

Chapter 1 : CCC and civil service, plus a jurisdictional dispute -- FCW

Gold Medal CCC Company by Kathy Mays Smith is an excellent documentary about the mission and purpose of the Civilian Conservation Corps. I have served in the CCC from through and can testify that this book describes exactly what life and work was in our camps.

Printer was Ramires-Jones Printing Co. Salmond, Duke, , No info but was recommended. He was the camp doctor for a Camp in the Missouri Ozarks in , this book is about his experiences. This is a page book published by Vantage Press Inc. Camps in West Virginia: Exposition Press, Smithtown, New York. By Robert Allen Ermentrout. This book traces CCC Company from its birth in conditioning camp to its closure and beyond. Guided With a Steady Hand: Placing the Mother Neff State Park in its historical, cultural, and Political milieu, Dan Utley and Jim Steely tell a compelling Story of how people decided a particular tract of rural farmland was worthy of preservation as a place of refuge and recreation for the public. In doing so, the authors provide a microcosmic look at the Civilian Conservation Corps and its work in Texas. Yet it is also one of the Great Depression, the young men and leaders of the Civilian Conservation Corps, and of war and its impact on even a simple little park in Central Texas. The book can be ordered from: The narrative contains illustrations from his personal life as well as historical events, and is worked around actual letters written by his father to Rodney after he left home. This narrative story was written and illustrated by the daughter of the main character, Rodney, as a tribute to her father and his family and for educational purposes. Recommended grades 6th through 12th available in paperback or kindle from Amazon. In the Shadow of the Mountain: A Review says, An excellent job of weaving the personal narratives of the "We Can Take It" boys with the potentially dry historical subject of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Not only do I now understand how the boys lived, what they did, how they felt, etc. This is a book each family needs to include in their family library! In the book, the author, Carroll Van West, examines over historic sites created from to He describes the significance and impact of each project and provides maps to guide readers to the sites described. West also discusses architectural styles that are often difficult to identify, and his lively narrative points out some of the paradoxes of New Deal projects. The University of Tennessee Press maintains a site on the World Wide Web that includes a complete listing of our books in print, descriptions of recent publications, general information about the Press, marketing and publicity information, guidelines for prospective authors, and ordering information. Please visit us at the following address: Hinton with Elizabeth A. Here is a brief synopsis of the book: The CCC and Its Legacy on the Colorado Plateau is the story of thousands of young men who were rescued from despair and put to work on public lands in the American Southwest. The high, dry, and lonesome Colorado Plateau is a land of forested mountains and arid deserts, rushing rivers and deep canyons, prehistoric archaeological sites and modern day Indian reservations. The young men who came here from distant cities and farms encountered challenges they could never have imagined in a setting unlike anything they had known. They acquired new skills, learned to believe in themselves, and gained a sense of hope for their future. They built trails in the depths of the Grand Canyon and strung telephone line from one rim to the other. They constructed campgrounds, amphitheaters, visitor centers, museums, back country shelters, bridges, dams, residences, and more. Even today, their legacy remains visible throughout the Colorado Plateau, countless points of pride for the men who worked here and their descendants. E-mail the Curator to share or discuss or with any questions!

Chapter 2 : Following up on figures, CCC -- FCW

Although Gold Medal CCC Company A Documentary follows Company from its creation in to and beyond its premature closing in , it is also a "text book" history of the CCC and the significant role the Army played in it.

The first series will show camps and work projects in Arizona. Later, photos of CCC camps and projects in other states will be posted. Much of what we know about life in the camps during the holidays comes from reports in the individual camp newspapers. Though Christmas and New Year were looming large on the calendar, so too was the prospect of having to disband the company. Al Lancaster will spend his Yuletide vacation visiting his family in Tucson. The article went on to explain that those enrollees staying in camp could look forward to something special too: A Christmas Tree with all the trimmings is planned for the men staying in camp for Xmas. A unique way of giving a present to everyone has been worked out. The climax to the Xmas celebration in camp is the extra-special dinner which will satisfy the gastronomic sic appetites of all. At the bottom of the page was included a final admonition: Road project in the snow. Veterans in Company V in the Nogales Sub-District in Arizona reportedly celebrated a quiet and dignified Christmas in camp according to an article in their Company paper: Christmas at Camp FA was very quietly but appropriately observed. A large number of men were absent from camp for the weekend but those who were present participated in making Christmas of a very quiet but dignified occasion. Judging from the great number of packages and cards, Santa Claus was unusually generous in his plans for the members of Company There seems little question that most camp commanders and technical agency staff worked hard to keep morale high during the holidays. The gala event was kept a secret from most of the enrollees right up until they filed into the festively decorated camp recreation hall. Instructed to line up in order to sign the payroll, as each one passed the table where the officers stood, he was handed, not a pen and a book full of dotted lines, but a real honest-to-goodness watch, the gift of the Administrative Personnel and Technical Service. Homemade paper decorations and handwritten greetings have given way to brightly colored, electrical powered, mass produced displays made overseas. Timber crew on snow shoes. Company , West Cornwall, Conn.

Chapter 3 : Armed Forces Journal - Wikipedia

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

The bodies of those killed in the fire are packed out on horseback. In fact the War Department was the military agency tasked with the job of in-processing and caring for enrollees and the bulk of that task fell to the Army, however you will find instances of CCC camps being run by Marine Corps and Navy officers as well. Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees, Fort Knox conditioning camp, To the Army it offered a real opportunity. Anticipating passage of the bill to create the Civilian Conservation Corps, the War Department sent word to all nine Corps commanders, putting them on notice that the initial tasks of in-processing, conditioning, organizing, equipping and transporting the new enrollees to their respective railheads would fall to the Army. From the outset, and even as the first enrollees began to roll in following the passage of the legislation that created the CCC on March 31, , the role of the Army was to have been limited, with control of the new enrollees reverting to various technical services such as the Forest Service and National Park Service at the earliest opportunity. Given the world situation and the state of military preparedness in the United States in , it is little wonder that even this supposedly limited military role met with concern both within the military and in civilian circles. Many Americans, wary of burgeoning militarism overseas and with memories of World War I still fresh in their minds, opposed anything that smacked of increased militarism or rearmament at home and the status of the United States military, ranked 17th in the world, was a reflection of this broad sentiment. In most Army units were far from fully staffed; George C. Marshall commanded a battalion that should have counted upwards of 1, men on its roster but which in fact could muster barely men. Luton, rd Infantry informing him that his application for active duty service with the CCC has been received. With its expanded role, the Army reluctantly found itself in charge of CCC enrollees all hours of the day except the time they were away from the camp working for the technical service “ approximately eight hours a day, five days a week. Again the Army was called in to formulate a plan. Given less than 40 hours, Colonel Duncan K. It is therefore recommended that if the decision is to place , men in work camps by July 1, , the Director give the War Department its full mission at once, provide the means for its accomplishment and then protect it from all interference. The means to be provided are: An Executive Order waiving restriction on purchases; 3. The necessary instructions to the Department of Labor covering selection. Whereas just 52, young men had been enrolled in the CCC by May 10th, national enrollment jumped to over 62, by May 16th, increased by another 8, men on the 17th and further increased by 10, men on the 18th of May. An average of 8, men per day was enrolled. To accomplish the movements from conditioning camps Army posts to work camps, special trains were used, carrying 64, men in 1, sleepers and coaches; of these, 55, men went from Corps Areas I, II, and III to the far west. To equip and supply this tree Army of , men has been a tremendous job in itself. All but two Army schools were closed, their faculty and students mobilized for duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps. Of the 9, regular Army officers available when the CCC was established, 5, were called up for full time service related to the CCC, but there was satisfaction in a job well done and by mid, even Colonel Major, initially a skeptic, was moved to write glowingly of the CCC mobilization for Army Ordnance. Eventually, active duty officers were rotated out of CCC service, replaced by reserve officers from all branches of the military, many of them eager for an opportunity to hone their leadership skills and often out of work in their civilian professions, much like the enrollees in the camps they came to lead. Despite the odd difficulty or adversity in the local camps all the way up to the Corps level, the record of the Army and the War Department in connection with the CCC is unmatched in our history. Military officers, active duty and reservists, gained valuable experience leading company-sized units, learned to manage and account for equipment, experienced the sad duty of dealing with sick, injured and dead enrollees and perhaps just as importantly, served as positive models for millions of men who became veterans in their own right because of the U. While there are no hard and fast figures to show how many CCC enrollees went on to serve in the military, one recent history claims

the number may be as high as 90 percent. Even if one estimates the number of enrollees who entered the military at a more conservative 50 percent, it still must be acknowledged that the other 50 percent likely entered the home front workforce where they put their newly learned job skills to very good use in support of the war effort. In any event, the significance of the CCC is unquestionable and the role of the U. Army in the success of the CCC is equally undeniable. Little wonder then that no less a figure than General George C. Phoenix CCC District staff, The Journal of the National Archives, Fall , Oxford University Press, Department of the Interior, National Park Service, University of Alabama Press, Duke University Press, Roberts Rinehart Publishers,

Chapter 4 : Download [PDF] Gold Medal Ccc Company Free Online | New Books in Politics

The Hardcover of the Gold Medal CCC Company A Documentary by Kathy Mays Smith at Barnes & Noble. FREE Shipping on \$ or more!

Written on the Land. Fairmont Printer, Fairmont, WV. Shaping the Park and Saving the Boys: Starved Rock State Park. Stories in Log and Stone: Department of Natural Resources. Breaman, John, Robert H. Bremner, and David Brody, eds. Ohio State University Press, Flashbacks of a Forest Ranger. A Time To Remember". University Press of Florida, Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, Camp Newspapers of the Civilian Conservation Corps, The CCC and Me. Youth in the Depression. University of Chicago Press, Our Mark on This Land. Out of the Ashes: The memoirs of James R. Camps of New Hampshire. Randall Publisher, Portsmouth, NJ, An American Life through Peace and War. The Boys of Bergen: Soldiers with Picks and Shovels: History in Print, E. Shenandoah Natural History Association, Inc. Forgotten Men the Civilian Consvration Corps. The Civilian Conservation Corps. Park and Recreation Structures. Reprint from Edition. Saga of the C. American Forestry Association, The Administration of the Civilian Conservation Corps. Camps in West Virginia In the Shadow of the Mountain: The Spirit of the CCC. Holland, Kenneth and Frank Ernest Hill. Youth in the CCC. Chapter 5, pages We Can Take It: American Book Company, The CCC in the Smokies. That Magnificent Army of Youth and Peace: Kay and Paul E. Hobnail Boots and Khaki Suits: Fire Lookouts of the Northwest. Valley County History Press. A Humanitarian Endeavor during the Great Depression. Oxford University Press, Hard Work and Farm from Home. Now They Are Men: The Story of the CCC. National Home Library Foundation, Yucca Tree Press, A History of the Civilian Conservation Corps, South Carolina History Press. Autogiography of a World War Two Tailhooker. Working in the Woods. Cjarleston London, The History Press. The Way We Remember It, " We Can Take It. The First Ninety-Three Years. Longman, Green and Co. Minisink Valley Historical Society. We Can Take It!. The Civilian Conservatioin Corps in Alabama, A Great and Lasting Good. University of Alabama Press. Reclamation Managing Water in the West. Letters from a CCC Peevie. Printed by Waters Publications Inc. Adirondack Civilian Conservation Corps Camps: Company SCS-3, The Center for Research Libraries, Civilian Conservation Corps, A New Deal Case Study. The Civilian Conservation Corps in Pennsylvania. Penn State University Press, The Soldiers of Poverty. Dan River Press, Copyrighted Marion Francis Shean. Last Chance Publishing, June 18, Backbone of our nation and our military. Hard Work and a Good Deal: The Civilian Conservation Corps in Minnesota. Minnesota Historical Society Press, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. Enduring Landscapes of the New Deal. University of Texas Press, The Life Adventures of Joe Davis. We Can Do It! Guided with a Steady Hand: Baylor University Press, Parks, Politics and the People. CCC Experiences in Co. Historical Events in Nez Perce County and surrounding area. The Depression Bernstein, Irving. Boston Houghton Mifflin,

Chapter 5 : Civilian Conservation Corps in Appalachia | Special Collections at Belk Library

Although Gold Medal CCC Company A Documentary follows a single company from its birth in conditioning camp until its premature demise, it is also a "text book" history of the CCC and the significant role the Army played in it.

He entered CCC on April 13, , and served as a first sergeant senior foreman for about eight years until he was appointed to attend subaltern training school during the spring of . He completed this training and was appointed as a subaltern under civil service immediately after graduating. He was then in the Navy Seabees for a couple years and then entered civil service, from which he retired in "A Documentary" Turner Publishing Co. Is there anyone else we can contact to find out if this is correct? Not really, as OPM is the final word on such matters. You might contact the author of the book and ask where she got her information. If you are given solid information, you can go back to OPM with it. In addition, here are some links online that might provide further insight: Truman administration executive order authorizing the Office of Personnel Management to confer a competitive civil service status upon certain groups of employees. Social Security case regarding coverage of work for U. I am a teacher who recently was terrorized and physically assaulted by the principal in a Department of Defense Education Activity school. A police report was filed and he was served a temporary restraining order. He committed a crime of violence toward me in front of school children. Why is the U. This may be a jurisdictional issue with DOD and the U. I am a year employee under the Civil Service Retirement System, and I carry single coverage health insurance because my wife has her own plan through a school department. If I was to die before I retire and only have health insurance coverage for myself, would my spouse be eligible to pick up health coverage under my annuity? Zall is a retired federal employee who since has written the Bureaucratus column for Federal Computer Week. He can be reached at milt.

Chapter 6 : JAMES F. JUSTIN CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS MUSEUM BOOK COLLECTION

The Fort Douglas Military Museum, a member of the U.S. Army Museum System, provides exhibits, educational programming, research services and publications to inform the public about Utah's rich military heritage.

William was a newspaperman and American Civil War veteran. In his youth, he had helped his father edit and publish the New York Chronicle; in , aged 24, he became publisher of the New York Sun , and the following year, took a job as the Washington correspondent of The New York Times. In , he was appointed a captain in the United States Volunteers ; he served for one year, receiving brevets of major and lieutenant colonel. Francis, who had covered the Civil War as a reporter for The New York Times, would go on to write for the Sun, where he penned one of the most famous editorials in American journalism: Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus. The first issue was published on August 29, , [4] with this motto: That they have fully succeeded, the great mass of material in the volume before us amply proves. It was not a professional journal like several others that appeared after the war, but " Naval Academy who had organized the first 8-man rowing squad there and who would go on to a celebrated career as a novelist. Speakers at the dinner included Gen. Adna Chaffee , soon to become Chief of Staff of the U. Reilly was a West Point graduate who had commanded an artillery regiment in France during World War I, [12] and who would go on to co-found and lead the Reserve Officers Association. Circulation was 20, and the home office was located at 20 Vesey Street in New York. Douglas MacArthur , then the Army chief of staff and acting Secretary of War, offering to have his newspaper make and award medals for the best-run camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps. MacArthur accepted the offer, writing back, "In accepting your generous offer permit me to express my appreciation of the cooperative attitude that has always characterized your contacts with the War Department. The Journal itself likes to foster this impression Actually, the Journal is not in the least official. Nor is it always authoritative. He has five assistants, only one of whom a former chaplain has a military background. A member of the Gridiron Club , he bequeathed the Journal to the organization, a club for journalists in Washington, D. One of the oldest military-themed publications, the Register was first published December 13, , as The Army and Navy Register. His successor was Daniel Z. Henkin, who had joined the staff in as assistant editor. Donovan, a retired Marine Corps colonel. That changed in , when it was purchased by Benjamin F. A graduate of West Point , Schemmer had served five years as an infantry officer, worked for Boeing until , then become the director of land force weapon systems in the Office of the Secretary of Defense Systems Analysis. It also received a new subhead: Maxwell Communications had gone bankrupt and was broken up. An Associated Press report described AFJ as a magazine that "gives military officers analysis, insight and commentary on the latest technological and strategic developments. It also announced plans to cease print publication and become an online-only title.

Chapter 7 : Kathy Mays Smith (Author of Gold Medal CCC Company)

Kathy Mays Smith is the author of Gold Medal CCC Company (avg rating, 0 ratings, 0 reviews, published).

William Bradford noted that, "besides waterfowl, there was great store of wild turkeys, of which they took many. Early feasts of the Order of Good Cheer , a French Canadian predecessor to the modern Thanksgiving, featured a potluck dinner with freshly-hunted fowl, game, and fish, hunted and shared by both French Canadians and local natives. By , turkey had become part of the traditional dinner in New England. Pumpkin pie was discouraged because it contained eggs. The National Poultry and Egg Board furiously lobbied the President to cease promoting the plan; it culminated in a truce at the National Thanksgiving Turkey Presentation shortly before Thanksgiving. Turkey was no longer forbidden, but Eggless Thursdays remained for the rest of the year, meaning no pumpkin pie was served at the White House dinner that year. Most Thanksgiving turkeys are stuffed with a bread-based mixture and roasted. Sage is the traditional herb added to the stuffing, along with chopped celery, carrots, and onions. Other ingredients, such as chopped chestnuts or other tree nuts, crumbled sausage or bacon, cranberries, raisins, or apples, may be added to stuffing. If this mixture is prepared outside the bird, it may be known as dressing. Deep-fried turkey is rising in popularity due to its shorter preparation time, but carries safety risks. The consumption of turkey on Thanksgiving is so ingrained in American culture that each year since , the National Turkey Federation has presented a live turkey to the President of the United States prior to each Thanksgiving. Alternatives to turkey[edit] Non-traditional foods other than turkey are sometimes served as the main dish for a Thanksgiving dinner. Ham is often served alongside turkey in many non-traditional households. Goose and duck , foods which were traditional European centerpieces of Christmas dinners before being displaced, are now sometimes served in place of the Thanksgiving turkey. Sometimes, fowl native to the region where the meal is taking place is used; for example, an article in Texas Monthly magazine suggested quail as the main dish for a Texan Thanksgiving feast. John Madden , who appeared on television for the NFL Thanksgiving Day game from to , frequently advocated his fondness for the turducken , deboned turkey, duck and chicken nested inside each other then cooked. Similarly, Thanksgiving falls within deer hunting season in the Northeastern United States, which encourages the use of venison as a centerpiece. Vegetarians or vegans may have a tofu , wheat gluten or lentil-based substitute; or stuffed squash. In Alaskan villages, whale meat is sometimes eaten. Many Italian-Americans will serve capon as the main course to the Thanksgiving meal. In the United States, a globalist approach to Thanksgiving has become common with the impact of immigration. Basic "Thanksgiving" ingredients, or the intent of the holiday, can be transformed to a variety of dishes by using flavors, techniques, and traditions from their own cuisines. Copious leftovers are also common following the meal properly. Traditional Thanksgiving foods are sometimes specific to the day of riced potatoes, and although some of the foods might be seen at any semi-formal meal in the United States, the meal often has something of a ritual or traditional quality. Many Americans would say it is "incomplete" without cranberry sauce , stuffing or dressing, mashed potatoes and gravy , and brussels sprouts. Other commonly served dishes include winter squash and sweet potatoes , the latter often prepared with sweeteners such as brown sugar , molasses , or marshmallows. Fresh, canned, or frozen corn is popular and green beans are frequently served; in particular, green bean casserole , a product invented in by the Campbell Soup Company to promote use of its cream of mushroom soup, has become a Thanksgiving standard. A fresh salad may be included, especially on the West Coast. Bread rolls or biscuits and cornbread , especially in the South and parts of New England, are served. For dessert, various pies are usually served, particularly pumpkin pie , though apple pie , mincemeat pie, sweet potato pie , and pecan pie are often served as well. There are also regional differences as to the stuffing or dressing traditionally served with the turkey. The traditional version has bread cubes, sage, onion and celery. Southerners generally make their dressing from cornbread, while those in other parts of the country make stuffing from white, wheat or rye bread as the base. Other dishes reflect the region or cultural background of those who have come together for the meal. For example, Sauerkraut among those in the Mid-Atlantic; especially Baltimore is sometimes served. Many African Americans and Southerners serve

baked macaroni and cheese and collard greens , along with chitterlings and sweet potato pie, while some Italian-Americans often have lasagne on the table and Ashkenazi Jews may serve noodle kugel , a sweet dessert pudding. Other Jewish families may consume foods commonly associated with Hanukkah , such as latkes or a sufganiyah ; the two holidays are usually in close proximity and on extremely rare occasions overlap. Turkey in Puerto Rico is stuffed with mofongo. Vegetarians or vegans have been known to serve alternative entree centerpieces such as a large vegetable pie or a stuffed and baked pumpkin or tofu substitutes. Many Midwesterners such as Minnesotans of Norwegian or Scandinavian descent set the table with lefse. Spirits or cocktails sometimes may be served before the main meal. On the dinner table, unfermented apple cider still or sparkling or wine are often served. Pitchers of sweet tea can often be found on Southern tables[citation needed]. Beaujolais nouveau is sometimes served; the beverage has been marketed as a Thanksgiving drink since the producers of the wine which is made available only for a short window each year set the annual release date to be one week before Thanksgiving beginning in , and it is said to pair well with the wide variety of food served for Thanksgiving dinner. Thanksgiving marks the beginning of eggnog season.

Chapter 8 : Thanksgiving dinner - Wikipedia

For an extensive look at the company, see Gold Medal CCC Company by Kathy Mays Smith. The author's father, Captain Charles W. Mays, was the first commander of the company. The author's father, Captain Charles W. Mays, was the first commander of the company.

As predecessors of WW II combatants, the Civilian Conservation Corps, created to attack erosion, wildfires and neglect of natural resources, was the backbone of our nation and our military. Over 4, CCC camps existed in every state and territory of the Union, - This book is the most complete history of a single CCC camp, from its formation in conditioning camp to beyond its closing. With photos and documents, it is an ideal addition for a personal or military library. The gold medal given the nine army corps area winning commanders of outstanding CCC camps is the only instance of a medal sponsored by a private organization and authorized by the military. A Documentary contains over photos and official documents on photographic quality paper, first-hand accounts given by men who served in the camp, items from a newsy camp newspaper, as well as blue prints of the camp and information from a diary kept by camp clerks. Numerous sources of information are referenced. This book details the flurry of activity and work done during the two weeks of conditioning at Fort Knox, Kentucky and the establishment of the camp near Pineville in southern West Virginia. Originally, CCC enrollees were 18 - 25 years of age, single, U. Thirty to forty of the first contingent of Company were exceptions to the relief requirement above. They were engineering students at Cincinnati University who were required to alternate classroom instruction with work. As the CCC progressed, requirements and leadership were changed, and these are documented. Ultimately, it became evident that this story should be shared with all Americans. As the United States engages in a new kind of war, it becomes incumbent upon civilians and military to understand the conditions that our country and our Army faced before World War II. Many people throughout the Great Depression thought the country was in the worst possible state. However, enough people still had a desire to work, a need to contribute, and a strong faith in God, and pulled our nation from despair to world envy. History repeats itself, and again the character of our nation is being tested. The few will rise again to lead the many. Their previous service in the CCC greatly facilitated the mobilization of our military and reduced the duration of the war. Enrollees made personal sacrifices, took pride in their hard work, developed leadership, and looked to long range results rather than immediate gratification. As much as these men did for their country, even more important was the strength of character and patriotism which evolved from their experience at a formative age. They are an example which our young men and women today could do well to emulate. The men of the CCC deserve recognition for their work and thanks for their contributions to our nation. By far the most in depth and informative documentary I have seen regarding the origin, purpose and accomplishments of the Civilian Conservation Corps. The book draws on the personal testimonials of the men who participated in the worthy mission of these camps during the depression years of the thirties. It is impeccably researched, provides lots of photos, and illuminates an important, yet often neglected, chapter in pre-World War II American history. Shipping and handling This item will ship to Germany, but the seller has not specified shipping options. Contact the seller- opens in a new window or tab and request a shipping method to your location. Shipping cost cannot be calculated. Please enter a valid ZIP Code. This item will be shipped through the Global Shipping Program and includes international tracking. Learn more- opens in a new window or tab Quantity: There are 3 items available. Please enter a number less than or equal to 3. Select a valid country. Please enter 5 or 9 numbers for the ZIP Code.

Chapter 9 : Gold medal CCC Company : a documentary / by Kathy Mays Smith. - Smith, Kathy Mays.

Smith, Kathy Mays, Gold Medal CCC Company A Documentary. Backbone of our nation and our military. Web sites. Civilian Conservation Corps Blog Spot Resource Page.

Truck Drivers in the CCC: There Was a Lot Riding on their Work Statistically, the most dangerous daily activity facing CCC enrollees was injury or death caused by vehicular accidents. Trucks transported enrollees to and from the work sites. Trucks often brought lunches and extra supplies to the work site during the day. Trucks carried enrollees into town on the weekend to take in a movie or to attend dances and trucks transported the enrollees back to camp when the fun was over. Trucks transported company equipment between camps and trucks moved enrollees from summer camps to winter camps when the weather got cold, often moving them back the other direction in the spring. No matter what the type of work being undertaken in the camp – forestry work, erosion control, construction of park improvements, or installation of irrigation systems – drivers were always the backbone of the effort. To be sure, in the first formative months of the program, the CCC lacked a robust safety program, and by October it became clear the organization had a safety problem. Director Robert Fechner expressed dismay over the number of fatalities due to accidents in the CCC, but despite his admonitions, the record did not improve and talk turned to the creation of a formal safety program. Finally, in April, with the strong support of the War Department and the technical services like the Forest Service and the National Park Service, a formal safety program was adopted. Safety committees were also established in each camp and by the middle of the death rate for CCC enrollees had been reduced to a point that was lower than that in the Regular army and lower for young men in the same age group in the overall population of the United States. The trucks carrying the camp equipment and supplies made the trip in two days, stopping in Phoenix overnight before continuing their journey to southern Arizona the next day. Today, thanks to the interstate highway system, the trip can be accomplished in under a day, with time to spare for rest stops and sightseeing. To be sure, even with a strong safety program in the camps, accidents still happened and occasionally they were the result of misconduct on the part of one or more enrollees. In these cases, the camp commander would convene a review board to determine the cause of the accident and, if necessary, levy appropriate sanctions. Sadly, in the case of fatal accidents, the board would rule on whether the enrollee in question was at fault and whether the accident occurred in the performance of his regular duties. Martello was a passenger riding in the back of a stake bed Ford truck returning to camp following an authorized recreation trip to West Yellowstone late on the night of August 12, Approximately sixteen miles into the journey and within the boundaries of Yellowstone National Park, the driver was blinded by the lights of an oncoming vehicle. In his effort to avoid a collision, the driver pulled the truck to the far right shoulder of the road, hitting a large rock, resulting in his loss of control of the truck, which careened over an embankment, rolling over in the process, coming to rest against some trees approximately 30 feet from the highway. Enrollee Martello, seated on a bench seat in the rear of the truck was thrown from the truck and pinned to the ground by two trees that were uprooted by the rolling truck, the truck eventually coming to rest atop the uprooted trees and atop enrollee Martello. Captain Jones and the review board noted that enrollee Martello died almost instantaneously. The board findings also include an affidavit from the driver of the truck, explaining the tragic details of the crash, noting that there were 23 enrollees in the rear of the truck and three, including the driver, riding in the cab. The driver goes on to attest that he received no instruction regarding the fact that three men should not ride in the cab of a CCC truck. I was perfectly sober when I started to drive the truck back to camp. It is enough to note that at least two lives were changed forever that night in Yellowstone National Park. Today the incident merely serves to remind us of the burden carried by truck drivers in the CCC. Martello Findings, National Archives, Wash. The Civilian Conservation Corps, A New Deal Case Study. Duke University Press, Posted by Michael at.