SCS-12	Private	Mercer	Aledo
**SCS-13	Private	Knox	Galesburg
SCS-14	Private	Marshall	Henry
SCS-15	Private	Pike	Pittsfield
SCS-25	Private	Bond	Greenville
SCS-26	Private	Macon	Decatur
SCS-30	Private	Greene	Carrollton
SCS-34	Private	Randolph	Sparta
SCS-35	Private	Tazewell	Pekin
SCS-36	Private	Macoupin	Carlinville
SCS-37	Private	Lawrence	Lawrenceville
SCS-38	Private	Madison	Edwardsville
*SCS-40	Private	Edgar	Paris
*SCS-41	Private	Adams	North Quincy
*SCS-42	Private	Shelby	Shelbyville
SP-3	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	Grundy	Joliet
SP-9	Pere Marquette State Park	Jersey	Grafton
SP-11	Giant City State Park	Union and Jackson	Makanda
SP-14	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka

<u>Camp Designation</u>	<u>Land Ownership</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
SP-15	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
SP-16	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
SP-23	Starved Rock State Park	LaSalle	Utica
SP-25	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
SP-27	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
SP-43	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	LaSalle	Marseilles
SP-44	Hinsdale State Highway	DuPage	Hinsdale
SP-45	New Salem State Park	Menard	Petersburg
SP-47	Salt Creek County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Western Springs
SP-48	Des Plaines Valley	Cook	Des Plaines
SP-49	Palos Hills County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Lamont
SP-50	Thornton County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Thornton
SP-51	McDowell County Forest Preserve District	DuPage	Naperville
SP-55	Sag Forest State Park	DuPage	Lamont
SP-57	White Pines Forest State Park	Ogle	Oregon
SP-58	Lincoln Log Cabin State Park	Coles	Charleston***

SUMMARY

National Forest	4 Camps
Private Forest	1 Camp
Drainage	5 Camps
Soil Conservation Service	19 Camps
State Park	<u>2</u> Camps
Total	49 Camps

\*New Camp.

\*\*Re-established Camp.

\*\*\* Office of the Director of Civilian Conservation Corps, Camp Directories, NA RG 35. (Mimeographed.)

~~APPENDIX M~~

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMPS APPROVED  
FOR FOURTEENTH PERIOD (1939-1940)

<u>Camp Designation</u>	<u>Land Ownership</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
F-2	Illini National Forest	Jackson	Alto Pass
F-4	Shawnee Purchase Unit	Pope	Eddyville
F-8	Shawnee Purchase Unit	Union	Wolf Lake
F-9	Shawnee Purchase Unit	Hardin	Sparks Hill
*S-86		Mason	Manito
SCS-7	Private	Jo Daviess	Stockton
**SCS-8	Private	Ogle	Oregon
SCS-10	Private	Morgan	Jacksonville
SCS-11	Private	Peoria	Elmwood
SCS-13	Private	Knox	Galesburg
SCS-14	Private	Marshall	Henry
SCS-15	Private	Pike	Pittsfield
SCS-25	Private	Bond	Greenville
SCS-26	Private	Macon	Decatur
SCS-30	Private	Greene	Carrollton
SCS-34	Private	Randolph	Sparta
SCS-35	Private	Tazewell	Pekin
SCS-36	Private	Macoupin	Carlinville
SCS-38	Private	Madison	Edwardsville
SCS-40	Private	Edgar	Paris
SCS-41	Private	Adams	North Quincy
SCS-42	Private	Shelby	Shelbyville
SCS-43	Private	Douglas	Tuscola
SCS-44	Private	Iroquois	Watseka
SCS-45	Private	Pike	New Canton
SCS-46	Private	Mason	Havana
SCS-47	Private	Henry	Annawan
*SCS-48	Private	Vermillion	Danville
*SCS-49	Private	Jefferson	Mt. Vernon
CP-1	Skokie Lagoons County		
(SP-14)	Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
CP-2	Skokie Lagoons County		
(SP-15)	Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
CP-3	Skokie Lagoons County		
(SP-16)	Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
CP-4	Skokie Lagoons County		
(SP-25)	Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka

Camp Designation	Land Ownership	County	Post Office
CP-5 (SP-27)	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
CP-6 (SP-47)	Salt Creek County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Western Springs
CP-7 (SP-48)	Des Plaines Valley County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Des Plaines
CP-8 (SP-49)	Palos Hills County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Willow Springs
CP-9 (SP-50)	Thornton County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Thornton
CP-10 (SP-51)	McDowell County Forest Preserve District	DuPage	Naperville
CP-11 (SP-55)	Sag Forest County Forest Preserve District	DuPage	Lemont
**CP-12 (SP-26)	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
SP-3	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	Will and Grundy	Channahon
SP-11	Giant City State Park	Union and Jackson	Makanda
SP-43	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	LaSalle	Marseilles
SP-44	Hinsdale State Parkway	DuPage	Hinsdale
SP-45	New Salem State Park	Menard	Petersburg
SP-58	Lincoln Log Cabin State Park	Coles	Charleston
*SP-59	Chain O'Lakes State Park	Lake	Fox Lake
*SP-60	Kickapoo State Park	Vermillion	Oakwood
*SP-61	Pere Marquette State Park	Jersey	Grafton***

SUMMARY

National Forest	4 Camps
State Forest	1 Camp
Soil Conservation Service	24 Camps
County Park	12 Camps
State Park	<u>9</u> Camps
Total	50 Camps

\*New Camps.

\*\*Re-established Camps.

\*\*\*Office of the Director of Civilian Conservation Corps, Camp Directories, NA RG 35. (Mimeographed.)

~~APPENDIX N~~

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMPS APPROVED  
FOR FIFTEENTH PERIOD (1940)

<u>Camp Designation</u>	<u>Land Ownership</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
F-2	Illini National Forest	Jackson	Alto Pass
F-4	Shawnee Purchase Unit	Pope	Eddyville
F-8	Shawnee Purchase Unit	Union	Wolf Lake
F-9	Shawnee Purchase Unit	Hardin	Sparks Hill
S-86		Mason	Manito
SCS-7	Private	Jo Daviess	Stockton
SCS-8	Private	Ogle	Oregon
SCS-10	Private	Morgan	Jacksonville
SCS-11	Private	Peoria	Elmwood
SCS-12	Private	Mercer	Aledo
SCS-13	Private	Knox	Galesburg
SCS-14	Private	Marshall	Henry
SCS-15	Private	Pike	Pittsfield
SCS-25	Private	Bond	Greenville
SCS-26	Private	Macon	Decatur
SCS-34	Private	Randolph	Sparta
SCS-35	Private	Tazewell	Pekin
SCS-36	Private	Macoupin	Carlinville
SCS-38	Private	Madison	Edwardsville
SCS-40	Private	Edgar	Paris
SCS-41	Private	Adams	North Quincy
SCS-42	Private	Shelby	Shelbyville
SCS-43	Private	Douglas	Tuscola
SCS-44	Private	Iroquois	Watseka
SCS-45	Private	Pike	New Canton
SCS-46	Private	Mason	Havana
SCS-47	Private	Henry	Annawan
SCS-48	Private	Vermillion	Danville
SCS-49	Private	Jefferson	Mt. Vernon
CP-1	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
CP-2	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
CP-3	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka

Camp Designation	Land Ownership	County	Post Office
CP-4	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
CP-5	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
CP-6	Salt Creek County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Western Springs
CP-7	Des Plaines Valley County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Des Plaines
CP-8	Palos Hills County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Willow Springs
CP-9	Thornton County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Thornton
CP-10	McDowell County Forest Preserve District	DuPage	Naperville
CP-11	Sag Forest County Forest Preserve District	DuPage	Lemont
SP-3	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	LaSalle	Marseilles
SP-11	Giant City State Park	Union and Jackson	Makanda
SP-43	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	LaSalle	Marseilles
SP-44	Hinsdale State Parkway	DuPage	Hinsdale
SP-45	New Salem State Park	Menard	Petersburg
SP-58	Lincoln Log State Park	Coles	Charleston
SP-59	Chain O'Lakes State Park	Lake	Fox Lake
SP-60	Kickapoo State Park	Vermillion	Oakwood
SP-61	Pere Marquette State Park	Jersey	Grafton*

SUMMARY

National Forest	4 Camps
State Forest	1 Camp
Soil Conservation Service	24 Camps
County Park	11 Camps
State Park	<u>9</u> Camps
Total	49 Camps

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\*Office of the Director of Civilian Conservation Corps, Camp Directories, NA RG 35. (Mimeographed.)

~~APPENDIX O~~

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMPS APPROVED  
FOR SIXTEENTH PERIOD (1940-1941)

Camp Designation	Land Ownership	County	Post Office
F-2	Illini National Forest	Jackson	Alto Pass
F-4	Shawnee Purchase Unit	Pope	Eddyville
F-8	Shawnee Purchase Unit	Union	Wolf Lake
F-9	Shawnee Purchase Unit	Hardin	Sparks Hill
S-86		Mason	Manito
SCS-7	Private	Jo Daviess	Stockton
SCS-8	Private	Ogle	Oregon
SCS-10	Private	Morgan	Jacksonville
SCS-11	Private	Peoria	Elmwood
SCS-12	Private	Mercer	Aledo
SCS-13	Private	Knox	Galesburg
SCS-14	Private	Marshall	Henry
SCS-15	Private	Pike	Pittsfield
SCS-25	Private	Bond	Greenville
SCS-26	Private	Macon	Decatur
SCS-34	Private	Randolph	Sparta
SCS-35	Private	Tazewell	Pekin
SCS-36	Private	Macoupin	Carlinville
SCS-38	Private	Madison	Edwardsville
SCS-40	Private	Edgar	Paris
SCS-41	Private	Adams	North Quincy
SCS-42	Private	Shelby	Shelbyville
SCS-43	Private	Douglas	Tuscola
SCS-44	Private	Iroquois	Watseka
SCS-45	Private	Pike	New Canton
SCS-46	Private	Mason	Havana
SCS-47	Private	Henry	Annawan
SCS-48	Private	Vermillion	Danville
SCS-49	Private	Jefferson	Mt. Vernon
CP-1	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
CP-2	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
CP-3	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
CP-4	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka

Camp Designation	Land Ownership	County	Post Office
CP-5	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
CP-6	Salt Creek County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Western Springs
CP-7	Des Plaines Valley County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Des Plaines
CP-8	Palos Hills County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Willow Springs
CP-9	Thornton County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Thornton
CP-10	McDowell County Forest Preserve District	DuPage	Naperville
CP-11	Sag Forest County Forest Preserve District	DuPage	Lemont
*CP-12	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Lemont
SP-3	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	Grundy	Joliet
SP-11	Giant City State Park	Union and Jackson	Makanda
SP-43	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	LaSalle	Marseilles
SP-44	Hinsdale State Parkway	DuPage	Hinsdale
SP-45	New Salem State Park	Menard	Petersburg
SP-58	Lincoln Log State Park	Coles	Charleston
SP-59	Chain O'Lakes State Park	Lake	Fox Lake
SP-60	Kickapoo State Park	Vermillion	Oakwood
SP-61	Pere Marquette State Park	Jersey	Grafton**

SUMMARY

National Forest	4 Camps
State Forest	1 Camp
Soil Conservation Service	24 Camps
County Park	12 Camps
State Park	<u>9 Camps</u>
Total	50 Camps

\*Re-established Camp.

\*\*Office of the Director of Civilian Conservation  
Camps, Camp Directories, NA RG 35. (Mimeographed.)

~~APPENDIX P~~

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMPS APPROVED  
FOR SEVENTEENTH PERIOD (1941)

<u>Camp Designation</u>	<u>Land Ownership</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
F-2	Illini National Forest	Jackson	Alto Pass
F-4	Shawnee Purchase Unit	Pope	Eddyville
F-8	Shawnee Purchase Unit	Union	Wolf Lake
S-86		Mason	Manito
SCS-7	Private	Jo Daviess	Stockton
SCS-8	Private	Ogle	Oregon
SCS-13	Private	Knox	Galesburg
SCS-14	Private	Marshall	Henry
SCS-40	Private	Edgar	Paris
SCS-41	Private	Adams	North Quincy
SCS-42	Private	Shelby	Shelbyville
SCS-43	Private	Douglas	Tuscola
SCS-45	Private	Iroquois	Watseka
SCS-48	Private	Vermillion	Danville
SCS-49	Private	Jefferson	Mt. Vernon
*SCS-50	Private	Whiteside	Erie
*SCS-51	Private	Rock Island	Taylor Ridge
CP-2	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
CP-4	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
CP-6	Salt Creek County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Western Springs
CP-7	Des Plaines County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Des Plaines
CP-8	Palos Hills County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Willow Springs
CP-9	Thornton County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Thornton
CP-10	McDowell County Forest Preserve District	DuPage	Naperville
CP-11	Sag Forest County Forest Preserve District	DuPage	Lemont
SP-3	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	Grundy	Joliet

<u>Camp Desig- nation</u>	<u>Land Ownership</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
SP-11	Giant City State Park	Union and Jackson	Makanda
SP-45	New Salem State Park	Menard	Petersburg
SP-58	Lincoln Log State Park	Coles	Charleston
SP-59	Chain O'Lakes State Park	Lake	Fox Lake
SP-60	Kickapoo State Park	Vermillion	Oakwood
SP-61	Pere Marquette State Park	Jersey	Grafton**

SUMMARY

National Forest	2 Camps
State Forest	1 Camp
Soil Conservation Service	13 Camps
County Park	8 Camps
State Park	<u>7</u> Camps
Total	31 Camps

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\*New Camp.

\*\*Office of the Director of Civilian Conservation  
Camps, Camp Directories, NA RG 35. (Mimeographed.)

~~APPENDIX Q~~

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMPS APPROVED  
FOR EIGHTEENTH PERIOD (1941-1942)

<u>Camp Designation</u>	<u>Land Ownership</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Post Office</u>
F-4	Shawnee Purchase Unit	Pope	Eddyville
F-8	Shawnee Purchase Unit	Union	Wolf Lake
S-86	State	Mason	Manito
SCS-7	Private	Jo Daviess	Stockton
SCS-8	Private	Ogle	Oregon
SCS-13	Private	Knox	Galesburg
SCS-40	Private	Edgar	Paris
SCS-41	Private	Adams	North Quincy
SCS-43	Private	Douglas	Tuscola
SCS-45	Private	Iroquois	Watseka
SCS-48	Private	Vermillion	Danville
SCS-49	Private	Jefferson	Mt. Vernon
SCS-50	Private	Whiteside	Erie
SCS-51	Private	Rock Island	Taylor Ridge
CP-2	Skokie Lagoons County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Winnetka
CP-6	Salt Creek County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Western Springs
CP-7	Des Plaines Valley County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Des Plaines
CP-8	Palos Hills County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Willow Springs
CP-9	Thornton County Forest Preserve District	Cook	Thornton
CP-10	McDowell County Forest Preserve District	DuPage	Naperville
CP-11	Sag Forest County Forest Preserve District	DuPage	Lemont
SP-3	Illinois-Michigan Canal State Park	Grundy	Joliet
SP-11	Giant City State Park	Union and Jackson	Makanda
SP-59	Chain O'Lakes State Park	Lake	Fox Lake
SP-60	Kickapoo State Park	Vermillion	Oakwood
SP-61	Pere Marquette State Park	Jersey	Grafton*

SUMMARY

National Forest	2 Camps
State Forest	1 Camp
Soil Conservation Service	11 Camps
County Park	7 Camps
State Park	<u>5</u> Camps
Total	26 Camps

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\*Office of the Director of Civilian Conservation  
Camps, Camp Directories, NA RG 35. (Mimeographed.)

~~APPENDIX R~~

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS CAMPS APPROVED  
FOR NINETEENTH PERIOD (1942)

Camp Designation	Land Ownership	County	Post Office
F-4 <sup>1/</sup>	Shawnee Purchase Unit	Pope	Eddyville
SCS-41 <sup>1/</sup>	Private	Adams	North Quincy
SCS-45 <sup>1/</sup>	Private	Iroquois	Watseka
SCS-43 <sup>1/</sup>	Private	Douglas	Tuscola
xSCS-49	Private	Jefferson	Mt. Vernon
SCS-50	Private	Whiteside	Erie
SCS-51	Private	Rock Island	Taylor Ridge
ASCS-1	Camp Grant Military Reservation	Winnebago	Camp Grant
ASCS-2	Fort Sheridan	Cook	Glenview
NP(D)-1 (SP-3)	Kankakee Ordinance Work	Will	Joliet*

<sup>x</sup>Camp being closed to provide for the assignment of a CCC company to Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

<sup>1/</sup>Approved for temporary continuance only.

SUMMARY

National Forest	1 Camp
Soil Conservation Service	5 Camps
National Defense (ASCS)	2 Camps
National Defense (INT)	<u>1</u> Camp
Total	9 Camps

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\*Office of the Director of Civilian Conservation Corps, Camp Directories, NA RG 35. (Mimeographed.)

APPENDIX II

ESTIMATE OF EMPLOYMENT FURNISHED BY  
CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS  
APRIL, 1933 - JUNE 30, 1942

State	Barrack Camp Enrollees (Juniors and Veterans	Indians and Terri- torials	Total Enrollees	Non- Enrolled Personnel	Aggre- gate
Alabama	61,441	---	61,441	5,396	66,837
Arizona	17,407	19,520	36,927	4,435	41,362
Arkansas	69,038	---	69,038	6,511	75,549
California	120,063	2,438	122,501	12,900	135,401
Colorado	29,695	497	30,192	5,303	35,495
Connecticut	28,447	---	28,447	2,223	30,670
Delaware	4,400	---	4,400	982	5,382
Dist. of Colum- bia	10,605	---	10,605	865	11,470
Florida	45,887	101	45,988	3,026	49,014
Georgia	72,379	---	72,379	6,251	78,630
Idaho	20,292	1,038	21,330	6,744	28,074
Illinois	155,045	---	155,045	10,302	165,347
Indiana	58,673	---	58,673	5,069	63,742
Iowa	41,190	60	41,250	4,596	45,846
Kansas	35,306	145	35,451	2,712	38,163
Kentucky	83,474	---	83,474	6,037	89,511
Louisiana	46,597	---	46,597	5,223	51,820
Maine	16,686	---	16,686	1,612	18,298
Maryland	28,454	---	28,454	4,405	32,859
Massachusetts	95,063	---	95,063	4,454	99,517
Michigan	94,548	---	94,548	8,266	102,814
Minnesota	74,688	2,536	77,224	7,187	84,411
Mississippi	52,678	129	52,807	5,173	57,980
Missouri	93,554	---	93,554	8,646	102,200
Montana	17,687	5,068	22,755	2,935	25,690
Nebraska	27,159	707	27,866	2,873	30,739
Nevada	3,781	970	4,751	2,328	7,079
New Hampshire	8,791	---	8,791	1,827	10,618
New Jersey	87,016	---	87,016	4,577	91,593
New Mexico	22,316	4,470	26,786	5,599	32,385
New York	209,775	240	210,015	10,737	220,752

State	Barrack Camp Enrollees (Juniors and Veterans)	Indians and Terri- torials	Total Enrollees	Non- Enrolled Personnel	Aggre- gate
N. Carolina	68,600	---	69,031	6,812	75,843
N. Dakota	27,673	2,606	30,279	1,485	31,764
Ohio	133,551	---	133,551	5,897	139,448
Oklahoma	80,718	21,354	102,072	5,604	107,676
Oregon	25,022	2,767	27,789	6,820	34,609
Pennsylvania	184,916	---	184,916	9,656	194,572
Rhode Island	15,088	---	15,088	827	15,915
S. Carolina	42,395	---	42,395	5,776	48,171
S. Dakota	23,709	4,554	28,262	2,834	31,097
Tennessee	66,303	---	66,303	6,352	72,655
Texas	146,966	---	146,966	9,438	156,404
Utah	16,872	746	17,618	4,456	22,074
Vermont	6,567	---	6,567	4,676	11,243
Virginia	64,762	---	64,762	10,435	75,197
Washington	40,309	3,830	44,139	7,174	51,313
West Virginia	50,391	---	50,391	4,665	55,056
Wisconsin	63,965	2,190	66,155	9,087	75,242
Wyoming	9,260	1,039	10,299	2,567	12,866
<b>Territorials</b>		<b>50,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>		<b>50,000</b>
<b>AGGREGATE</b>	<b>2,799,202</b>	<b>127,436</b>	<b>2,926,638</b>	<b>263,755</b>	<b>3,240,393*</b>

\*Federal Security Agency, Estimate of Employment by CCC from April, 1933, through June 30, 1942, NA RG 35.

### APPENDIX III

#### AVERAGE NUMBER OF CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS BARRACK CAMPS OPERATING WITHIN THE SEVERAL STATES, APRIL, 1933 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1942

State	Average Number of Camps
Alabama	30
Arizona	31
Arkansas	37
California	98
Colorado	34
Connecticut	13
Delaware	4
District of Columbia	2
Florida	21
Georgia	35
Idaho	51
Illinois	54
Indiana	30
Iowa	29
Kansas	15
Kentucky	33
Louisiana	30
Maine	12
Maryland	21
Massachusetts	28
Michigan	57
Minnesota	51
Mississippi	33
Missouri	41
Montana	24
Nebraska	16
Nevada	18
New Hampshire	13
New Jersey	25
New Mexico	32
New York	68
North Carolina	45
North Dakota	8

State	Average Number of Camps
Ohio	33
Oklahoma	33
Oregon	51
Pennsylvania	74
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	29
South Dakota	19
Tennessee	45
Texas	58
Utah	27
Vermont	24
Virginia	63
Washington	43
West Virginia	26
Wisconsin	54
Wyoming	<u>21</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>1,643</u></u>

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\*Federal Security Agency, Average Number of CCC Barrack Camps Operating Within the Several States from April, 1933, through June 30, 1942, NA RG 35.

APPENDIX IV

TOTAL CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS WORK  
COMPLETED IN ILLINOIS DURING THE  
PERIOD APRIL, 1933, TO  
JUNE 30, 1942\*

CLASS NO.	TYPE OF JOB OR PROJECT CLASSIFICATION	UNIT	NEW WORK	MAIN-TENANCE
<u>STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS (100 Series)</u>				
101	Bridges (Foot & horse	Number	240	---
104	(Vehicle	Number	154	175
105	(Barns	Number	5	2
106	(Bathhouses	Number	3	---
107	(Cabins, o'night	Number	97	---
108	(Combination buildings	Number	16	---
110	(Dwellings	Number	24	23
111	Buildings, (Equipt. & sup. other stor. houses	Number	94	26
112	than (Garages	Number	82	11
113	CCC Camp (Latrines & toilets	Number	320	16
114	(Lodges & mus.	Number	7	---
115	(Lookout houses	Number	12	6
116	(Lookout towers	Number	36	29
119	(Shelters	Number	168	---
120	(Other buildings	Number	720	45
121	Cribbing, including filling	Cu.yd.	3,610	---
122	Impounding and large diversion dams	Number	22	2
131	Fences	Rods	653,980	74,431
132	Guard rails	Rods	26,578	---
133	Levees, dykes, jetties, & groins	Cu.yd.	193,510	1,014,651
134	Power lines	Miles	6	---
137	Incinerators	Number	25	---
139	Sewage & waste-disposal systems	Number	14	---
140	Telephone lines	Miles	328	702
141	(Fountains, drinking	Number	46	---
142	Water (Open ditches	Lin.Ft.	8,200	---
143	Supply (Pipe or tile lines	Lin.Ft.	204,965	---
145	systems (Storage facilities (in thous)	Gallons	636	10

CLASS NO.	TYPE OF JOB OR PROJECT CLASSIFICATION	UNIT	NEW WORK	MAINTENANCE
146	(Wells, incl. pumps & pumphouses	Number	117	---
147	(Miscellaneous	Number	14	4
148	(Camp stoves or fireplaces	Number	2,813	---
149	(Cattle guards	Number	3	---
150	Other struc- (Corrals	Number	---	---
152	tural im- (Seats	Number	275	---
153	provements (Signs, markers & monuments	Number	5,608	35
154	(Stone walls	Rods	257	---
155	(Table & bench combinations	Number	4,504	---
156	(Tool boxes	Number	403	---
157	(Miscellaneous	Number	968	40
158	Radio stations	Number	---	---
159	Springs	Number	5	---
160	Waterholes	Number	---	---
161	Small reservoirs	Number	122	15
162	Landing docks and piers	Number	2	---
<u>TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS (200 Series)</u>				
201	Airplane landing fields	Number	---	---
202	Truck trails or minor rds	Miles	566	1,269
206	(Foot Trails	Miles	385	2
207	(Horse or stock Trails	Miles	241	---
<u>EROSION CONTROL (300 Series)</u>				
301	Stream and lake bank protection	Sq.Yd.	20,981,976	429,209
303	(Bank sloping	Sq.Yd.	11,696,515	454,871
304	(Check dams, permanent	Number	43,482	3,513
305	Treatment of (Check dams, gullies temporary	Number	180,398	18,136
306	(Seeding and sodding	Sq.Yd.	32,214,225	1,748,087
307	(Tree planting, gully	Sq.Yd.	55,234,931	7,497,874
308	(Ditches, diversion	Lin.Ft.	1,450,443	62,019
309	Terracing	Miles	1,133	355
310	(Channel construction	Lin.Ft.	796,905	95,488
311	Terrace outletting (Outlet structures	Number	3,823	664
313	(Planting, seeding, or sodding	Sq.Yd.	2,663,366	1,329,312
314	Sheet Erosion planting	Acres	75,335	112

CLASS NO.	TYPE OF JOB OR PROJECT CLASSIFICATION	UNIT	NEW WORK	MAIN-TENANCE
315	(Quarrying) For	Tons	233,105	1
316	Limestone (Crushing) Liming	"	201,319	---
317	(Hauling) soil	"	44,015	---
319	Contour furrows and ridges	Miles	444	94
320	Preparation for strip cropping	Acres	11,754	---
321	Road erosion demon.	Miles	12	1
322	Wind erosion area treated	Acres	129	207
323	Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Lin.Ft.	---	---
324	Water spreaders (terrace type)	Lin.Ft.	2,706	---
<u>FLOOD CONTROL, IRRIGATION, AND DRAINAGE (400 Series)</u>				
401	Clearing (Channels and levees)	Sq.Yd.	1,910,912	3,469,023
402	cleaning (Res., pond & lake sites)	Acres	280	2
403	Lining of waterways	Sq.Yd.	---	---
404	Excav., chan., canals, (Earth	Cu.Yd.	3,508,849	9,065,423
405	& ditches (Rock	Cu.Yd.	2,122	11,494
406	Pipe lines, tile lines, & conduits	Lin.Ft.	66,896	248,719
407	Riprap or (Rock or concrete	Sq.Yd.	151,601	5,365
408	paving (Brush or willows)	Sq.Yd.	1,200	13,385
411	Water control structures other than dams	Number	4,742	980
412	Concrete core walls other than dams	Cu.Yd.	98	---
414	Leveling of spoil banks	Cu.Yd.	---	2,115,122
<u>FOREST CULTURE (500 Series)</u>				
501	Field planting or seeding (trees)	Acres	32,938	1,634
502	Forest stand improvement	Acres	21,658	145
503	Nurseries	Man-days	272,706	---
504	Tree seed (Conifers	Bushels	312	---
505	collection (Hardwoods	Pounds	905,269	---
506	Collection of tree seedlings	Number	456,000	---
<u>FOREST PROTECTION (600 Series)</u>				
601	Fighting forest fires	Man-days	37,567	---
602	Fire breaks	Miles	844	---
603	Fire hazard (Road & trail-reduction side	Miles	502	---
605	(Other	Acres	12,606	---
606	Fire presuppression	Man-days	180,450	---

CLASS NO.	TYPE OF JOB OR PROJECT CLASSIFICATION	UNIT	NEW WORK	MAINTENANCE
607	Fire prevention	Man-days	2,220	---
608	Tree and plant disease control	Acres	2,947	---
609	Tree insect pest control	Acres	1,656	---
<u>LANDSCAPE AND RECREATION (700 Series)</u>				
701	Beach improvement	Acres	19	---
703	General clean-up	Acres	4,920	360
705	Landscaping, undifferentiated	Acres	17,323	30
706	Moving and planting trees and shrubs	Number	2,099,534	---
710	Parking areas and parking overlooks	Sq.Yd.	1,041,163	100
711	Public camp ground dev.	Acres	567	52
712	Public picnic ground dev.	Acres	554	2
713	Razing undesired structures and obliterations	Man-days	114,987	---
714	Seed collection, other than tree	Pounds	16,091	---
715	Seeding and sodding	Acres	12,688	835
716	Soil preparation (t. soil-ing, fertil, fitg.,etc.)	Acres	12,579	419
717	Vista or other selective cutting	Acres	1,263	---
718	Walks, concrete, gravel, cinder, etc.	Lin.Ft.	46,630	---
<u>RANGE (800 Series)</u>				
801	Elimination of predatory animals	Number	---	---
802	Range revegetation	Acres	1,780	379
803	Stock driveways	Miles	---	---
804	Pasture sodding	Acres	---	---
805	Pasture and range terracing	Acres	113	13
<u>WILDLIFE (900 Series)</u>				
901	Fish rearing ponds	Number	5	---
902	Food and cover planting & seeding	Acres	677	25
903	Lake and pond development	Man-days	109,337	525
904	Stocking fish	Number	235,429	---
905	Stream development (wildlife)	Miles	112	---
906	Other wildlife activities	Man-days	13,045	---
907	Wildlife feeding	Man-days	3,294	---
908	Wildlife shelters	Number	331	4

CLASS NO.	TYPE OF JOB OR PROJECT CLASSIFICATION	UNIT	NEW WORK	MAIN-TENANCE
<b>OTHER ACTIVITIES (1000 Series)</b>				
1001	Educ., guide, cont. station work	Man-days	17,245	---
1003	Emergency work	Man-days	50,483	---
1004	Erad. of pois., weed, or exotic plants	Acres	6,010	---
1005	Experimental plots	Number	535	109
1006	Fighting coal fires	Man-days	---	---
1007	Insect pest control	Acres	63	---
1009	Maps and models	Man-days	3,468	19
1010	Marking boundaries	Miles	191	---
1011	Mosquito control	Acres	30	---
1012	Preparation and transp. of materials	Man-days	358,950	328
1014	Reconnaissance and investiga- (archaeo- tion logical	Man-days	111	---
	(Other	Man-days	1,945	---
1016	Restoration of historic structures	Number	56	---
1017	Rodent and predatory animal control	Acres	5,897	5,112
1023	Surveys	Man-days	72,445	17,780
1024	Timber estimating	Acres	5,273	---
1025	Tree preservation	Man-days	22,601	---
1026	Equipment, repair of construction	Man-days	23,866	---
1027	Hydraulic research	Man-days	6,253	5,497
1028	Warehousing	Man-days	6,819	---
1029	Technical service cp bldg.	Number	218	25
1030	Central repair shop labor	Man-days	3,610	---
1031	Gas pipe lines	Man-days	1,048	---
1035	Unclassifiable	Man-days	---	---

\*Federal Security Agency, Total Work Completed in Illinois from April, 1933, through June 30, 1942, NA RG 35.

APPENDIX V

TOTAL CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS WORK  
 COMPLETED IN THE UNITED STATES AND  
 OUTLYING POSSESSIONS FROM  
 APRIL, 1933 TO  
 JUNE 30, 1942\*\*

CLASS NO.	TYPE OF JOB OR PROJECT CLASSIFICATION	UNIT	NEW WORK	MAIN-TENANCE
<u>STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS (100 Series)</u>				
101	(Foot and Bridges	horse Number	8,304.0	1,060.0
104	(Vehi- cle	Number	38,550.0	9,510.0
105	(Barns	Number	1,162.0	633.0
106	(Bath- houses	Number	395.0	116.0
107	(Cabins, over- night	Number	2,496.0	220.0
108	Buildings, other than CCC Camp	(Combi- nation Build- ings Number	519.0	270.0
110	(Dwell- ings	Number	4,249.0	6,548.0
111	(Equipmt. & sup. stor. houses	Number	3,359.0	1,812.0
112	(Garages	Number	2,484.0	844.0
113	(Latrines & toi- lets	Number	12,086.0	4,405.0
114	(Lodges & Museums	Number	204.0	117.0
115	(Lockout houses	Number	1,187.0	928.0
116	(Lockout towers	Number	3,116.0	1,884.0
119	(Shelter	Number	2,290.0	508.0
120	(Other	Number	29,699.0	16,139.0

CLASS NO.	TYPE OF JOB OR PROJECT CLASSIFICATION	UNIT	NEW WORK	MAIN-TENANCE
121	Cribbing, including filling	Cu.Yd.	561,470.0	24,042.0
122	Impounding and large diversion dams	Number	7,622.0	3,405.0
131	Fences	Rods	28,717,304.5	7,119,518.9
132	Guard rails	Rods	263,824.2	10,951.0
133	Levees, dykes, jetties, & groins	Cu.yd.	21,195,138.2	3,097,142.0
134	Power lines	Miles	877.5	1,070.1
137	Incinerators	Number	606.0	89.0
139	Sewage and waste-disposal systems	Number	5,935.0	1,282.0
140	Telephone lines	Miles	88,883.5	271,615.3
141	(Fountains, drinking)	Number	1,865.0	76.0
142	(Open Water ditches)	Lin.Ft.	13,128,471.4	475,809.0
143	supply(Pipe or systems tile lines)	Lin.Ft.	9,560,557.7	922,934.0
145	(Storage facilities (in thous))	Gal.	308,260.1	8,995.0
146	(Wells, incl. pumps & pumphses)	Number	8,065.0	5,345.0
147	(Misc.)	Number	43,464.0	8,834.0
148	(Camp Other structural im- prove- ments)	Number	31,196.0	5,058.0
149	(Cattle guards)	Number	5,319.0	426.0
150	(Corrals)	Number	1,509.0	261.0
152	(Seats)	Number	21,951.0	405.0
153	(Signs, markers & monum'ts)	Number	405,037.0	25,775.0
154	(Stone walls)	Rods	39,101.6	6,694.0
155	(Table & bench combs.)	Number	60,599.0	13,533.0

CLASS NO.	TYPE OF JOB OR PROJECT CLASSIFICATION	UNIT	NEW WORK	MAIN-TENANCE
156	(Tool Boxes	Number	15,671.0	125,690.0
157	(Misc.	Number	392,769.0	17,778.0
158	Radio Stations	Number	116.0	282.0
159	Springs	Number	12,346.0	2,398.0
160	Waterholes	Number	3,311.0	3,299.0
161	Small reservoirs	Number	9,805.0	1,778.0
162	Landing docks & piers	Number	532.0	18.0
<u>TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS (200 Series)</u>				
201	Airplane landing fields	Number	80.0	88.0
202	Truck trails or minor roads	Miles	126,230.5	580,995.5
206	(Foot	Miles	13,172.3	41,270.2
207	Trails (Horse or stock)	Miles	14,915.5	72,743.0
<u>EROSION CONTROL (300 Series)</u>				
301	Stream & lake bank protection	Sq. Yd.	154,620,149.0	12,470,789.0
303	(Bank slope	Sq. Yd.	10,781,749.5	2,872,912.6
304	(Check dams, Treatment of gullies	Number	318,076.0	31,080.0
305	permanent (Check dams, temporary	Number	6,341,147.0	148,791.0
306	(Seeding & sod.	Sq. Yd.	478,499,555.0	22,332,119.0
307	(Tree plntg., gully	Sq. Yd.	464,830,313.0	125,862,616.0
308	(Ditches, diversion	Lin. Ft.	67,285,388.7	7,188,850.0
309	Terracing	Miles	33,087.2	4,703.5
310	(Channel Terrace construction-outletting	Number	45,351,549.0	2,311,353.0
311	(Outlet struc.	Number	431,321.0	27,448.0

CLASS NO.	TYPE OF JOB OR PROJECT CLASSIFICATION	UNIT	NEW WORK	MAIN-TENANCE
313	(Planting, seeding, or sodding	Sq.Yd.	139,447,648.0	30,430,052.0
314	Sheet erosion planting	Acres	638,473.4	37,660.2
315	(Quarrying)	Tons	2,622,513.7	726.0
316	Limestone (Crushing)	Tons	1,485,215.8	214.0
317	(Hauling)	Tons	805,859.3	806.0
319	Contour furrows and ridges	Miles	156,923.9	27,340.6
320	Preparation for strip cropping	Acres	218,075.9	2,165.1
321	Road erosion demonstration	Miles	1,073.7	183.1
322	Wind erosion area treated	Acres	26,028.5	615.8
323	Water spreaders (rock, brush, wire)	Lin.Ft.	7,521,032.0	273,685.0
324	Water spreaders (terrace type)	Lin.Ft.	7,293,175.0	522,199.0
<u>FLOOD CONTROL, IRRIGATION, AND DRAINAGE (400 Series)</u>				
401	Clearing & (Channels & levees	Sq.Yd.	76,502,776.0	450,638,443.0
402	cleaning (Res., pond & lake sites	Acres	206,994.0	5,512.0
403	Lining of waterways	Sq.Yd.	2,225,119.0	1,731,353.0
404	Excav., (earth chan., canals & ditches (rock	Cu.Yd.	29,316,403.0	74,786,964.0
405	Pipe lines, tile lines, and conduits	Cu.Yd	1,224,517.0	85,832.0
406	Riprap or (Rock paving or concrete	Lin.Ft.	3,057,772.0	2,032,375.0
407		Sq.Yd.	4,121,694.0	106,096.0

CLASS NO.	TYPE OF JOB OR PROJECT CLASSIFICATION	UNIT	NEW WORK	MAINTENANCE
408	(Brush or Wil- lows	Sq.Yd.	1,219,072.0	177,858.0
411	Water con- trol struc- tures other than dams	Number	50,802.0	6,713.0
412	Concrete core walls other than dams	Cu.Yd.	9,981.0	12.0
414	Leveling of spoil banks	Cu.Yd.	1,942,764.0	13,204,633.0
<u>FOREST CULTURE (500 Series)</u>				
501	Field Plntg. or seeding (trees)	Acres	2,355,587.5	288,213.0
502	Forest stand im- provement	Acres	4,094,003.0	16,755.0
503	Nurseries	Man-days	6,111,258.2	516,921.0
504	Tree (Conifers	Bushels	875,970.7	---
505	seed(Hardwoods collection	Pounds	13,634,415.0	---
506	Collection of tree seedlings	Number	14,623,074.0	---
<u>FOREST PROTECTION (600 Series)</u>				
601	Fighting forest fires	Man-days	6,459,403.1	---
602	Fire breaks	Miles	68,882.6	57,384.1
603	Fire hazard reduc- (Road & tion trail- side	Miles	80,399.5	4,089.5
605	(Other	Acres	2,158,946.6	6,796.7
606	Fire presuppres- sion	Man-days	5,750,311.0	27,603.0
607	Fire prevention	Man-days	725,556.5	1,412.0
608	Tree & plant di- sease control	Acres	7,955,707.8	718,059.7
609	Tree insect pest control	Acres	13,099,701.0	178,973.3
<u>LANDSCAPE AND RECREATION (700 Series)</u>				
701	Beach Improve- ment	Acres	3,462.5	313.9
703	General clean- up	Acres	515,990.2	46,328.8

CLASS NO.	TYPE OF JOB OR PROJECT CLASSIFICATION	UNIT	NEW WORK	MAIN-TENANCE
705	Landscaping, un-	Acres	233,793.8	14,793.0
706	Moving & planting trees & shrubs	Number	44,927,339.0	4,940,812.0
710	Parking areas & parking overlooks	Sq.Yd.	8,152,529.0	397,745.0
711	Public camp ground dev.	Acres	52,319.6	49,457.5
712	Public picnic ground dev.	Acres	10,398.7	5,431.0
713	Razing undesired struct. & ob-	Man-days	2,094,713.0	2,065.0
714	Seed collection, other than trees	Pounds	3,729,443.0	---
715	Seeding or sodding	Acres	195,338.4	38,207.9
716	Soil prep'n (t.soiling, fertil, fitg., etc.)	Acres	207,599.5	3,152.3
717	Vista or other selective cutting	Acres	31,248.7	92.6
718	Walks, concrete, gravel, cinder, etc.	Lin.Ft.	1,410,634.0	191,615.0
<u>RANGE (800 Series)</u>				
801	Elimination of predatory animals	Number	370,953.0	---
802	Range revegetation	Acres	814,323.0	21,086.5
803	Stock driveways	Miles	3,298.1	645.5
804	Pasture sodding	Acres	288,318.5	19,788.1
805	Pasture and range terracing	Acres	3,528.6	806.2
<u>WILDLIFE (900 Series)</u>				
901	Fish rearing ponds	Number	4,622.0	1,171.0
902	Food & cover planting & seeding	Acres	112,912.6	7,423.3
903	Lake & pond dev.	Man-days	933,507.0	10,477.0

CLASS NO.	TYPE OF JOB OR PROJECT CLASSIFICATION	UNIT	NEW WORK	MAIN-TENANCE
904	Stocking fish	Number	972,203,910.0	---
905	Stream development (Wildlife)	Miles	6,966.7	491.5
906	Other wildlife activities	Man-days	1,301,945.0	12,594.0
907	Wildlife feeding	Man-days	116,384.0	37.0
908	Wildlife shelters	Number	32,148.0	690.0
<u>OTHER ACTIVITIES (1000 Series)</u>				
1001	Educ., guide, cont. station work	Man-days	767,079.0	123.0
1003	Emergency work	Man-days	2,079,440.0	---
1004	Erad. of pois., weed, or exotic plants	Acres	1,023,155.4	---
1005	Experimental plots	Number	57,965.0	7,950.0
1006	Fighting coal fires	Man-days	201,739.0	---
1007	Insect pest control	Acres	6,161,742.7	47,400.6
1009	Maps & models	Man-days	620,345.0	1,844.0
1010	Marking boundaries	Miles	35,442.1	3,529.6
1011	Mosquito control	Acres	248,904.0	97,843.5
1012	Preparation & transp. of materials	Man-days	9,005,407.0	17,636.0
1014	Reconnaissance & investigation (Arch.)	Man-days	230,296.0	---
1015	(Other)	Man-days	1,067,300.0	4,763.0
1016	Restoration of historic structures	Number	3,980.0	10.0
1017	Rodent and predatory animal control	Acres	39,732,356.3	761,191.0
1023	Surveys	Man-days	4,827,421.0	285,713.0
1024	Timber estimating	Acres	35,495,621.7	65,170.9
1025	Tree preservation	Man-days	389,852.0	64,845.0

CLASS NO.	TYPE OF JOB OR PROJECT CLASSIFICATION	UNIT	NEW WORK	MAIN-TENANCE
1026	Equipment, repair of construction	Man-days	1,627,995.0	---
1027	Hydraulic research	"	179,159.0	14,229.0
1028	Warehousing	Man-days	430,253.0	6,660.0
1029	Technical service cp bldg.	Number	96,477.0	33,843.0
1030	Central repair shop labor	Man-days	232,921.0	10,022.0
1031	Gas pipe lines	Man-days	105,245.0	11,050.0
1035	Unclassifiable	Man-days	26,646.0	10,830.0
133A *	Dykes, water-spreading	Lin.Ft.	26,684.0	---
313A *	Planting, for bank protection	Lin.Ft.	6,780,500.0	22,016.0
318 *	Miscellaneous erosion control work	Man-days	1,019,117.0	12,096.0
402A *	Clearing and cleaning-channel	Lin.Yds.	494,027.8	200.0
711A *	Other public camp ground facilities	Number	46,683.8	5,194.5
1009A *	Model & relief maps	Sq.Ft.	32,510.0	---
1011A *	Mosquito control, ditching	Lin.Yds.	2,096,799.0	1,206,141.0
1011B *	Mosquito control, staking	Lin.Yds.	1,461,670.0	---
1013 *	Railroads, narrow gauge	Man-days	2,838.0	7,170.0

\*No longer reported under this heading, or work discontinued on this type of project.

\*\*Federal Security Agency, Total Civilian Conservation Work Completed in the United States and Outlying Possessions from April, 1933, through June 30, 1942, NA RG 35.

APPENDIX VI

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS EXPENDITURES  
 BY STATES AND TERRITORIES  
 APRIL, 1933 TO JUNE 30, 1942\*

<u>State</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
Alabama . . . . .	\$ 55,592,358.00
Arizona . . . . .	58,814,534.26
Arkansas . . . . .	64,173,024.41
California . . . . .	154,545,757.60
Colorado . . . . .	63,737,001.67
Connecticut . . . . .	20,728,446.41
Delaware . . . . .	8,340,533.87
District of Columbia . . . . .	4,396,458.15
Florida . . . . .	34,246,312.07
Georgia . . . . .	69,515,199.64
Idaho . . . . .	82,145,878.54
Illinois . . . . .	103,669,230.21
Indiana . . . . .	55,300,723.53
Iowa . . . . .	48,443,339.76
Kansas . . . . .	32,692,668.17
Kentucky . . . . .	62,281,315.39
Louisiana . . . . .	55,892,601.52
Maine . . . . .	18,583,694.83
Maryland . . . . .	39,784,090.78
Massachusetts . . . . .	45,146,456.79
Michigan . . . . .	94,659,455.35
Minnesota . . . . .	84,901,851.86
Mississippi . . . . .	60,969,271.01
Missouri . . . . .	71,916,691.05
Montana . . . . .	42,330,918.64
Nebraska . . . . .	34,280,930.30
Nevada . . . . .	31,930,656.23
New Hampshire . . . . .	21,779,807.31
New Jersey . . . . .	46,798,499.69
New Mexico . . . . .	63,375,368.13
New York . . . . .	134,562,779.55
North Carolina . . . . .	82,385,406.27
North Dakota . . . . .	16,241,189.87
Ohio . . . . .	61,995,265.72
Oklahoma . . . . .	63,875,344.58
Oregon . . . . .	87,734,444.26

<u>State</u>	<u>Expenditure</u>
Pennsylvania . . . . .	\$ 126,435,951.40
Rhode Island . . . . .	8,883,704.92
South Carolina . . . . .	57,146,020.04
South Dakota . . . . .	30,497,394.11
Tennessee . . . . .	71,940,568.04
Texas . . . . .	110,610,267.23
Utah . . . . .	52,756,183.30
Vermont . . . . .	40,548,385.33
Virginia . . . . .	108,914,121.18
Washington . . . . .	76,655,597.57
West Virginia . . . . .	50,202,959.58
Wisconsin . . . . .	96,549,503.33
Wyoming . . . . .	38,508,920.86
Alaska . . . . .	5,353,195.06
Hawaii . . . . .	6,266,502.02
Puerto Rico . . . . .	8,226,207.64
Virgin Islands . . . . .	<u>1,427,671.39</u>
GRAND TOTAL . . . . .	<u>\$2,968,690,658.42</u>

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\*Federal Security Agency, Civilian Conservation Corps  
Expenditures by States and Territories, April, 1933, through  
June 30, 1942, NA RG 35.

APPENDIX VII

ESTIMATED ALLOTMENTS FROM CIVILIAN  
 CONSERVATION CORPS ENROLLEES' PAY  
 TO THEIR DEPENDENTS (BY STATES)  
 APRIL, 1933 - JUNE 30, 1942\*

<u>State</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Alabama . . . . .	\$ 16,418,037.94
Arizona . . . . .	3,710,532.45
Arkansas . . . . .	17,466,630.38
California . . . . .	25,543,910.28
Colorado . . . . .	6,917,707.57
Connecticut . . . . .	6,294,181.66
Delaware . . . . .	963,831.42
District of Columbia . . . . .	1,982,863.83
Florida . . . . .	11,037,141.77
Georgia . . . . .	19,840,065.24
Idaho . . . . .	4,134,899.17
Illinois . . . . .	36,233,793.49
Indiana . . . . .	13,686,184.05
Iowa . . . . .	10,690,285.13
Kansas . . . . .	9,249,152.32
Kentucky . . . . .	19,013,129.85
Louisiana . . . . .	13,147,929.04
Maine . . . . .	4,002,633.37
Maryland . . . . .	6,329,525.39
Massachusetts . . . . .	20,189,426.96
Michigan . . . . .	20,970,042.92
Minnesota . . . . .	17,525,552.72
Mississippi . . . . .	15,328,789.77
Missouri . . . . .	24,174,443.23
Montana . . . . .	3,990,892.62
Nebraska . . . . .	7,849,081.28
Nevada . . . . .	724,269.81
New Hampshire . . . . .	2,026,648.93
New Jersey . . . . .	18,508,793.85
New Mexico . . . . .	5,794,225.97
New York . . . . .	41,211,953.43
North Carolina . . . . .	16,431,098.26
North Dakota . . . . .	7,525,922.97
Ohio . . . . .	28,500,881.87
Oklahoma . . . . .	20,421,954.93

<u>State</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Oregon . . . . .	\$ 6,356,935.74
Pennsylvania . . . . .	39,536,770.17
Rhode Island . . . . .	3,460,705.24
South Carolina . . . . .	12,458,852.77
South Dakota . . . . .	6,214,849.53
Tennessee . . . . .	16,844,547.73
Texas . . . . .	37,612,408.04
Utah . . . . .	4,166,083.71
Vermont . . . . .	1,793,780.02
Virginia . . . . .	16,207,625.86
Washington . . . . .	10,296,969.96
West Virginia . . . . .	11,669,993.03
Wisconsin . . . . .	16,465,146.30
Wyoming . . . . .	<u>1,973,898.43</u>
TOTAL . . . . .	<u><u>\$662,894,980.40</u></u>

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\*Federal Security Agency, Estimated Allotments from Enrollees' Pay to Their Dependents, April, 1933, through June 30, 1942, NA RG 35.

APPENDIX VIII

LIST OF CERTIFICATES OF TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE  
AUTHORIZED FOR ISSUE TO COVER SATISFACTORY  
COMPLETION OF STANDARD CIVILIAN  
CONSERVATION CORPS TRAINING  
SPECIFICATIONS\*

Abode Worker  
Arc Welder  
Assistant Auto Mechanic  
Basically Trained Workman  
Beach and Sand Dune Control Worker  
Blacksmith's Helper  
Blaster  
Camp Exchange Steward - Retail Store Clerk  
Carpenter Laborer  
Carpenter's Helper  
Compression Operator  
Concrete Worker  
Dispensary Attendant  
Electrician's Helper  
Fence Builder  
Kitchen and Dining Room Helper  
Cook  
Baker  
Mess Steward  
Forest Fire Fighter  
Gasoline Station Attendant  
Hoist or Crane Operator  
Jackhammer Operator  
Landscape Worker  
CCC Leader or Foreman Assistant  
Map Draftsman  
Mapper  
Motor Patrol Operator or Motor Grader Operator  
Nursery Worker  
CCC Office Clerk  
Oxacetylene Welder  
CCC Plumber's Helper

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\*H. R. Kylie, Enrollee Training Division, CCC. U. S.  
Department of Agriculture, Forest Service to All Regional  
Foresters, May 30, 1942, NA RG 35.

APPENDIX IX

LIST OF JOBS IN THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION  
CORPS IN WHICH A CCC ENROLLEE COULD  
GAIN WORK EXPERIENCE\*

Auto Mechanics  
Bridge Construction  
Bulldozer Operation  
Cabin Construction  
Carpentry  
Concrete Construction  
Diesel-engine Operation  
Drafting  
Jackhammer Operation  
Landscaping  
Large-scale Cooking  
Logging  
Office Work  
Road and Trail Construction  
Road-grader Operation  
Sign Painting and Sign Making  
Small Dam Construction  
Steam-shovel Operation  
Stone Masonry  
Surveying  
Telephone-line Construction  
Tool Sharpening  
Tractor Operation  
Tree-nursery Work  
Truck Driving  
Welding  
Wildlife Management

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\*H. R. Kylie to All Regional Foresters, May 30, 1942,  
NA RG 35.

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Personal interview with David A. Abbott, Past Project Superintendent of Camp Starved Rock. June 14, 1964.

Personal interview with Les Heiser, Illinois Division of Soil Conservation. July 9, 1964.

## II. Manuscripts and Civilian Conservation Corps Records

Practically all of the records pertaining to the Civilian Conservation Corps are housed in the National Archives in Washington, D. C., but some are located in the files of the Federal Security Agency. Permission must be obtained directly from the Federal Security Agency to use its records. Personnel and disbursement records of the CCC are located in a federal depository at 1111 Winnebago Street in St. Louis, Missouri. This writer did not utilize the records of the latter two.

The records pertaining to the CCC in the National Archives can be found in Record Groups 35, 79, 95 and 114. Record Group 35 contains only CCC records, whereas Record Group 79 contains records pertaining to the National Park Service, and Record Group 95 contains records relating to the Forest Service and Record Group 114 contains records relating to the Soil Conservation Service. Lack of time and funds prevented the writer from using Record Groups 97 and 114 for the writing of this thesis. Record Group 35 contains by far the greatest quantities of records pertaining to the CCC. They are indeed voluminous. The writer utilized the records of Record Group 35 extensively. These records cover the years 1932-1943.

Most of the records in Record Group 35 are stored in cardboard file boxes. The records within the boxes are filed either chronologically, by topic, by state, or by subject. These records contain letters, office memorandums, reports, directives, charts, blueprints, telegrams, pictures, newspapers, newspaper clippings, and manuals. Some of the records are stored on microfilm; however, the great bulk of these records are not on film. Some of the records are

bound in hardback covers.

The records in Record Group 35 are categorized into eight categories. They are: (1) General Records; (2) Records of the Division of Investigations; (3) Records of the Safety Division; (4) Records of the Division of Planning and Public Relations; (5) Records of the Division of Research and Statistics; (6) Records of the Division of Selection; (7) Records of the Automotive and Priorities Division and (8) Records of the Chief Liaison Officer.

The General Records file contains much correspondence with and from the Office of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps. A "Chronological Index and Appendix," which relates to the organization and work of the Corps with special emphasis upon the role of the Forest Service in Corps activities, is a part of this grouping. "The Minutes of the Advisory Council" to the Director of the CCC, "Camp Directories," the final and unpublished report of the Director of the CCC, organizational charts, sample payroll forms are also in the General Records file. This file also contains the "Report of the Special Committee on Education." It also contains all copies of Happy Days, the official newspaper of the CCC.

The Division of Investigation Files relates to all phases of investigation activities. These files contain inspection reports of special field investigators and related correspondence.

The Division of Planning and Public Relations file consists of records pertaining to the initiation, direction, coordination and administration of all public relations policies for the Office of the Director of the CCC and the CCC activities of the War, Agriculture and Interior Departments and the Veterans' Administration. There are also pictographs summarizing the work accomplishments and their costs, articles and speeches pertaining to CCC work, letters from enrollees, politicians, citizens and civic groups. A central photographic file which contains a collection of pictures showing all types of construction and conservation work done by the CCC units is also included.

The Division of Research and Statistics files contain correspondence and reports pertaining to budgetary estimates, expenditures, numbers of camps, congressional bills relating to the CCC, reports showing the distribution of CCC personnel, monthly reports prepared by the War Department giving the location and strength of CCC work companies and projects, and reports pertaining to the educational program of the Corps.

The Division of Selection files contains information which relates to the problems and accomplishments in the selection of enrollees. They also contain information of correspondence and copies of agreements which state departments and state procedural manuals use to describe the organization and operation of selection work of each state.

The Automotive and Priorities Division files contain records which relate to all phases of the work of CCC motor repair shops. This included correspondence, reports, policies, inspection reports and similar matters pertaining to CCC motor repair shops.

The files of the Chief Liaison Officer pertain to plans of operations, supply requirements, and training programs. They also contain information pertaining to organization and legislation affecting the CCC.

For a more extensive description of these records one should consult the Preliminary Inventory of the Records of the Civilian Conservation Corps which was compiled by Harold T. Pinkett of the National Archives.

The writer utilized the following records most extensively in the preparation of this thesis:

From the General Records:

- Camp Directories
- Chronological Index and Appendix
- Minutes of the Advisory Council
- The Final Report of the Director
- Report of the Special Committee on Education
- Miscellaneous Correspondence

From the Division of Investigation:

- Camp Inspection Reports and related correspondence
- Pictographs
- General Information

From the Division of Planning and Public Relations:

- Benefit Letters
- Station and Strength Reports
- Correspondence

From the Records of the Division of Selections:

- Correspondence with state selecting agents
- Executive Orders
- State Procedural Manuals

Record Group 79 contains records pertaining to the activities of the National Park Service. The writer made little use of the records in this Record Group since they did not seem to pertain to his thesis. However, there were several metal boxes which contained narrative reports written by project superintendents of several of the CCC camps which were in Illinois. In addition to the narrative reports, there were pictures of work projects in various stages of completion. The writer found the narrative reports to be very valuable in regard to gaining specific information relating to work projects in state parks. The writer also used some correspondence relating to drainage camps which were in this Record Group.

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