

NA 2626
CCC Oral History Project
Tape Indexes C 1908
Anú Dudley

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Interviewer: Anu Dudley

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18 August 2000

[Begin Tape 1908, Side A. Begin Session I.]

Anu Dudley: [002] This is CCC project tape number three. Friday, August 18, year 2000. Interview with Ron Dougherty at his home at 21 Fairlane Drive in Acton, Maine. This is Anu Dudley. All right now, let me check my levels here. You have signed a release. I've explained to you what's going to happen to the tape. And you have, you understand that and you have agreed and signed a release. Is that right?

Ron Dougherty: Yes I have. Yes.

Dudley: OK. Good. Now. OK. So let's just get started on the questions. We're going to start with some just personal background questions. Could you say your name?

Dougherty: My name is Ronald Dougherty.

Dudley: OK. And what is your date of birth?

Dougherty: October 27, 1919.

Dudley: OK. And where were you born?

Dougherty: St. Stephens, New Brunswick, Canada.

Dudley: All right. And tell me your parents' names.

Dougherty: Well, my father's name was Albert J. Dougherty. And my mother's name was Mary I. Rafferty Dougherty.

Dudley: OK. And tell me a little bit about your parents' occupations.

Dougherty: My father was a machinist and my mother was a weaver. Until we were born, then she didn't work anymore.

Dudley: Was she a weaver in a mill?

Dougherty: She was, they both worked for the Canadian Cotton Mills, which was in Mill Town, St Stephens, New Brunswick. We were living in Mill Town, which is part of Calais, Maine. We moved over here, my father and mother moved over here and bought a home in Mill Town when we were about, when I was about four years old.

Dudley: OK. Why did they move over?

Dougherty: I really don't know. But I think my father was thinking about our future. And he thought we'd get a better future here in the United States, probably than in Canada because things were tough over there at the same time too.

Dudley: [024] Did, now, so did you, you were born in St. Stephens. Did you spend all of your life in Calais before joining the CCC? Or did you live in other communities before joining the CCC?

Dougherty: Well in the, I got out of high school in Calais in Calais Academy, in 1936. Then I went over to St. Stephens to business school over there. That was a one year course. I took that and I was out of there in 1937. So in 1937, jobs were scarce. And my father, when he left the Canadian Cotton Mills, and he worked on the Passamaquoddy Tidal Power project down in Eastport. He worked down there as a machinist. And that folded up. So then he got a job in the

Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Navy Yard. And he went there and worked and we stayed in Maine until I got out of high school. And then we moved to Portsmouth but we were only there a short while. And then he got laid off.

Apparently when he worked in them shipyards, they would get a contract and they would hire, you know, men to work in the shipyards. But when the contract was over, they'd let them go. So then he went back to, we were only in Portsmouth a short while. And my younger brother, he entered high school there in Portsmouth. He was only in there a month or a couple of months and we had to go back to Maine because we owned a house there. Well anyway, when we went back, I started looking for a job but couldn't find a job anywhere. [045] So somebody in town says to me, a friend of mine that went to high school with me, he says, Ronald, why don't you go into CCCs? I said, what's the CCCs? He says, well, Civilian Conservation Corps.

And I can remember these armies, there was a camp, CC camp, up in Princeton. And I can remember these Army trucks going down through town with these boys on it. And I never really gave it much thought. But then when he mentioned it to me, I says, yes, I remember that. So I went down to the local selectmen and filled out the forms. And within a short time I was in Bangor. I took my physical in Bangor and they shipped me right to Bar Harbor, Maine, 154th Company. And I stayed in there for two years. But my father, he worked, he had a friend that worked in Augusta. He worked in state garages in Augusta. And he got my father a job in the cotton mill there in Augusta. I don't know whether you remember the big cotton mill that burnt down a few years ago.

Dudley: Where was that?

Dougherty: Oh, it was, it was, down near the river, I can remember that much about it.

Dudley: Yes I do believe

Dougherty: [058] Yes. So when that burned down, well, it burned down a few years ago. But anyway, he would, he would go to, he went to Newport, Rhode Island, and worked the torpedo station down there. When that contract was over he went back to Calais. He went to

Charlestown, and when that was over, he went back to Calais. So then when the war, the war came, well, he stayed there more or less permanent. And he always had a job, this fellow in the garage would get him a job in the machine shop in that cotton mill that burned down. So he wasn't too far from home then.

So anyway, eventually, when the war came, well then, he worked all during the war in the Boston Army base, which was part of the shipyards there. But in the meantime, I was in the CCs for two years and when I got out of the CCs I went back to Calais, Mill Town, and there was still no work there. So I had a friend of mine in the CCs that worked with, he got friendly with a construction company in Bar Harbor, on Mount Desert Island, and he left the CCs and he got a job with a construction company up in Franklin, New Hampshire, when they built that Franklin Falls Dam up there. It was a flood control project. So I went home a short while, I got a telegram from him saying he had a job for me up there as a timekeeper.

So, bango, I went up to Franklin and I worked there all that summer and I saved my money. And they closed up for the winter and my father and mother and my brother were in Cambridge, Massachusetts, living at that time. So I went there to live with them and I went to, I went to school at Mass. Trade Shops to learn a trade. So I learned how to weld. Well anyway, I was taking these different tests for the shipyards and things like that. But I finally got a job with G.E. I went down and took the welding test, then I got a job with them.

Dougherty: And G.E. was making these superchargers for the Air Force at the time. And they were building a new plant in Everett, Mass. So I was hired with a group that was hired for the new plant. So when the new plant opened up I went there and I stayed with G.E. for almost 40 years. Of course, they weren't building super, I stayed there and I went in the service. And after I come out of the service, I got my, of course, the veterans were hired back, and I got my job back at G.E. and they were starting to build jet engines. So I stayed with them until I retired, about 39 years.

Dudley: [089] OK. That, that answers a whole lot of questions that I haven't even asked you yet.

Dougherty: Oh, OK.

Dudley: So that's good, that's good. I think you've already answered this, it sounds like your family did pretty well during the Depression. In other words, you were able to continue to have a job. How do you think you fared compared to your neighbors?

Dougherty: [089] Well, I think getting out of Washington County was the best thing that ever happened to me. Because I always tell everybody, during that time, if you didn't have a job in Maine, you had to leave the state of Maine to get work or you'd starve to death. Because I can remember, I can remember guys out there in the woods. I was just in high school. They'd come down to the corner and I could hear them tell they'd cut a cord of wood for a buck and a half or two dollars a cord with a buck saw and an axe. And having to trim it up and haul the wood for about two dollars a cord, something like that. They'd work in the winter, they'd work in the siding factories down in Eastport, Lubec. They got jobs wherever they could get them.

Dudley: Yes. One of the questions here has to do with the fact that applicants to the CCC were supposed to demonstrate need. Do you remember how, how you justified need on your application?

Dougherty: Well, when I went in, it wasn't so much need, it was getting jobs for young people. When the CCC first started that's, that's exactly what it was all about. The boys went in the CCs, they got thirty bucks a month, twenty-five went home and they got five dollars. Well, that saved a lot of families. Some of them were lucky, had two boys in the camp, they were getting fifty bucks a month. But, I didn't have a job. I just went down and made an application for it, and at that time they were taking people like me that didn't have jobs. 'Cause they knew if I didn't have a job, I'd probably wind up on the welfare roles anyway. So it was a smart thing to do.

Dudley: So, it sounds like you joined the CCC because you didn't have any other choice. Is that right? Or did you want to join them?

Dougherty: I couldn't get work. And I was, I wanted to go to work. I wanted to do something. I didn't want to hang around the corners all the time. I even went away and a friend of mine that was, a friend of mine had gone in the Army and he served in Hawaii. And he got, in those days, if you put two years overseas, it was equal to a full hitch in the Army. And he came back to the town that we lived in and he couldn't get work. So he and I hitch hiked from Calais to Bangor to join the Navy. Well, he just got out of the Army and he got turned down from the Navy because he had too much overbite in his teeth. And I was turned down because I was about five or six pounds overweight. So that left us out of that. Because they were fussy in those days. But when the war came, they took everybody and anything. They just wanted bodies, you know what I mean?

Dudley: [128] Yes. So when you joined the CCC, did you join with some friends or did you join by yourself?

Dougherty: Well, Calais, and Mill Town is part of Calais, just like Sanford and Springville. So kids that I graduated in high school, when I got to Bar Harbor I found half my high school classes there. I could probably name quite a few of them. Matter of fact, I was up in Calais two weeks ago, and one of the fellows in the CCCs with me, he lives in Calais. So we usually get together when I go up there. I usually go up once a year because I still have relatives around that area.

Dudley: Now, describe the application process as you remember it. You said that first you went to your selectman and filled

Dougherty: Yes

Dudley: Out some papers....

Dougherty: Yes. Yes.

Dudley: Then you went to Bangor.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: What happened then? When you got to Bangor, what happened then?

Dougherty: Well, when I went to Bangor, I stayed, I stayed at the YMCA. I think it was a buck. They give you a bar of soap and a towel and a place to sleep that night. Next morning I went down to the recruiting office, which was the one they used for the Army. As a matter of fact, it was just a year or so before whatever the time was, that was the same place we went to join the Navy. So they gave us a physical, and that was it. That night, we were in Bar Harbor, Maine. They took us by truck to Bar Harbor, Maine.

Dudley: Wow. Did you expect to go out that fast?

Dougherty: Not really. I thought I was going to have a long wait. But everything happened so quick. I was just as happy to get away.

Dudley: Now do you think that there was anything unusual about your application? That, you know, were you underage, or ineligible in any way but you were accepted anyway? Were you accepted because of prior work experience?

Dougherty: Not really. I mean, they just like they were hiring people, you know.

Dudley: And, and were you given any choice of locations?

Dougherty: No. No. You went where they sent you, yes.

Dudley: OK. But then did you consider Mount Desert to be a desirable place to go?

Dougherty: Well, after I was there a while, yes.

Dudley: You hadn't been there before.

Dougherty: No.

Dudley: OK

Dougherty: No.

Dudley: OK. You said you served for two years. And I understand that was the maximum term.

Dougherty: Right. You had to leave in two years.

Dudley: OK. And did you, did you

Dougherty: [160]Excuse me, but there were some key people who could stay longer. If you was like a senior leader, or if you worked, like, you was a cook and they needed you. There was two or three categories there that did serve longer than two years. But eventually they did get out.

Dudley: OK

Dougherty: A lot of them fellows were married.

Dudley: While they were in the CCC?

Dougherty: Yes, they married girls, local girls. But that was a no-no, you know? I remember the mess steward, he was in charge of the mess. He did all the ordering and planned the meals and everything. He lived down the road in a little house down there and had two or three kids. Married. 45 bucks a month he was getting.

Dudley: What was his name?

Dougherty: His last name was Dube. D-u-b-e. I don't know where he is now. I've often thought of him. But I know another fellow that was a senior leader there. He married a girl down there and I just get his death notice in the paper here a couple of weeks ago.

Dudley: Did you only serve at Southwest Harbor or did you serve at another location as well?

Dougherty: No, Bar Harbor.

Dudley: I mean Bar Harbor.

Dougherty: Yes, that was the only place I was at. Bar Harbor. Yes.

Dudley: All righty. OK. So let's talk about first impressions. You said that you had never been to Mount Desert before.

Dougherty: No.

Dudley: Did you know anything about it before going?

Dougherty: I knew that it was a national park. That's about all I can remember about it.

Dudley: And what did you expect the area to be like?

Dougherty: I didn't really, I didn't really have any expectations.

Dudley: No? OK, now you said that when you got to the camp you got into a truck. How many other people were in it with you when you left?

Dougherty: Well, it was one of them Army trucks with a canvas top on it. It looked like one of them wagons that went across, across the prairie there, but it only had a engine and a cab on it. Oh, there must have been . . . oh, maybe fifteen to twenty of us in that truck. It wasn't a big truck.

Dudley: OK. And did you know anyone else in the truck when you were going?

Dougherty: Not at that time.

Dudley: No. OK. But you said then when you got to camp then you recognized a lot of other people.

Dougherty: Yes. Yes.

Dudley: OK. Tell me, talk a little bit about what the biggest adjustment was that you had to make to camp life.

Dougherty: [195] Well, that's why I didn't think too much about where I was or anything. Because everything was new to me, you know. Seeing the camp buildings and the fellows with the Army uniforms. They were world war, they were Army clothes. As a matter of fact, I guess when they first went in, everything was World War I clothes and mess kits and everything that came out until finally they used them all up and then they started manufacturing new products. But, I was, you know, it was the first time I think I'd ever been, well, I'd been away from home because I'd already worked up in New Hampshire. But it was, with a group of

men around me, boys, rather, they were all boys, that's all they were. And, you know, the barracks didn't look like a home, you know, and the mess hall, was another thing, you'd go to a mess hall to eat. And the regimentation, I guess, had a lot to do with it, and then, after you were there a while you get to know the ropes and you get familiar with it.

Dudley: Did you find the regimentation difficult at first?

Dougherty: Not really, no. No, it wasn't that bad. See what happened was, we were in the jurisdiction of the Army, and then we were turned over in the morning to the forestry department for work details. We would come back to camp at night, we were under the jurisdiction of the Army. They supplied the food, clothing, medical. And we had an educational building down there and they had different things you could do. I remember I took up woodworking and I was on the camp paper.

Dudley: OK. Good. We'll get to some of that later.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: It sounds like you'll have a lot to tell us there. Let's see, did the location of the camp present any problems or benefits for you?

Dougherty: No, I thought it was a beautiful location, right there in McFarland Mountain. Mount Desert. You could look out and see Eagle Lake and then there was a mountain there with a farmhouse up there. It's not there anymore. And the guys used to go over there and, we had skis and they could ski down the mountain. There were a lot of things to keep you busy.

Dudley: Did your parents come to visit or did you go home to visit?

Dougherty: No, we got home once in a while.

Dudley: How often?

Dougherty: Maybe once a month, something like that. A lot of the fellows had automobiles that they weren't supposed to have. They hid them down in the woods. And one fellow in particular, from Calais, when we had a weekend off, well, he would take and fill his car up with four or five people, charge you two dollars to go home and back. So, he had a little old Ford, Ford station wagon. One of them old ones with the wood on the side.

Dudley: Woody!

Dougherty: [234] Yes, yes. And we used to go on them back roads down through Cherryfield, and Route One all the way home. And he'd pick us up and bring us back. We'd be back in time for, we usually got back Sunday afternoon sometime.

Dudley: What kind of a camp mix was there? In other words, you said that there were a lot of people from your high school.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: Were there people from out of state? Were there people from cities? Who was at the camp?

Dougherty: Well, there were a lot of fellows, boys from up in Aroostook County. French boys. They spoke French. Some could hardly speak English when they came there. I can remember one little story that I could tell you about a guy, but I'm not going to tell you because it probably wouldn't set too well. Anyway, there was French fellows, there was English speaking, and there was some boys there from Massachusetts, if I remember right. Most of them were from, some were from, no, they weren't either. Mostly from Aroostook County and Washington County. And there was a sprinkling in there from like Massachusetts and maybe some of the, you know, the closer counties?

Dudley: Do you recall that there were any people specifically from Boston, from a big city, that weren't used to rural life?

Dougherty: Well there was some, one fellow that I remember, from Taunton, Mass., and I found out later that there were a lot of fellows from Rhode Island, Connecticut, up in Rangley Lake area. There was a veterans camp, too, in Beddington. All veterans, World War I veterans. And some of, a couple of our, I might be getting off the subject, but a couple of our LEMs, they called, local enlisted, local, LEMs, they had previous experience with like woodworking and leather craft and things like that. And they would come in and teach the boys how to do leather craft and carpenter work and things like that. As I remember, both of them fellows came from down around Hancock, Maine. Local enlisted, I forget the, it just kind of escapes my mind right now. Local, LEMs, they call.

Dudley: It will come to you tonight.

Dougherty: Yes. Yes, you're right. I'll be banging my head to think of something, I get out in the car, that's it!

Dudley: That's right. Let's talk a little about the accommodations at the camp. They want to know a little bit about what the facilities were like. When you got to camp, was everything completely constructed before you arrived or did you have to build your own?.

Dougherty: No, see we're a little late. We got there in '38 so the camps were already there. Everything was right there. The mess hall and the barracks and the dispensary and the officers' quarters and the education building, all there.

Dudley: OK. Can you, now could you describe the barracks?

Dougherty: The barrack that I stayed in was, no, the mess hall was like here in a row and they had one, two, four barracks. I was in the first barrack. And the end of our barrack was closed off for the cooks, the mess stewards. They stayed there because they, they had different hours, you know what I mean? And they would probably disrupt the sleeping of the other guys.

Dudley: Was there an actual wall that

Dougherty: Yes, there was a wall there with a door in case of emergency. And we had these cast iron stoves for heat in the wintertime. They had what they called a fire warden. He'd take care of the stoves. They made his rounds every night, kept the stoves fires going.

Dudley: Was it wood or coal?

Dougherty: We were burning wood. A lot, I've heard a lot of fellows say they burnt coal and wood. And of course we had a latrine way down back. It was a, probably eight, ten-holer. What they call it that.

Dudley: That, that was a . . .

Dougherty: [298] That was out a ways from the camps. Then we had a washroom. On one end was a supply room and the other half of the building was a shower and wash room. They had big troughs with faucets and the showers with a cement floor. Nothing fancy.

Dudley: That was separate from the barracks.

Dougherty: Yes. Yes. You had to leave your barracks to go down there, and you had to leave your barracks to go to the latrine. And of course the latrine had to be moved every once in a while. So that was a detail a lot of fellows didn't like. They had to dig a new hole, move the building over, fill the old hole up.

Dudley: Now in the barracks themselves, how were the, how were the bunks arranged then if parts of the building were walled off for the cooks.

Dougherty: Well, along in there, I'd say they're about, maybe twenty feet wide. And there would be a row about, a row of cots on each side all the way down. There were little Army cots. They didn't have cots double high. You know, there were single ones. And in one corner there'd be, in the particular barrack I was in, but I don't think, I never went much in the other barracks, there was a little room there on the corner that the senior leader had. He had a private room for himself. They had maybe two, they were long enough it had about three cast iron belly, cast iron-bellied stoves. But in our particular one there was two because of the stewards, the cooks were shut off.

Dudley: So they had their own stove.

Dougherty: They had their own. And then it had a metal, it had a metal floor on it and the stove sit on there.

Dudley: OK. Now what did you have for personal space, for clothes and other belongings?

Dougherty: Well, we had a barracks bag, and we kept everything in a barracks bag on a hook above our, above our cot. On the back of our cot. At the head of our cot. But some of them, some, I've seen pictures of some of the barracks and some of it, not our camp, but they had shelves they could arrange things on. But we always had inspection. You never know when they're going to pull inspection. Your bunk had to be made just so. Everything had to be just right.

Dudley: So, so you had a barracks bag that hung on the wall. Now, I know Mr. Gray and Mr....

Dougherty: Oh, I'm sorry, we had, we bought footlockers, too.

Dudley: OK. You also had footlockers.

Dougherty: Yes, I forgot about that. Yes. We had footlockers. It had to be at the foot of your bed. And some guys had, probably had two, one they could shove underneath the bed. As a matter of fact, I still got both of mine upstairs.

Dudley: So you had two foot lockers.

Dougherty: Yes. Yes. Although some fellows would come in, only stay six months, and go. They get homesick or want to go out or got a regular job. But the fellows that . . . I stayed for the simple reason I was getting a lot of good training for what I was doing. And I signed up and stayed there. Stayed the limit.

Dudley: So, what did you keep in your foot lockers, and what did you keep in your bag, the bag?

Dougherty: [328] Well, usually in your barracks bag you'd keep your winter clothes. And some of your summer clothes would be on top, spare ones. But you could get most of your things you used every day in your foot locker and you had a tray there that you could take it out. And you kept your toilet articles and writing paper and stuff in there. It had a divider in the tray.

Dudley: Did you keep any, or did anyone keep things like photographs, or, you know, how did you personalize your space? Were you able to?

Dougherty: No, it was pretty open. There was no, no privacy to have at all, to speak of.

Dudley: People didn't bring photographs of their families?

Dougherty: Oh, we could have photographs, which we kept in our foot locker.

Dudley: OK. But you didn't put them up on the wall.

Dougherty: No, no. Nothing like that.

Dudley: OK. And what was your impression of how well the structures were built? Did they, did they have any problems like being drafty or cold or damp or crowded?

Dougherty: Well, they didn't seem to be, no, they weren't crowded, they went pretty well . . . you know, pretty good little space between each bunk. They were just built on posts, cedar post in the ground with nothing underneath. And they were boards, the roof, boards and side. And there was nothing but tar paper on them. A tar paper roof. They were warm in the winter because those stoves, boy, I'm telling you. A lot of guys would like to be near the stove, you know, but it could get pretty hot there.

Dudley: Did you have to do any modifications or repairs on the barracks while you were there?

Dougherty: No. I can't remember anything.

Dudley: OK. Now, about your daily routine.

Dougherty: We had a camp carpenter used to take care of all those things.

Dudley: OK.

Dougherty: Yes, he took care of those things.

Dudley: OK. Can you describe a typical work day?

Dougherty: Well, for me, when I first started, they had reveille in the morning.

Dudley: What time was that?

Dougherty: Oh, gee...

Dudley: What time did you have to get up?

Dougherty: We had to be on the field at eight o'clock. Go back from there. We had to eat, we had roll call, we had to wash up, shave. I would say we got up around six o'clock. I could tell you exactly if I could look up in my book. Around six o'clock. You'd get up, wash, shave, go to the bathroom or whatever. Then you'd fall in for reveille, roll call. And then you'd march into the mess hall. And usually everybody sat at the same table. You'd sit with the same group of guys. Then after you'd eat and then you'd go out and fall in and get on the truck that you was assigned to and you'd go to the job. But I didn't do that too long because I, I worked in the, I worked in the sand pits and I worked in the nurseries, and then I worked down to Sieur de Monts Springs and I worked, I got a job with the park naturalist. I worked with him for a while.

Dudley: What did you do with him?

Dougherty: [403]Well he used to give talks and everything. I used to type all his correspondence and everything. And I made slides for him, he used to show at night to take down to the campground. And once in a while he'd go out and measure the trails and I'd go with him. And he'd be off and I'd stay in the office and do whatever correspondence, whatever he needed. But then I went from there, our company clerk got discharged. He was there two years, he got, so I took his place. They must have looked my records up. And I worked there as a company clerk for a year or so and then our senior leader was discharged and they took the fellow that was, who was the supply sergeant, and made him senior leader and they moved me down to his job and made me, I got a, I was getting thirty-six bucks a month for company clerk. And when I became supply sergeant or steward or whatever you want to call it, I got forty-five dollars. So I was a leader then. So I stayed there until I left the camp.

Dudley: Do you feel that you got those promotions due to your education prior to . . .

Dougherty: I think I was chosen because of my extra education by going over to the business school in Canada, yes. They know, they go through your records pretty good.

Dudley: So, I guess that the questions I would ask you, then, would have more to do with the clerical work you were involved with. The clerk and the supply sergeant work. How long did you actually work out in the field, in the forestry section, before you...

Dougherty: I'd say about three months.

Dudley: About three months.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: All right. Now do you think then that your day was, did you follow the same work, I mean time schedule that other people followed? You started work at eight, then you broke for lunch, or was your time schedule different from being in the field?

Dougherty: Well I had to report for work the same, I would be in the office when the trucks were leaving the compound to go to their assignments. And I worked there, and I had my lunch at noon time. And then at five o'clock, when the crews, the crews would be just coming back in and I'd be just finishing. And then of course I went back to my barracks and washed up and went to supper at the mess hall. And we had free time after that. I'd go down to the education building and either work on something for wood work. I built a nice desk while I was in there.

Dudley: A whole desk.

Dougherty: Yes. Made out of gum wood. It was nice. Mr. Stratton, his name was. He was the one that teach us that.

Dudley: I'd like to ask you more questions about your job. But there's a section farther on where we can get into detail about that. But I'd like to hear more about how you spent your evenings. Did you go to the workshop every night after dinner?

Dougherty: No, no.

Dudley: How often, what was your routine like for that?

Dougherty: [450] I'd probably go twice a week. And there were some nights we could go downtown to the movies. They'd have dances downtown. And we used to go roller skating. They'd take a truck and go roller skating. Summertime. They'd take a truck or two and go swimming. To, over in Southwest, I remember the name of the lake was Echo Lake. We'd go swimming over there and there was another lake we used to go swimming. And they had boxing matches with the guys. And they had a baseball team and they had a basketball team. I didn't take part in them.

Dudley: But CCC members were in the boxing match. Is that right? They were the boxers.

Dougherty: Yes. Oh yes, yes. And they had their own ball team and they had their own baseball team.

Dudley: And did you, so that, did your camp, your team then, play other camps?

Dougherty: Yes they did, yes.

Dudley: Or did you play any other teams that were not CCC members? Like in town?

Dougherty: Yes, they'd play, like, in Ellsworth, they'd play the team in Ellsworth. Trenton or one of the local towns.

Dudley: How many games a week would there be? Baseball game?

Dougherty: Oh, about probably one. Oh, baseball?

Dudley: Is that what you're talking about, baseball?

Dougherty: Oh, I thought, I was thinking basketball.

Dudley: Oh, I'm sorry. Is that what you said? OK. So how many basketball games a week?

Dougherty: Probably one a week. Same way with the baseball games. They had their own, they had a baseball diamond also there. I can remember in the wintertime we used to put cord wood there. I don't know what they did with all the cord wood because we would burn coal all the time. They had stacks of cord wood there.

Dudley: Now, oh, but first you said in the barracks you burned wood.

Dougherty: No, we burned coal. We had a coal bin down near the latrine.

Dudley: Oh, OK.

Dougherty: We had to replace it, you know, in the fall. And it was a monstrous coal bin and the fellow that kept the fires going at night, he'd have these coal hods and he'd have to go down and fill them up and carry them up. I met him in Florida, by coincidence. And he was, when he left the CC he joined the Navy and he was on the Virginia in Pearl Harbor when it sunk.

Dudley: All right, so getting back to the daily schedule here, let's get these questions out of the way.

Dougherty: [laughs] We're getting off the track, huh?

Dudley: [500]Well, that's fine. You have a lot to tell. Tell me something about how meals were served. And was there any particular routine in the mess hall?

Dougherty: Well like I said before, everybody would sit at the same table. You knew your table mates and where you sat. And if I remember correctly, you had to get in line and go down and, no. . . they'd bring the food and put it on the table. Our table was always set with dishes and cups just like at home. And the mess steward would bring the bowls of food and put them on the table. And then you'd help yourself. You didn't have to get in line. These fellows that wait on tables would, that would be a little extra work for them for punishment, if they did something wrong.

Dudley: Oh, so that wasn't their job.

Dougherty: A mild sort of punishment. They had to wait on tables. Or they had to clean out the garbage barrels. Or they had to do. . . . In the winter time, you know, like I say, if you had to go to the bathroom at night to make water, well of course, you couldn't go in the ground, so they had a big G.I. barrel in the corner, and that's where you would go. The last two guys up in the morning had to empty the barrel. They had to take it out. So everybody made sure they weren't the last one up. So they had to take that sloppy old thing down through the snow and wherever they went with it. That's all that was in there, though. There was nothing else but water.

Dudley: Oh, OK. OK. So, now, getting back to the mess hall here, you're saying that people who, then, served and cleaned in the kitchen were doing that for disciplinary reasons, and it wasn't a paid job.

Dougherty: No, they were getting the same pay every month anyway. So they wouldn't get any more money for it. See, the cooks and the mess stewards were permanent. Some of those mess stewards became cooks eventually, so it was a good training process for them. But the fellow that waited on table, that was extra duty.

Dudley: OK.

Dougherty: But the officers had their own mess steward. He was permanent there. He waited, off the mess hall was a smaller building where the officers used to eat. And this mess steward just took care of the serving of their meals and he'd go down and make their beds and clean their barracks for them. That was his permanent job. They liked that, because the officers gave them tips.

Dudley: Really?

Dougherty: Yes. And a quarter tip was a lot of money in those days.

Dudley: [550]Well that's an interesting detail I hadn't heard yet. Tell me something about how you remember that the mess hall was laid out.

Dougherty: Well, the mess hall was about the same length as the barracks.

Dudley: Which was, what would you estimate, how many, what was the dimensions?

Dougherty: Well I could probably look it up and tell you exact, but I would say . . . oh, jeepers . . . eighty, ninety feet long.

Dudley: OK. And you said about twenty feet wide. Is that what you said?

Dougherty: Yes, twenty feet wide.

Dudley: OK, we'll go with that.

Dougherty: And this particular mess hall here, well, it of course might have been a little bit longer. But in between that building and the first barracks was a water tower that they pumped water from Eagle Lake down, up in, into a big tank, and of course the pressure was off the weight of the water. But you'd go in the there, the front end of the building, there was a door there. I think probably it was a double door, about like that, and you'd march in and everybody would go to the table. Off to the right, about the center of that building, was another opening.

An opening and probably a twenty-foot room in there. Twenty foot square. That's where the officers sat. But I think they had their own door that they'd come in. They didn't have to come in our side. Now the other end of the mess hall, there was counters there where they would put the food, and the mess stewards would go down and one of the cooks would fill the bowls and they'd bring them to the table. But in back of that was the stove and the cooking area. And in back of that was the refrigerators where that they kept the meat and perishables.

Dudley: And how, were they heated by these coal stoves as well? The heat, for the mess hall.

Dougherty: Well, you got me there. I, they might have used coal.

Dudley: You don't, do you remember heating stoves?

Dougherty: What else would they use? No gas. We didn't burn wood.

Dudley: But do you remember heating stoves in the mess hall?

Dougherty: Oh yes, they had the same stoves in the mess hall, to heat the mess halls, those pot-bellied stoves, as they did in the barracks.

Dudley: So how many were there in the mess hall?

Dougherty: Well, in the barracks, I know, it was three, so there was two in the mess hall and probably, might have been another one in the officers' mess hall. But I don't think there was. I think there was two. You put in a couple hundred guys in there and a couple of stoves, it gets pretty warm.

Dudley: Sure. Now I understand that people who worked in the field had, usually had their lunch brought to them.

Dougherty: That's right, yes.

Dudley: But you, being stationed in the camp . . .

Dougherty: I could, I could go in the mess hall, yes.

Dudley: And, and then, was it the same, were meals the same, then your food would be put on the table for you?

Dougherty: We got sandwiches. No, we got sandwiches, the same as, they made sandwiches for us.

Dudley: Sandwiches for lunch.

Dougherty: And whatever, fruit, or . . .

Dudley: OK. Did your weekend meal routine change? Was it different from the weekday routine?

Dougherty: Yes, they usually had something special on the weekends.

Dudley: Special food.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: OK. But then on weekends, then, people would all eat for lunch at the mess hall.

Dougherty: Well, a lot of, see, a lot of the guys would go home, not a lot of them, but some of us probably would have weekend leave, you know? So they didn't have, that was the job of the mess steward to find out how many were leaving, and he had to make his menu accordingly.

Dudley: What do you feel were the staple foods of your menu?

Dougherty: Well, potatoes, meat, vegetables, fruit, beans. I know they used to have frankfurts and beans.

Dudley: How well was the food prepared?

Dougherty: Good.

Dudley: It was good food?

Dougherty: Yes, I liked it. A lot of guys didn't like it. There were always guys who wouldn't like it anyway. But I didn't mind.

Dudley: Were there a lot of complaints about the food?

Dougherty: Not really. You'd get a sore head here and there, you know. Not really. I think the guys that weren't getting fed too well outside, they really appreciated it. A guy would come in weighing 50 pounds, 150 pounds, and in about three months he weighed 160, so you know he was eating pretty good.

Dudley: Let me pause here to turn this over. This is the end of side one of the interview with Mr. Dougherty.

[End Tape 1908, Side A.]

[Begin Tape 1908, Side B]

Dudley: [025] OK. This is the beginning of side two with the interview with Mr. Dougherty. We were talking about food, and I was about to ask you what your favorite dishes were there. Was there something that you really loved or was there something that you really hated?

Dougherty: Well, I didn't mind the beans and franks, I liked the beans because I thought they were delicious. They used to have, well, I really, you know, they gave us a good variety of food, I'll say that much. And nothing in particular would stand out to me. I remember one time we had roast duck and I'd never had roast duck before in my life and I thought it was delicious. But they'd have, they'd have meat, hamburger, steak, chicken, ham, pork, roast pork. They had everything. You name it. Potatoes. They had a good, fair meal. I must have, because I put a lot of weight on there.

Dudley: Now the camps were run by military men.

Dougherty: That's right. Yes.

Dudley: So how much did the military rules and conduct influence the life and the work of the camp.

Dougherty: Oh they were the, they were the key people. They were retired, they were reserve military officers. They didn't necessarily have to be infantry officers. They were naval officers, well, our last commanding officer was a naval officer. I met him in the Navy, too, later on. The first officer we had was an infantry officer. And then they had a subordinate, junior grade officer. I think he was a teacher in real life.

And then of course, they had another officer that was a chaplain. They had a Catholic chaplain come around once a month. And I'll be damned if I didn't meet him in the Jamaica Plain Hospital over here. It was funny. Do you mind if I go off the subject a little bit?

Dudley: No. Go ahead.

Dougherty: I, I went to the V.A. over in Jamaica Plain over there for my knee that I'd hurt, banged up in the service. And I got there early, I'd had an appointment. Got there early so I . . . I went up to the restaurant, had a cup of coffee and a donut. When I walked down the aisle and I saw on the door Reverend Father J. Murphy. I said to myself, I wonder if that's the same chaplain we had in the CCCs. So he walked by and he had his frock on. He had a cup of coffee and he went in the door. I went down, knocked on the door, and he answered the door and I said are you Father Murphy?

Chaplain Murphy, I think I would have said at the time. Yes. Were you ever in the CCCs? And he said yes, he says, I remember you when you used to come to our camp. I said I was at Bar Harbor. He said yes, that was one of my camps. I says I remember you, you was a red headed young cavalry officer with the puttees and the leggings, the whole thing. Yes, he says, that was me. So one thing led to the other and he says, you know, I'm going to retire pretty soon. He says I've seen so much death and sickness, and he says I was in the service, too, he says. He says, I was in Italy and we made every landing.

He says I'm going to retire. I said, I don't blame you any. So he says, you going to stay here? I said I don't know yet, I haven't seen the doctor. He says well if you do, come on back up. But apparently I went down and saw the doctor and he was frank with me. He said I have never done an operation like you need before. And he says, sound to me like you're getting pretty good treatment outside. He says, I would stick with that. I said OK, doc, I'll see you later. He says all you got to do is look out the corridor there and you'll see what you're up against. So anyway, I went outside for that. But a year or so later I picked up the paper. I'm always reading the death notices. I pick it up, Reverend Father Murphy passed away. And they gave all his everything in the paper. He only lived about a year after he retired.

Dudley: That's too bad.

Dougherty: Yes. Nice guy. Handsome man. When he was young, red-headed guy.

Dudley: OK. So, let's get back to the daily routine.

Dougherty: [laughs] OK.

Dudley: Did you have uniforms?

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: And tell me what they were like.

Dougherty: [075] They were khaki, just like an Army uniform. We had the black tie, Army belt, Army shoes, Army pants. And some of the guys dressed them up. You know, they didn't press too well. They'd have a seam sewed right down, it was illegal, but they'd have a seam sewn on so they didn't have to press. Oh yes, we had the G.I. skivvies and in the wintertime we'd have the long johns and we had the boots. And mackinaws.

Dudley: The tie and so on, sounds like that was a dress uniform.

Dougherty: Yes. Yes. When . . .

Dudley: Of course, you were a clerk. So that's how you would dress.

Dougherty: Oh, yes. I dressed like that. But when they had colors at night, everybody had to have a tie on. And they got an inspection. [mic falls off?]

Dudley: OK, let me just clip it to you again. Here. It's not working really well. There.

Dougherty: Got it?

Dudley: Yes.

Dougherty: Yes, when they had colors at night, everybody had to fall out. And they would have colors. So everybody had to be clean shaven, had their hair combed. Clean clothes. Check the tie. They fell in, just like Army ranks. Salute the colors. Have reveille. I mean, have somebody play taps. Morning, if we had a bugler, they'd have reveille.

Dudley: So, with your uniform, you wore khaki shirt, khaki pants, a black tie. What kind of, what did your hat look like?

Dougherty: Well, I had like an overseas cap.

Dudley: OK

Dougherty: And in the winter time, we had these winter caps. Like a baseball cap. They were blue or black if I remember right. Real warm. They had ear flaps that would come down. Then of course they had them big Army coats. But they'd get rid of those. Some had the short Army coats for the winter.

Dudley: OK.

Dougherty: Long johns. Long stockings. I remember that because that's what I did in the supply room. I used to order all those things.

Dudley: Oh, right. Yes. Good. Well, when we get to the work section, you can talk more about some of the work supplies that, that you were providing for the men. Were you required or expected to do anything to show respect for the officers?

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: What did you do? What was that like?

Dougherty: We always addressed them as sir.

Dudley: Did you have to salute?

Dougherty: No. We didn't have to salute.

Dudley: OK.

Dougherty: No. But you'd, out of respect you'd say yes sir or no sir. And if you were referring, say mister. Mister, no you'd say captain or lieutenant. The same as the service.

Dudley: OK. Now in terms of camp structure, do you remember who the camp officials were during your time at the, at Bar Harbor. Their names?

Dougherty: Names? Well like I said before, the first commanding officer was Lieutenant Desrosiers. I don't know, remember his first name. But the second commanding officer was Mr. Peavey. Newell Peavey. He was a naval officer, lieutenant commander. And then they had, a fellow name of Brooks, he was like, Lieutenant Brooks, he was like the assistant to the commanding officer. And then they had a, they had a doctor that would probably have Southwest Harbor and Bar Harbor.

Dudley: Do you remember his name?

Dougherty: Yes, his name was Hagopian, I believe.

Dudley: Lagopian?

Dougherty: HA- "H"

Dudley: Hagopian?

Dougherty: Hagopian. Yes. And they had the, I forget the forester's, what his title was. The head forester there. And he had a forestry clerk. His office was right beside mine. The building was split in half. And the company office on one side, and the forestry office on the other side. I faintly remember his name. And they had different foresters that worked under them. But they'd be in charge of the work crews.

Course the boys were turned over in the morning to the forestry department, and they went to whatever assigned job they had for them at the time. And then, down, they had an officers' quarters down below. Where the commanding officer and his subaltern, or whatever you want to call him, was there. And then some of the foresters there on duty. I guess, from what I think of it, some of the foresters had to stay on duty, and that's where they stayed, down in the officers' quarters. Next door to that they had the dispensary.

So, uh ...What the devil was the fellow's name? I know there was a forester by the name of Salisbury. And there was a, he was quite an egg. And there was a Mitchell fellow. Geez, I've got letters of recommendation in there, from some of these guys, some of them signed.

Dudley: [140] Well, maybe you'll remember some of their names later. Names are important, so, you know, eventually we'd like to get as many as we could.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: Now we're interested to know how people reacted to their officials. Can you tell us something about the personalities of these people and what they were like to work for?

Dougherty: The supervisors?

Dudley: Yes.

Dougherty: I thought they were all right. I didn't see anything wrong with them. They were always fair. Honest. There was no cranky ones there that I know. I hope he isn't listening, but I think that Desrosiers, he was very strict. He was a cavalry officer, or infantry officer. He was strict. I think Newell Peavey, Mr. Peavey, was well liked and he was more lenient, you know. He, he was a great man to assign duties to people. He never took everything on his own shoulders. Desrosiers, was the type of guy that he carried the burden of everything. But Lieutenant Commander Peavey was, in my mind, he was a very nice guy. And he put a lot of trust in his people, too.

Dudley: We're also interested to learn about the influence of people like George Dorr and John D. Rockefeller.

Dougherty: Oh, I remember their names. I don't . . .

Dudley: You remember Mr. Dorr?

Dougherty: I never had contact with him, but I know he, I know he did a lot to establish Acadia National Park. And the Rockefellers? Yes, they had homes there.

Dudley: Did you, so you didn't work directly with these people or you didn't meet them. What was the feeling in the camp about Mr. Dorr and Mr. Rockefeller? Do you remember?

Dougherty: Well I don't think the guys knew much about them. I think the higher ups probably did. But Mr. Sullivan, that I worked for, the park naturalist, he was a nice guy. I liked him very much. Very pleasant. And I understand he's still living today.

Dudley: Oh really?

Dougherty: Well when we put the plaque in Bar Harbor, we went up there to see the person in charge there. And I happened to mention him, oh yes, he said, he's still around.

Dudley: Now was he someone whose first name you couldn't remember? It would be interesting to talk to him.

Dougherty: No, I can't remember his first name.

Dudley: Maybe, maybe you have that in some of your records. Maybe we could find that some time.

Dougherty: I might be able to. Yes.

Dudley: Now, let's see. There are a lot of questions here about work crews and how they were chosen and how they were assigned and whether or not they changed groups. It doesn't sound like that had much to do with you. But in your office, who else was in your office, then, working with you?

Dougherty: Well I usually worked with the senior leader. He would come in and I did a lot of work for him. Of course I had all my reports to put out. I had certain reports had to go out every day or every month at certain dates. Had to go out. And then I did a lot of work with the mess steward. Typing up his menus and everything.

Dudley: Now, did you tell me the name of the senior leader?

Dougherty: Yes, his name was Stratton.

Dudley: First name?

Dougherty: No, I can't.

Dudley: OK

Dougherty: I could look it up for you. The other fellow, what's his name, was, he came from Aroostook County. Linwood Callahan. He became the senior leader after Stratton, and then Callahan, and then there was a fellow name of Cyr, who was the supply, Everhard Cyr. He was the supply sergeant. They made him senior leader. And then of course they moved me down. Could you excuse me? I got to go to the bathroom.

Dudley: Sure. Let me just clip that off and we'll just pause it. OK. So, so you were writing up reports for the senior leader and for the cook and . . . , but you were basically, you were the only clerk in the office.

Dougherty: Right.

Dudley: You were doing this work.

Dougherty: Yes. Yes.

Dudley: So there were, what, two, maybe, at the most, two or three people in the office at any one time?

Dougherty: Well, the commanding officer was there, and then of course the mess, what I call the mess sergeant because he was in charge of the mess. He would come over and I would have to type up his menus for him and do different reports like that for him. Because he couldn't type. He probably would have done it himself. But outside that, I had all these reports due.

I had to make out the payroll, and I had to be there on pay day to help disperse the money. And I went with the officers down to the bank to get the money. And there were so many reports that, you know, it just kept you busy all the time. Discharges. Somebody getting discharged. New men coming in, you had to make up their records for them. You was busy. You didn't have much time to yourself.

Dudley: [215] All right. Now. Let's, so this segues right into this other section. We just want to ask specific questions about your work. So you, you, your time was mostly taken up with typing reports, then, when you were the clerk.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: And then, when you moved, then, over to the supply part of it, what was your exact title?

Dougherty: Supply sergeant or supply steward. They call them supplies, when you had, like, if you were a clerk, you had corporal stripes. Company clerk. And sometimes a company clerk would be first...., would be a three striper. It could be, all depends, you know, it didn't necessarily mean that you was, well, sergeant stripe would be sergeant.

Corporal, they never referred to us as corporal or sergeant. It was probably company clerk or the supply, supply sergeant or supply steward. But you had three stripes for, I had three stripes for supply steward. And I also, and two stripes for company clerk. It could be just the opposite, you know. It all depends. And of course, you never got around to the rest of the building. Company office building.

Dudley: Oh, do you want to talk more about that?

Dougherty: Yes, well, like I say, the building that we were in was about the same size as the barracks. But, and one third of it, maybe, there would be the company clerk's office on one side and the forestry office on the other side. And then in back of that would be like a canteen where they sold cigarettes and candy and tonic, stuff like that. And the rest of the building was a rec hall. They usually had a pool table in there, or card tables, or some had a little stage, they'd put plays on and things like that. And they could go in there and write letters, or they could play pool or ping pong. A lot of them liked ping pong. The guys stayed in the camps

could go there. But the fellows who could go downtown they'd probably go downtown, go to the movies or something.

Dudley: Yes, in fact, you mentioned, let me just see if, oh yes, we'll touch on that later. I know you also mentioned that there was a newspaper, but we have a section to talk about that in.

Dougherty: Yes, we had a camp paper. Yes.

Dudley: OK. So there was another whole separate building just for rec hall and offices.

Dougherty: That was part of the, that was the rear end of the office building.

Dudley: OK. All right. Could you talk a little bit about your responsibilities as the supply steward?

Dougherty: [249]Yes. I was responsible for ordering clothes, ordering linen and things like, anything bedding. Linen, anything to do with clothes, socks, whatever. Hats, coats. And I was inventoried every month, the commanding general would come around and he'd take an inventory of the whole camp. And damaged clothing.

I had to I and R them and replenish them by ordering to Fort Devens, we had to order there. And I'd take in laundry and give out laundry. And if the guy had to have new boots, I'd give him new boots. Take the old ones. Or his pants, or clothes, whatever. And I had my own room down there. I could stay there. I didn't have to live in the barracks anymore after that.

Dudley: And, so did you stay in your own room?

Dougherty: Yes. I had a room and I had a little radio of my own. I had a desk out there. The desk that I made I had out there.

Dudley: Now you said that you take, took in laundry and gave out laundry.

Dougherty: From the mess stewards. They had to change their uniforms, all their white aprons and pants and hats and things like that. And then the sheets, the men's sheets, I had to change them every week. I didn't, they'd bring them down and I'd give them out new ones. I had to bag them up and send them to the laundry downtown. There was quite a bit of work to it.

Dudley: So there wasn't a laundry, I thought, I, well, some of the other men said that there was a laundry facility right there at the camp. When you were there, there wasn't?

Dougherty: No. We had to send them down to the laundry in Bar Harbor.

Dudley: OK

Dougherty: And then your own clothes, you had to scrub them.

Dudley: You had to wash your own clothes.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: You didn't take those to the laundry.

Dougherty: No, we went down to the wash room. Of course, we had big boards down there, and we had boards, and you could put them in there, wash them hot or cold wash, scrub them, put them in, rinse them out, wring them out, hang them up on the line.

Dudley: Wow. So everybody washed their own clothes.

Dougherty: Yes. In our camp, they did. Unless they took them home. Some of them might have taken them home for the mothers and fathers to do. I kind of think I took some of mine home when I went on a weekend. Maybe that's why I didn't have to do so much. Because if I went home every other week or once a month, I could take enough clothes to, my mother would wash them and bring them back. But other than that, you got to wash them. It was the same thing in the Navy.

Dudley: Really?

Dougherty: Your personal things, you had to wash.

Dudley: [285] Yes. Now, so, so, you were responsible for the clothing of the men. What about tools and safety equipment? Did you have to order that, too?

Dougherty: No, the forestry department had a building of their own down back and they took care of all the tools. They had a clerk down there that took care of their tools.

Dudley: OK

Dougherty: Axes, pick axes, shovels, things like that.

Dudley: OK. All right. And, so, so you were company clerk and then ...

Dougherty: Supply .

Dudley: Supply.

Dougherty: Steward

Dudley: Sergeant. Steward.

Dougherty: Steward or sergeant, I don't know, whichever

Dudley: Did you ever, did you have any, was that your last position, supply steward, before you left there?

Dougherty: Yes. Yes.

Dudley: OK. Is there anything more you want to say about the job of supply steward? Or company clerk? I mean, I don't know enough to ask maybe the most intelligent questions. So if there's anything I've left out, you could tell me about it.

Dougherty: Well, I used to make out all the discharges. And keep a record of those. And the money. Answering telephone calls. It's so long ago that those are the main things I can remember. But I'm sure there was a lot more than that to do. Because it seemed to me that I was busy all the time.

Dudley: Yes.

Dougherty: When I got down to the supply room, and I got more money, I couldn't believe it because there wasn't so much work to do there as up there, and it was out of the way and I didn't have to worry about anybody looking down my back, you know. It was more relaxed.

Dudley: Yes. Do you remember any big problems that you encountered as either the company clerk or the supply steward? Were there any, like, really amazing stories or problems that happened?

Dougherty: Well, I could tell you one, but I don't know whether, I could tell you something that happened a couple, three . . . Well, one thing I remember, when I was company clerk I remember one of the cooks went down there to the supply room to change his aprons and

stuff. And while he was there, there was an Army truck backing up to the door to leave supplies off. And between the door and where the truck was, there was a little hump like. Did you ever get in a car and started up and it rolled back on it before you catch it with a clutch?

Dudley: Yes.

Dougherty: You ever run a car with a clutch? If you didn't clutch it just right you'd roll back a little bit? Well anyway this cook came down and he just was going in between the truck and the door and the guy was going off with the truck. The truck rolled back and hit the guy and killed him. The cook. I remember picking up the sheets that night with everything all over.

Dudley: A grisly story.

Dougherty: Yes. I think he was a LEM, too, L-E-M. He was an older man.

Dudley: That's unfortunate.

Dougherty: I could tell you another story, but.

Dudley: Oh, sure.

Dougherty: Well, I don't know whether I should or not.

Dudley: Well, I'll let you be the judge of that.

Dougherty: Well, I'll tell you off the record if you want to shut this thing off.

Dudley: Oh, all right. We'll shut it off. [tape shuts off, resumes] OK, so we're back on the record now. All right, now these are questions about road building and trails and buildings and camp sites. And you weren't doing anything like that, so, all right. Let me ask you some of these

questions and you may be able to answer some of them about education and training. What aspects of the work were considered skilled labor? Now it sounds like what you were doing was considered skilled labor.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: And you said there were carpenters

Dougherty: Yes

Dudley: And cooks

Dougherty: Yes

Dudley: And people who worked in the infirmary.

Dougherty: Well, didn't necessarily have to be skilled help to work in the infirmary. Did have to have some training, though. I imagine the doctor took care of that and told them what to do. But they had a bulldozer operator there. And they had truck drivers there that had to drive the Army trucks and some of them drove the forestry trucks. Well, if you want to include the people in the education, we had an education advisor there.

Dudley: Oh, that's right.

Dougherty: Walter Drummond his name was. And I met him, too.

Dudley: Really?

Dougherty: I was sitting in church one day and I seen this fellow come in and I says, gee, that looks like my old educational, this is in Woburn, Massachusetts. It looks like my old educational advisor. And there was a nun come in behind him. After mass, I got up and I stood

there and when he come out, I says are you Walter Drummond? And he says yes. I says, you remember me? He says no. It's Ronald Dougherty.

Oh, yes, yes, I remember you. He remembered a whole nice history on me. Background from my history, from my family right up. And there was a time they were taking fellows from the CC camp and going to send them to college. So what happened, I don't know, I missed out on it. But he recommended me to go to college. And then when the commanding general came for the inspections, he told my commanding officer, he says, you know, that fellow, he says, I'd like to take him down to Fort Devens and send him to finance school. But that's as far as it went.

Dudley: Do you regret that it didn't go any farther?

Dougherty: Beg pardon? I was out, I got out shortly after that.

Dudley: Oh, OK. And you went into the Navy.

Dougherty: I'll tell you a little story about the mess steward.

Dudley: Yes.

Dougherty: [370] He made up, I typed up his menus for the month because the commanding general was coming. So anyway, he had it all made up and the commanding general was there that day and he was going to go over so he was going by. And he looked and he said oh, I made an awful mistake! Look, he says, I have beans down here twice a week. He says, I'm going to get hell from the commanding general.

So he told me later on he says he went in and presented the menu, looked at it. Hm, see, you got beans here twice a week. And he says, I'm shaking. And he says, beans are good for them. You know, he says, well, they like beans. He says beans are good for them. Give them beans every day of the week if you want to. Give them beans every day of the week, best thing in the world for them! I thought that was funny.

Dudley: Yes. OK. Now, if there is, so, for these various jobs that required skilled labor, who provided the training?

Dougherty: Mostly on-the-job training. Yes. They had supervisors there. They had a small bulldozer there. I forget the guy's name, I think it was Beaupre. And he ran that little thing. They used to pull logs with. Any heavy jobs they'd do it with it. And they'd probably scrape the roads or something like that. We built, we built Blackwoods Campground, we built Seawall Campground, we built a fire road up Cadillac Mountain. And some of the carriage road, Mr. Rockefeller did all those carriage roads, I guess, out of his own pocket. But CCs, we fought forest fires there.

Dudley: Yes, I heard a story about that. Could you choose what training programs you took? Or how did people get chosen to learn to do truck driving and bull dozer running.

Dougherty: They applied for it.

Dudley: OK. And, and then, how, do you know how they were chosen? Did you ever know anybody who applied for it and got chosen and then you know why they were chosen? What was the, what were the criteria?

Dougherty: Well, I really don't know. I know that they, fellows wanted to be truck drivers, and fellows wanted to do certain jobs and they put their name in for it. They didn't get them right away. If a guy got discharged, then somebody would step in his place. There'd always be somebody there to train them. It was the same way with company clerk.

When I went into company clerk, I went in before the other fellow got discharged. And I was pretty well trained by the time he left. It was the same way with the supply room. I had to go to the supply room before he was moved from the supply room up to senior leader, he trained me and he was there if I needed any help. Later on, he was there to help me. It was the same way with the company clerk. If he needed help, I could help him.

Dudley: Now did you get, were you given any kind of certification then, for the rank that you achieved for supply steward, or company clerk? Did that come with a certificate? I know you said it came with some stripes?

Dougherty: No. No.

Dudley: And then when you went into the Navy, did you use that training then to get a similar job in the Navy?

Dougherty: [laughs] Well when I was in the Navy . . . Well, my commanding officer, you know, he says to me, he says Ronald, Ronald, he says, I know you don't like to be cooped up in an office, he says. I know you want to get out, he says. I'm going to make Cyr the senior leader, I'm going to put you down as supply room, and he says I'm going to take this other fellow and have you train him as company clerk. He knew I wanted to get out. So when I got in the Navy, I stayed as far away as I could.

Dudley: Oh.

Dougherty: So I was striking for aviation metal smith in the Navy. But eventually I didn't, I got transferred before . . . I took my test and I passed my test, but in the Navy, you wait. You move up as the openings come. You don't jump over anybody. So I was about seventh or eighth on the list and I got transferred before I got my rate. So then, I'm using up a lot of your valuable time here, ain't I?

Dudley: Well, it's probably all related.

Dougherty: Well, anyway, when I went into the Navy, one of the places I worked was right here in Portland, Maine, at the beginning. I was there about six months. We put all the submarine nets and torpedo nets out in the harbor here. And we had a place over in South Portland and they had, with a Coast Guard station, and we made our nets out there in that big

spot. So when I was working out in the slab, and finally they were, I wanted to run one of them big cranes. So the guy grabbed me and he says I'm going to break you in on, or one of the cranes.

He says because I'm going to be moving out. So I was running the crane and the, the yeoman had to go to the hospital for appendicitis. Somehow they grabbed me and put me in the office and they wasn't going to let me go. You know what it was?

My commanding officer in the CCs was a, he was sunk on the Cleveland out in the Pacific. So he came back, and he was a port director in Portland, Maine. So one day I went downtown with a kid I chummed around with and I met him on the street. No, I didn't meet him that way! I had to go over from South Portland to Portland with my crane to lift some heavy mine sweeping gear off the docks to put on the mine sweepers.

So I'm coming in through the gate there, and I'm swinging the boom, and I heard this guy holler Ronald! I look up at the window. What are you doing on that crane? He says, you used to be my clerk! It was my old commanding officer. So anyway, he says you staying here? And I says, well. Are you staying for lunch? And I said, yes, we're going to have lunch. Come up and see me after lunch. So at noontime we went in. There's just a small mess hall there. And I was in the back of the line, he went by, tapped me on the shoulder, don't forget, come up and see me.

So I gobbled my meal down, I went upstairs and I knocked on the door. And this ensign came to the door, and I says, I'd like to see Lieutenant Commander Peavey. And he had his door open and saw in the office. Well, the guy says he busy right now. And he says, Ronald, come on in. Close the door and went in. Close the door. What are you doing? On that crane? I says, well, I says. Yes, he says, I know, you always wanted to be on the outside. So, he says, anything I can do for you? I said yes, there probably is. I says I took my test for aviation metal smith down at Quonset Point, and I said I got out of there before I got my rate.

So he says I'll see what I can do for you. He says I'll see if I can get you in a school, one of the schools. Aviation machines, aviation metal smith. So it went on a while and I was starting to tell you I met him downtown and he called me over. He says, well, he says you come in town much? I say yes, once in a while. You know, he says, I have a room in the Eastland

Hotel, he says, and if you don't want to go back, you can stay there anytime you want. He says I'll notify the guy at the desk and, and leave the key for you.

But I never took advantage of it. I met him at a couple of boxing matches down there and finally he called me in, he says, they're all first class school and they're loaded up for three to six months ahead, he says, and I can't get you in.

But don't worry, he says, I'll get, I'll find something for you to do. So our commanding officer, we got a new commanding officer, fellow name of Thompson, came, he was some professor in a college out in California. He called me in the office one day, he says, you know, he says, I was talking to Lieutenant Commander Peavey and he told me about what you wanted. He says, I got to send some fellows back to Quonset Point, the Naval Air Station. He says I'm sending you back with a couple other guys. So he sent me back.

We got in there at two o'clock in the morning. And from the main gate he says you guys are going to the boathouse. So we, at the main gate, and we went down, two o'clock in the morning, we had to carry them damn big sea bags with, they did away with them finally, all the way down there. Put us up in a quonset hut. We got about two hours sleep on no mattresses. Get up, haul us out, roll call. Call roll. Dougherty, you here? You there? And I looked, and there's the U.S.S. Ranger sitting there. I say oh, Jesus, don't tell me we're going on that thing!

That thing had been torpedoed. This is the first U.S.S. Ranger. We went over the end of the dock, and they made up these crews. I was, I was a coxswain at the time. I'd made coxswain running the boom. The crane. So there was a coxswain, and a seaman, I never these guys were, a coxswain, a seaman, a motor machinist mate, a torpedo man, and a seaman. And we looked over the side at these brand spanking new torpedo retrievers there. And they had a big canopy on them and one of them had a big circle. Red, yellow, on the canopy. You guys are going to Provincetown, Rhode Island, for torpedo retrieving station. In the middle of winter! We were on subsistence down there.

Finally brought some trailers down for us to live in. We used to go out off the coast, off of Provincetown, and these destroyers would come down there, go on these different exercises, you know. And they'd drop these torpedoes. Of course they'd have dummy heads on them. But the torpedoes were expensive. In those days, it was about three or four thousand dollars for a torpedo. But today it's probably five times that much. So they had a pilot up in the air. He was

controlling all the activities. And we had two way radios. So the torpedo would come down and they were set so they'd go underneath the ship. I'm using a lot of your time, ain't I? Underneath the ship. You got more tapes?

Dudley: Yes. Go ahead.

Dougherty: Underneath the ship. And they'd surface up on the other side of the ship. So then the guy would say, hey, my name was sandy red, sandy blue. Sandy red! Go such such direction, we'd go. He said the torpedo was about to surface so it would surface and we'd have to chase it. Because when it stopped, the tail would go down and it would float just a short while and then it would sink. And it had this big round metal pad eye there and we had to put the rope through it with a tog on the end, and pull them up, sometimes we'd have seven or eight of them. And we'd go back into Provincetown and they had a big flat barge there, and they'd load them from there onto the barge, and the torpedo men would take the dummy heads off, take the gyros out, bleed all the alcohol off, and send them back to Provincetown. I don't know, or Newport, Rhode Island, wherever they went to get refit again. So that's, and I made second class there.

Dudley: Now, were you happy about that transfer? Was that something that, that

Dougherty: No, I wanted my aviation rate.

Dudley: But, but did you feel, feel that Peavey did you a favor by arranging this for you?

Dougherty: Well he thought he was doing me a favor, but really he didn't do me one. He was doing the best he could. But it didn't turn out the way he wanted, he planned it would be. So anyway, I didn't get my rate but I made second class in Provincetown. And then I got caught onto, I got caught on a draft and I went in the Caribbean and then we come back and we were outfitted and went into the Pacific.

Dudley: Now this is an interesting story because it sounds as though, that CCC connections were valuable then, were valued, people tried to. . .

Dougherty: Oh, yes! Yes, yes.

Dudley: . . . maintain a long term relationship then.

Dougherty: Definitely. Definitely. Yes. Well, I could have, I could have become a yeoman like that. But I didn't want to be a yeoman. I wanted to be outside.

Dudley: But it sounds, it sounds like, that relationships that you made at the CCC camp, then, were long term and that when you ran into these people again, that they tried to help each other.

Dougherty: Yes. Yes.

Dudley: And did you have any other stories about those long term CCC relationships?

Dougherty: Well, I was going to tell you about the educational advisor. I used to go down, and like I said, he put me in, made up my resume, to go, and wrote my history from the day I was born until right up to that time. And he was going to submit it, whether he did or not, he probably did, but I was out.

He, they was accepting guys of the CCC to go to college. And I always wanted to go to college. I wanted to go to the University of Maine, but when I, when I, when I got out of high school, things were tough. My folks sent me to business school, and that's all we could afford. But I understand that when, back in those days, going to the University of Maine was about \$550 a year including board and room. You know? But . . .

Dudley: Which was a lot of money in those days.

Dougherty: Yes, well yes. That was a lot of money when my father only making 24 bucks a week. He worked ten hours a day and a half a day on Saturday for 24 bucks a week.

Dudley: We only have a little more tape left, and I don't think that we'll get through the whole interview, but let me just, just finish up with this training piece here anyway. Do you, so do you feel that your CCC training, or experience, had anything to, or contributed to your future work?

Dougherty: Oh, yes, definitely.

Dudley: And what sort of, what was your, like, long-term career? Did you tell me what work you'd been doing before you retired?

Dougherty: I worked for General Electric. I retired from General Electric.

Dudley: That's right. You said that, yes. And so, did you feel the CCC work then contributed to your being able to go

Dougherty: Well, in a round about way it did. Eventually I was doing something that I liked to do. I liked the clerical part of it, too. I liked everything about the CCC. I would never say a bad word against the CC. It's the best training in the world for any young man. And to this day, I've never heard any CC boy, ex-CC boy, say a negative word against the CCC. Because it saved a lot of families. A lot of families.

Dudley: Good. Well that's a good place to end this tape. This is the end of side two of the interview with Mr. Dougherty.

[End Tape 1908, Side B. End Session I]

Narrator: Ron Dougherty

Interviewer: Anu Dudley

Transcriber: Teresa L. Bergen

28 August 2000

[Begin Tape 1909, Side A. Begin Session II.]

Anu Dudley: This is the second interview with Mr. Ron Dougherty at his home in Acton, Maine, Monday, August 28, year 2000. For the CCC project. This is Anu Dudley. All right, when we left off last time, we were just about ready to talk about recreation at the camp.

Ron Dougherty: Yes

Dudley: And, so, I'd like to talk to you a little bit about what you remember. Particularly, how did you spend your leisure time? What was your particular focus?

Dougherty: Well I used to go in the educational building and do, you know, carpentry work. I would learn how to make, I was making a desk down there. And I used to work down there a lot for the camp newspaper. And we used to go swimming, over to Echo Lake like I just mentioned, there. That was over in Southwest Harbor. And there was another little lake we used to go to down on the other side of the island. They used to take us there in the trucks, and . . .

Dudley: Do you remember the name of that?

Dougherty: No I don't. I don't. And I've been trying, been wracking my brains trying to figure what it was. It was a nice little place to go swimming.

Dudley: You think if you looked at the map you'd be able to remember?

Dougherty: I might. I might.

Dudley: OK. We'll pull out this map of the Acadia National Park and vicinity.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: And

Dougherty: Well see, Echo, Echo Lake was over, over here near Southwest Harbor. But this lake was more or less

Dudley: Now you're looking north of Eagle Lake, it looks like.

Dougherty: I'm looking like, yes, like northeast like.

Dudley: Northeast of Eagle Lake, ok.

Dougherty: So I remember in the trucks we used to go like from, where's the camp now, right here

Dudley: Yes, right below

Dougherty: We used to go over here to Echo Lake, rather. Now where's, down here somewhere

Dudley: You're showing

Dougherty: Probably one of these little ponds in here.

Dudley: You're showing north, really northeast of Echo Lake. One of the ponds. And the names of those ponds are, let's see, what have we got here? Breakneck Ponds. Half Moon Pond. Half Moon.

Dougherty: Half Moon Pond....It's over in this area here somewhere.

Dudley: OK. There's a, what is this, Farm Pond? No. What is that? Fawn Pond.

Dougherty: Fawn Pond.

Dudley: Yes. So, so it's one of these. Either the Breakneck Ponds, the Half Moon Pond, or Witches, Witch Hole Pond.

Dougherty: Let me look at this while I'm talking to you. Maybe I can

Dudley: OK. All right. So you used to go swimming as well as working on the newspaper and the shop.

Dougherty: I never played baseball or basketball because of, maybe working inside, well, the guys that got together that worked out in the field would, you know, talk it over, form their own team. So I never did get on that. I always liked to play baseball. Played basketball in school.

Dudley: Now you're looking at the map, and you're looking around Eagle Lake, not just north of it.

Dougherty: This sounds a lot like it. Lake Wood.

Dudley: Lake Wood?

Dougherty: Lakewood.

Dudley: Lakewood.

Dougherty: Yes. But this, we used to call it Lakewood, and they call it Lake Wood, two different words.

Dudley: OK. That's where you went?

Dougherty: Lakewood. That's what it was, yes. Nice little pond.

Dudley: Was there a, like a town beach there? Was it developed in any way?

Dougherty: It was a small pond. Probably most likely it was Farm Pond because I see a little, no I don't either, there's a little lake right in here. That, that was it. That was a nice place. Nice sandy beach and everything. I don't even know whether they use it today.

Dudley: What, now, was there a lifeguard? Was, were there picnic tables there?

Dougherty: No, no, not that I remember.

Dudley: It wasn't developed, in other words?

Dougherty: Well the townspeople used to go there to swim. I remember that. It wasn't, you know, we weren't the only ones there. There was a nice little beach. I don't remember a picnic area.

Dudley: Was there a lifeguard?

Dougherty: I don't think so.

Dudley: And how often did you go there during the summer?

Dougherty: Oh, maybe once a week, something like that. We done it, you know, swap a... This Echo Lake, boy, that's cold and deep.

Dudley: Yes.

Dougherty: You'd freeze to death there.

Dudley: So when you went swimming, did you make it a day? Or did you just go over for an hour or so? What was that like?

Dougherty: Well, we'd go over there in the evening after work. And I don't remember. I think it was always after work. I don't remember, because when Saturday and Sunday come, everybody, fellows that had leave would go home, or there would be a ball game or something like that going on. We used to have boxing teams that used to go down to town, Bar Harbor. And they would box there. Down off the main street there. Used to be like an old moving picture hall or theater or something.

Dudley: Oh. So, so men from your camp

Dougherty: Yes

Dudley: Then, would go down for boxing matches.

Dougherty: Yes. Well we'd box against Southwest Harbor. And then I remember one time the Boston Record, the Boston Herald-American or the Boston Record, they promoted boxing all over New England. And they would go down there and they would take the fellows that were the winners and they would go to Boston. And it was not like the Olympics or, like that, or just, the paper itself ran the thing. Because I know we had one boxer there, he went to, he went to Boston. He came from up around Woodland, Maine.

Dudley: Do you remember his name?

Dougherty: Oh yes. His name was Lawler(?). And his brother was in our camp, too. There was two brothers there. One was John, Johnny Lawler(?) and the other one was Frank. Matter of fact, I was inquiring about them when we went to Calais last, two or three weeks ago. And I think one of them's still living up around Baring, Maine.

Dudley: Baring.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: OK. Do you know which one, Frank or John?

Dougherty: No I don't. Matter of fact, one was a wrestler, one was a boxer. I forget which, who was which. Which one was which.

Dudley: OK. So, so, you would, so, one of the things you did for recreation was to go into Bar Harbor and watch the boxing matches?

Dougherty: Yes, you could say that. Yes. And we'd go to the movies there. And we used to go down, yes, for the boxing matches and they had a baseball game at the camp. We had a little baseball diamond there and in the wintertime they used to load, I think I mentioned before, there'd be nothing but cord wood there. And they had a pool table, and they had ping pong tables. We all did that. One thing I forgot to tell you, we had a radio shack there. We had a guy there that, from the Navy, retired from the Navy. Used to teach the fellows, you know, semaphore. And, like, like, you know

Dudley: Morse code

Dougherty: Morse code.

Dudley: Yes.

Dougherty: And they had like a ham, little ham radio station there. That came late while I was there. They were always bringing something. Matter of fact, I got a letter in there from one of my old, educational advisor. I think I told you I saw him in church one day.

Dudley: Yes.

Dougherty: [laughs] So he was, I called him up one time, and he was, at that time he was, oh, this is a while back, he was 80, 84 years old. I said how you doing? Great! he says. And for 84, boy, he would have, what an outlook he had on life. Great, he says.

Dudley: OK, so in terms of sports, then, you were talking about baseball and boxing.

Dougherty: They had a basketball team, too.

Dudley: At your camp.

Dougherty: Yes. Yes yes.

Dudley: And then you played

Dougherty: Most of the camps did. They used to play with Southwest Harbor. And I remember one time we went over to a little town they call Aurora on route nine to play baseball over there. The baseball field wasn't flat, it was like on the side of a hill, like.

Dudley: Now did you have an actual baseball diamond at, at your camp?

Dougherty: Yes, they did. Yes. It was dirt, you know, nothing fancy. But you could play ball on it.

Dudley: And, and what about basketball? Did you have a basketball court? What was that like?

Dougherty: They used to go downtown, and I think it was in the high school in, in Bar Harbor. And play down there in the winter.

Dudley: OK. But, so, you didn't have an actual court right at the camp.

Dougherty: No. No.

Dudley: OK

Dougherty: They'd just go down there for practice and they'd play. There used to be a camp in Ellsworth, too. But not while I was there. They used to call it the Governor Brann, was the name of it. And even today you'll find fellows who've been in that camp.

Dudley: Yes.

Dougherty: In Ellsworth.

Dudley: Yes.

Dougherty: Those were the nearest camps.

Dudley: Did you, now, now, tell me, about these teams, you played the other camp, the one in Southwest Harbor.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: Did you play any non-CCC teams?

Dougherty: Yes, town team. Yes.

Dudley: You played town teams.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: So you played a Bar Harbor team, or a Southwest Harbor team.

Dougherty: Yes. Yes.

Dudley: Anything else?

Dougherty: I don't know, maybe some little town like Trenton or Franklin that had a little basketball team. Somehow they'd get up a game with them and they'd play

Dudley: And who organized these teams?

Dougherty: Well I think it was the, the educational advisor that took care of all that.

Dudley: I see. OK. Who did you consider to be your, the baseball, your team's major competitor then?

Dougherty: I would say the town team in Bar Harbor. [laughs]

Dudley: Yes? They were good?

Dougherty: Well, I don't know. They, you know, just make up, they weren't real, real good, but they were good enough to enjoy themselves. To have fun.

Dudley: Did that have anything to do with like town and camp rivalry?

Dougherty: Well I think they used to like to beat the town team, Bar Harbor. Also, I mean, if I remember right, the 158th, they had a pretty good team over there, too.

Dudley: OK. Now

Dougherty: You know something? You're bringing things to my, back to my mind now.

Dudley: Oh, good.

Dougherty: There's a fellow that I, we went up, my niece, and her son and daughter and their, her grandson, came here last weekend and we went up to the fair up here. Well we were sitting there having a sandwich and this fellow walks by and he points as he comes over and he's got a, he's got the CCC cap on.

Dudley: No kidding.

Dougherty: And he belongs to our chapter. Matter of fact, he's the historian. I used to be the historian. So he became historian and then I took the vice president's job. He came over, I was surprised to see him. I didn't even think he owned an automobile because one time we were going up to Bangor for a CC meeting there and he took the bus up. So I says how did you get up here, so I got my car, so anyway, I'm getting off the subject. He came, he has got one of the original jerseys of the basketball team in Bar Harbor camp.

Dudley: Wow. Would he be willing to have that photographed?

Dougherty: I can ask him.

Dudley: That would be a real treasure.

Dougherty: He was in the Camden camp as a, a dispensary, what do they call it? What was the title they call that guy? Dispensary attendant, I guess. So when they closed Camden camp, he came to Bar Harbor. But he was there after me. And the kid that he took the place of was my best friend. We graduated from high school together in Calais, Ron O'Neill. So he took Ronald's place and apparently he'd played on the basketball team in, in, in Bar Harbor. At our camp.

Dudley: And he saved that shirt all these years.

Dougherty: Yes, he got it. He brought it in and I think he even put a piece in the *National* somewhere on it. Can you imagine that?

Dudley: What were the colors?

Dougherty: It seemed to me it was like orange letters on a dark background. Now isn't that funny because I went to the, I went down to Mystic, Connecticut, to the national convention. And now our caps have green with the regular insignia on it. And those fellows from out the Midwest and Ohio, around them places, their caps were green with orange on them. Now whether the orange had anything to do with the color on the, that he has on his uniform, I don't know. You're bringing back old memories here.

Dudley: That's what this is all about. We want to hear all of them. I may have to come back again, with dredging up all these memories.

Dougherty: [laughs] Oh, dear.

Dudley: OK. Well, let's just move on to the next section here which has to do with crafts and hobbies. You, you said that you were very involved with woodworking.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: And you built a desk.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: And was there any other thing that you built?

Dougherty: No, because that was quite a project. It took most of my time. I wasn't in there every night, you know, I'd go down maybe once every couple weeks or something like that.

Dudley: Why don't you describe the desk. How big was it? What were the features on it?

Dougherty: Well I know it was made out of gumwood. And it was . . .

Dudley: And where did the gumwood come from?

Dougherty: Well, apparently they had it there.

Dudley: OK. Go ahead.

Dougherty: I might have had to pay for part of it, I don't know. But anyway, I had to, it was, oh, I'd say it was about three and a half feet by about twenty inches deep. And it had a, a drawer, a door that flopped down, it became, with a brace on it, and you flopped it down, like the old antique one. Put a board, swivel board, and it would hold it from going below.

Dudley: OK. So, so then that made the desk surface bigger then.

Dougherty: Yes, yes. And then they had pigeon holes in it. And the top was about that narrow, and it tapered down like this. And the back was straight, like this. And it came down, the legs came down. And I remember the, each side, they had a brace across the back leg. Of

course you couldn't put it in the front. And then the side of the legs had a support across, a rail, and it had these slats in it. I remember that.

Dudley: Slats underneath the desk surface.

Dougherty: Well, I could probably draw you a little diagram of it.

Dudley: OK. And then we'll describe it on tape. Here, you want to draw? I've got some paper here.

Dougherty: Have you? I can probably just draw a pretty good replica of it.

Dudley: OK. Here. There you go.

Dougherty: Now I'll give you a side view here.

Dudley: OK, so the. . . .

Dougherty: And the legs come down here.

Dudley: Yea.

Dougherty: Through here, and then it had these slats here.

Dudley: They were visible from the side.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: All right.

Dougherty: And then the front was, oh, I guess . . .

Dudley: OK.

Dougherty: I think it came down like this, something like this. . . and it opened up this way, and it had a slat in here, you'd flip it out like this and when you brought this down that would support this from . . .

Dudley: I see. OK, yes. All right. So . . .

Dougherty: That took quite a bit of time to do that.

Dudley: So describing this

Dougherty: The reason probably I only went there was because the instructor didn't come every night. He was a civilian. And he came, I think he lived over around Trenton or Hancock. One of those places. I remember his name, his name was Stratton. Then we had another fellow name of Ellis that came over near the same, round the same area. He taught leather craft. And of course the educational advisor, he taught typing and, they didn't teach shorthand, but I took, when I got out of high school I went over to St. Stephens and went to business school over there for a year. We took nine subjects in one year.

Dudley: So, let me see. We've got a place here for educational stuff so let's get back to that in a minute, OK?

Dougherty: OK. Yes.

Dudley: I just want to describe this so that people can know what it looks like. So the desk itself was about three feet wide. And you said about how deep?

Dougherty: Well I would say it was about . . .

Dudley: Two feet deep?

Dougherty: Maybe 20 inches deep

Dudley: Twenty inches deep

Dougherty: When you put the lid down. It would give you probably another 20 inches, when you had, there was quite a bit of depth to it.

Dudley: Right. And so the lid, then, is an angled front to it. And then you, you open that up and pull that forward. And then pull out a little flat underneath to give you the additional.

Dougherty: Yes, it's a little straight board like this that would be in like this and it probably, it was on a pivot like, and it would come out like this, and this thing would come down.

Dudley: So the board would be parallel to the front and then you would pull it out to be perpendicular to the front and then pull the top down on top of it.

Dougherty: But you see a lot of antique furniture like, old desks, like this.

Dudley: I have a desk like that.

Dougherty: Yes. That's exactly

Dudley: And so, then, and inside the desk, then, you said there were a lot of pigeon holes.

Dougherty: Pigeon holes, yes.

Dudley: And drawers?

Dougherty: I don't remember drawers.

Dudley: OK. And then underneath you had flats which were accessible from the sides for stacking things.

Dougherty: Yes, yes.

Dudley: And, but, it doesn't look, there wouldn't, any drawers underneath, though.

Dougherty: No.

Dudley: No. OK.

Dougherty: Mostly all leg room. Matter of fact, I, all I, I had it home in the house where we lived down around Calais, and I remember that. I don't, to this day, I don't what become of it. Probably around Calais somewhere. All gumwood. It was nice, gumwood is good wood, you know. Years ago, they used to panel the rooms with gumwood.

Dudley: Did you follow a pattern for this desk? Or did you think this up out of your head?
How did you . . .

Dougherty: No, I think the instructor, you know, he instructed me, what, you know. He probably had a sketch of it or something.

Dudley: And were there other people building desks?

Dougherty: No, I was the only one. They built other little things, but not, you know, major things, but.

Dudley: Like what?

Dougherty: Oh, gee. Little end tables and stuff like that. Things to hook your shoes on, pull your boots off, boot strap.

Dudley: Boot jack?

Dougherty: Boot jack. Things like that.

Dudley: So yours, as you remember, was probably the most elaborate.

Dougherty: Yes, when I left, yes, I think it was, really. I don't think anybody while I was there, did, took it on.

Dudley: So then when you were done with your tour at the CCC camp, you packed it up and took it home with you.

Dougherty: Well I didn't, really. I might have had it shipped to me somehow. Because I, when I left, I just left like with a barracks bag and my clothes. I might have had somebody from Calais pick it up and bring it down for me later. Because I remember Ron O'Neil

used to take us home like on a weekend. And he had one of them station wagons, old wooden sided station wagon. He might have picked it up and brought it down for me.

Dudley: OK. The, so the woodworking that you were able to do.

Dougherty: I think that's why I got it, because I had to contribute the money towards it.

Dudley: Sure. Buy the wood.

Dougherty: Otherwise I wouldn't have been able to take it.

Dudley: Did you have, was there an actual shop that was all set up for woodworking?

Dougherty: Yes there was, yes. One end of it was where they taught office, you know, how do you do. They had a mimeograph there, you remember the old barrel mimeographs?

Dudley: I do. Yes.

Dougherty: Well I used to type all those and run them for the camp paper. And I used to do the typing. And of course, the educational advisor, he was there. And he had a group, they were teaching guys how to read and write and everything. A lot of guys came in they couldn't read and write.

Dudley: Good. Well we have some questions about that in a little while. Now the building where you did the woodworking, was this the rec. hall or was this a separate building?

Dougherty: No, it was a separate building. They called it an educational building.

Dudley: Oh, OK.

Dougherty: Got its own building. They had a carpenter shop there, you know, for trainees, and they had a place there for people that wanted, like there was a library there, too, if I remember right. You want to go down there and read, and they made up the camp paper there, one section of it. And then the educational advisor, I'm pretty sure he had his office in there, too.

Dudley: All right.

Dougherty: I got something here that he wrote up. I think I told you one time, about they were thinking of sending CC boys to college? Did I mention that?

Dudley: Yes. Well someone did.

Dougherty: Somewhere in here I got that paper that he wrote up on what my background, where I came from, and everything.

Dudley: Yes. That's right. Yes. You did tell me about that.

Dougherty: Yes, I thought so.

Dudley: OK.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: OK. Tell me a little bit about what sort of music or theater opportunities there were at the camp.

Dougherty: Well, there was no music. Nobody played music there. Except the bugler. [laughs] They had a radio in the recreation hall. Some guys had radios. After a while they let us have, I had a radio down in the supply room. And I think some of the guys had radios but they, I don't think they were allowed to have, oh, yes, there used to be guys, there was one fellow there that used to play guitar and sing cowboy music.

Dudley: Really

Dougherty: Yes, and the guy, he had such a lousy voice, everybody used to give him the devil. [laughs] He used to sing that song, I am the lone pine, that McKenzie guy used to sing over Boston, over the Bangor Inn. "I am the lone pine mountaineer. Come out and listen to me while he's singing play for you. I am the lone pine mountaineer." Oh, dear.

Dudley: But he wasn't any good.

Dougherty: Well, not that guy. But I think that guy that sang over the radio was named McKenzie. Ken McKenzie, I think.

Dudley: So, so, so you didn't have like a theater group. You didn't put on plays at your camp.

Dougherty: No. All the camps were different. I mean . . .

Dudley: That's the impression I'm getting.

Dougherty: As far as, you know what I mean?

Dudley: Yes.

Dougherty: Some camps would have, probably have plays . They probably have, I was looking in the paper the other day, oh, the last month's paper. One camp had a group that played while they were having the meals.

Dudley: No kidding.

Dougherty: What the devil happened to that? This is it right here. I just got it the other day.

Dudley: Was that a camp in Maine?

Dougherty: No, this is, I forget where it is. But just to show you that, they. Where the devil are they? The different activities they had. Here's a picture of a guy here being interviewed for a role in the movies. Where the devil is that group that...there it is, right there. I went right by it. Right there.

Dudley: Oh, right. OK, it's a picture of a band of young men who've got guitars and it looks like a trumpet. And this is at Camp Wickiup (?), which is where?

Dougherty: Oh, probably out in the Midwest somewhere.

Dudley: OK. Yes.

Dougherty: But you see this? This section here, this *Happy Days*, that was a newspaper. That we got, all the, it covered all the camps all over the United States.

Dudley: So *Happy Days* was the name . .

Dougherty: Different little articles, they'd send them in, yes.

Dudley: Of the newspaper. OK. And that was a, this is a national newspaper, the *Happy Days*. But was *Happy Days* a national newspaper?

Dougherty: Well that was, yes, that was the title of the newspaper for all the camps, all the United States.

Dudley: Got it.

Dougherty: Matter of fact, I got one of the copies in here, original copies, somewhere.

Dudley: Well we'd like to take a picture of that eventually.

Dougherty: See if I got here...

Dudley: Well while you're looking for it, it looks like that there's a, is that

Dougherty: There it is, here. Thanksgiving.

Dudley: Thanksgiving was the name of the paper?

Dougherty: No, it came out for the Thanksgiving

Dudley: OK. Oh, so, all right

Dougherty: Celebration.

Dudley: Oh, so I'm holding in my hands an actual copy of the 1938, November 19, 1938, edition of *Happy Days*, for the CCC, by the CCC.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: And, wow, this is, it's a thick newspaper, too.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: And did people from all of the camps then submit articles?

Dougherty: There might, there are articles in there probably from different camps all over the country.

Dudley: Good. Well I'd like to take a look at this in detail at some point. I'm looking at the top of your scrapbook, here. This crest, this sort of patch here

Dougherty: That's the insignia. CCC insignia.

Dudley: OK. So it's something that's about two inches in diameter. It's got a gold background, and it has a sort of bucolic, well, a forest scene on the edge of a lake with some pines on each side. And then a lake represented in the middle. And then three large Cs connected to each other in a sort of semi-circle at the top of the crest. And that's all in green.

Dougherty: Those were the colors. Green and . . .

Dudley: Green and gold. Yes. Now were those just the colors of your camp, or were those the national colors?

Dougherty: That was for the whole United States, yes.

Dudley: So everybody, everybody that was in the CCC had a patch like that.

Dougherty: Yes, they wore it on their shoulder, yes.

Dudley: Now when you said that there was a cap that had an orange patch, what was, how was that

Dougherty: Well that was at the Mystic, the national convention in Mystic, Connecticut, last year. Fellows came from all, the rest of the, the rest of the states. And they congregated there and had a convention.

Dudley: So was that a newer patch?

Dougherty: I don't know. I was surprised to see that. I thought that was the color of, that was our color, and I thought that was statewide. State side wide. All the states.

Dudley: That will be something to ask. Can we, now I'd like to get into the educational part of it. You said that, you were talking about the camp having a library.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: And could you tell me where the books came from and what kinds of books there were?

Dougherty: Well I imagine that a lot of them came from, see we, we were in the first corps area. Just like the army, the first, second, third corps area all through the United States. The

states were all divided up in corps. And we, the headquarters in Fort Devens, Massachusetts. So I imagine a lot of our, all our supplies and materials came through Fort Devens. And it would come to over to Fort Williams here in Portland. And then it would be distributed otherwise. And I imagine most of it was requested by the educational advisor.

Dudley: I see. So he would, he would request the titles and then get them through Fort Devens.

Dougherty: Yes. Yes. Yes. Yes.

Dudley: So what sort of books did you have?

Dougherty: Oh, gee, it's so long ago. Well, there would probably be a lot there on sports. And I don't think there was any love stories there. But, whatever books were popular in those days? It was so long ago, I can't remember.

Dudley: So you don't remember a favorite book that you had that you read at camp.

Dougherty: No. No I don't.

Dudley: And were there magazines?

Dougherty: Yes, they had magazines there.

Dudley: OK. So the library had books and magazines in it.

Dougherty: Yes. Yes.

Dudley: And the library was in the educational building? And was it like a separate room? Or was it just a corner with some book shelves?

Dougherty: Well, I think it was, but at the same time, I faintly remember that that's where the mimeograph machine was in there and there was a typewriter there.

Dudley: Was the educational building, I understand that the buildings were all the same size. Is that all the same size and shape?

Dougherty: Yes, they were. You can take and look at the pictures and you can see. I don't remember the exact dimensions, but, if a guy was a carpenter there, he could probably tell you.

Dudley: So, so, the building as you remember it, the educational building, was just a rectangular building.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: OK. OK. We're looking at the picture of the camp again.

Dougherty: See here's, here's the road that comes inside in, goes around this way.

Dudley: OK, we're looking at a picture of the camp in front of, what's the name of this mountain again?

Dougherty: This is Cadillac Mountain.

Dudley: That's Cadillac Mountain. And

Dougherty: And that's Eagle Lake

Dudley: To the left

Dougherty: And that's Eagle Lake below it.

Dudley: OK. Eagle Lake stretches from side to side of the picture. Cadillac Mountain is off to the left. And the mountain that's off to the right is, McFadden, or whatever it was on the map?

Dougherty: No. McFarland Mountain is right here.

Dudley: McFarland Mountain. We don't see it.

Dougherty: And it wasn't a mountain that high, either.

Dudley: OK. So we'll have to check on the map to see what the other mountain is that's next to Cadillac. Is that Bubble?

Dougherty: Is there something, this is Eagle Lake. It might be Eagle Mountain or something like that.

Dudley: OK, OK. We'll have to look on the map then.

Dougherty: But see here is . . .

Dudley: And the camp is right here in front of the lake.

Dougherty: Yes. You come down this road. This is the main highway goes across, it's not a highway, it was a road at the time.

Dudley: OK. The main road goes across the bottom.

Dougherty: Right there is the forestry office and the army office. In back of that was the rec. hall. See that long building there?

Dudley: OK. We're looking at a series of long buildings that are on the main road.

Dougherty: This is where the ball field used to be.

Dudley: And the ball field

Dougherty: See the wood down here?

Dudley: Now wait a minute, hold on here now. This black thing here.

Dougherty: That's forest.

Dudley: This is forest. OK

Dougherty: Yes. Yes.

Dudley: So the ball field is between the buildings and the forest. All right.

Dougherty: Yes. Yes. And you go down around here, this goes down in a complete circle and comes back out this road here.

Dudley: And this road that he's talking about circles a big complex of long, rectangular buildings.

Dougherty: Yes. Now, this is, this first building is a mess hall. And then there's four barracks.

Dudley: OK. The building closest to the road is the mess hall.

Dougherty: Yes. And then along, there's like barracks one, two, three and four.

Dudley: And these are all lined up parallel behind the mess hall.

Dougherty: And then the last building is next to, the last building is the dispensary. And then the next one after that is the officers' quarters.

Dudley: OK, now, the road.

Dougherty: And that building right there is the educational building right there.

Dudley: OK, now, the road actually circles down behind the dispensary.

Dougherty: Goes around here and comes between those two buildings.

Dudley: It comes between the educational building and the dispensary.

Dougherty: Yes. Now down back here is the forestry department has a place they kept all the tools.

Dudley: OK, and that's in back of the education building. And where was the officers' building again?

Dougherty: It was the very last building. Here.

Dudley: Oh, it's before the road, then.

Dougherty: Well, the road goes around between that and the educational building.

Dudley: So the last building isn't the dispensary, then. It's the officers' quarters. Where's the dispensary?

Dougherty: I don't know. It's either, that's either, that's either the dispensary or the officers' building. Or the officers' building is in between that and . . .

Dudley: OK. OK. But then on the other side of the road it's the education building.

Dougherty: Over here is the supply room.

Dudley: OK. To the right of all of those buildings is the supply room.

Dougherty: And then down in back here is the latrine.

Dudley: And way in the woods is the latrine. That was a long hike in the middle of the night, wasn't it?

Dougherty: Yes, from here to here. Had to have good kidneys. [laughs] But anyway, all down through here was the carriage roads.

Dudley: OK. Now you're looking at the woods that are between the camp and the lake. All carriage roads in there.

Dougherty: It's a short jaunt between, to get on the carriage. That's one thing, we used to go snow shoeing there. I forgot all about it. We used to.

Dudley: On the carriage roads.

Dougherty: Yes, snow shoeing. We had skis in the winter time. And the guys used to ski up here on McFarland Mountain. As you can see, it was pretty, we had an old tow rope here they used to pull themselves up. They used to get up here.

Dudley: Did the tow rope run on a machine like it

Dougherty: Just an old wheel with an old motor on it, you know. One of the first ones they ever made. Not only that but an interesting, too, that this McFarland, there was a farm, people living there. And sometime, some of the boys used to take the laundry over there and she'd do the laundry for them for 15, 20 cents a load.

Dudley: Really.

Dougherty: Boy, you're really digging in my mind here, aren't you?

Dudley: Well, pictures really help. OK. So we talked about books and magazines.

Dougherty: Now that's another part of recreation there. Snow shoeing. I used to go down there snow shoeing. And we used to go down there jogging, too.

Dudley: Really, Jogging then.

Dougherty: Rockefeller's carriage roads.

Dudley: Now where did you get your snow shoes?

Dougherty: The army had them. All army issue.

Dudley: OK. So you borrowed them. And that was the same with skis?

Dougherty: Skis, too, yes.

Dudley: Describe the skis.

Dougherty: Oh, they're big long old things, you stick your toe in them. And your feet would go. No straps or anything. Just more or less your toe. Some of the guys would take a piece of rawhide and tie it onto the strap and around the back of the heel so that, you know when you lift your heel up that you can kind of pick the ski up and turn it with

Dudley: And what did you use for poles? Did you use poles?

Dougherty: We never used poles, no. We spent most of the time on our rear ends.

Dudley: [laughs] Well, but then, that's not what you used for downhill skiing, was it? Did you used to use those?

Dougherty: Well, the guys, the kids, most of the guys that came from Aroostook County, they were pretty good skiers. And they used to, I never went over McFarland Mountain.

I used to go along the carriage road because I wasn't that good. But those kids could really ski. They'd go up that mountain they'd come down that thing with just the toes in those skis like nothing.

Dudley: And no poles.

Dougherty: Well, I don't remember them having poles. I don't even remember seeing a pole around there.

Dudley: Oh, good for them.

Dougherty: Yes. They might have had poles, but I don't recollect. Yes, Yes, I used to, me and Arthur Hale and I, we used to go snow shoeing down there. And in good weather we'd go down jogging. I told that to the fellow that, I had a contact who put the plaque there in Bar Harbor. What the devil is his name? He's still there, I think. Oh, yes, he says, the carriage roads are still there. They keep them up.

Dudley: Getting back to the educational area, you said that you were aware that there were people that learned to read and write at camp.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: How many people, when you were there, you think, learned to read and write?

Dougherty: Oh, I don't know.

Dudley: Was it a lot?

Dougherty: Out of about 200 guys. When I got there, a lot of the guys that were in there when I was in there had already graduated from high school. But before me, there were guys that couldn't read and write. And they, they used to teach them how to read and write there. But I, there wasn't too many, maybe a dozen or half a dozen, something like that. But they were, you know, of course they were, they were kind of, what's the word I want, shy, they didn't want people to know they couldn't read and write. A lot of them used to fake it, you know. And when they were studying to learn to read and write, they didn't talk about it too much. Because it was kind of personal with them. It was a personal thing.

Dudley: And who, was it the educational director that taught the reading and writing?

Dougherty: Yes. Yes. Yes.

Dudley: Now who was in charge of writing and editing the camp newspaper?

Dougherty: He was.

Dudley: He was.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: OK.

Dougherty: We had, we had reporters, and each, each barrack had a reporter. If something news worthy, they would write it up and he'd help them form it up and then once it was all set I'd type it up and put it on the old machine, mimeograph machine, and crank it out. I got one here. I got a paper here. I'm sure I have. I call my wife a ratpack, but I don't know of anybody that's worse than I am. There it is right there.

Dudley: Oh yes. Wow, that's a real mimeographed newsletter.

Dougherty: Is my name in there somewhere?

Dudley: Yes, there you go. Features. Ronald Dougherty. Under staff.

Dougherty: There you are. That's the camp paper.

Dudley: Yes. Now, and you said that came out weekly?

Dougherty: Ah, let's see.

Dudley: Or monthly?

Dougherty: The Acadian. Volume so and so

Dudley: It looks like it's just the month. November 38.

Dougherty: Yes, monthly. Yes. 154 company.

Dudley: Yes. So, and, it looks like your credited with that drawing on the front.

Dougherty: Oh, yes. Could be.

Dudley: And so you're an artist as well as a writer.

Dougherty: I don't remember doing that, though.

Dudley: Sketch of some tree, some leafless trees in November.

Dougherty: I haven't looked at this for so long.

Dudley: So there's features here on news flashes, and advertising, and there's a list of, let's see, what have we got here?

Dougherty: You might see something about the football, not football, but basketball and baseball games in there, too.

Dudley: Treading the glory path.

Dougherty: There they are.

Dudley: Yes, here's the Bar Harbor Celtics.

Dougherty: Celtics [laughs]

Dudley: Yes.

Dougherty: Northeast Harbor, Franklin, Millbridge, Northeast Harbor, Bar Harbor, AA. There you are. There's the scores and everything.

Dudley: Yes.

Dougherty: You can't beat that.

Dudley: There you go. Speaking of sports. Oh, there's a lot of teams here. That's great. Tell me again the name of the educational director.

Dougherty: Walter Drohan

Dudley: Drohan. And how is that spelled?

Dougherty: D-r--o-h-a-n

Dudley: OK. Good. Just so we can get it right when we type it up.

Dougherty: I don't know. This is the library here.

Dudley: Oh, something about the library. Good.

Dougherty: Walter Drohan.

Dudley: Good, good.

Dougherty: He came from Massachusetts. But before he came to our camp he was in the camp up in Vermont somewhere, on a big dam project. They had several camps working on a dam or flood project, I guess it was. And his brother was a writer for the *Boston Globe*. I don't know what he did after he got out of the CCs. He lived in Winchester, Mass, which is kind of a ritzy town, you know, so he must have had a pretty good job somewhere.

Dudley: Now, let's get on to a section called camp and town connections. And let's see now, you've already talked about some of the recreation and entertainment that you enjoyed in Bar Harbor and Southwest Harbor, which were, let's see, films, dances, concerts. What did you

particularly do? I know you went to boxing matches in Bar Harbor. Just go over that again. What did, what else did you do when you went into town?

Dougherty: We went to movies.

Dudley: Yes.

Dougherty: And if we had money we'd have a couple of beers. But we didn't have that much money.

Dudley: Was there any particular place you went to have a couple of beers?

Dougherty: Yes, there was one place there, I can't remember the name of it. We always seemed to wind up in there. The movie hall, the movie place is still there. We go down through there once. Yes, the movies, right on the main street. Right across the street. I kept looking for that place but it's all changed, you know. We used to go in there, the movie, come out, and we'd maybe have a sandwich or a beer or something. And the trucks would be up back where the police station is now in the little park there. And they'd take us back to camp.

Dudley: And do you remember, what was the name of the movie, the movie hall? Is it the same name?

Dougherty: Oh, dear, I can't, I can't remember. But if I remember, it's the same name today.

Dudley: Really. And the place that you stopped to get a couple of beers or a sandwich, is that still there, did you say?

Dougherty: I don't know whether it is or not.

Dudley: OK. It was across, across the street from the theater.

Dougherty: Yes. Yes. A good place to meet girls, if they had a dance down there.
Meet local girls.

Dudley: Did you go to dances often in town?

Dougherty: Yes, I did. But it wasn't down there. Some other place we used to go dancing.

Dudley: Not in Bar Harbor. Maybe in Southwest Harbor?

Dougherty: No, it was in Bar Harbor.

Dudley: It was in Bar Harbor.

Dougherty: We used to go roller skating, too, out in Trenton. Gee, I forget it all. Out in Trenton there was a roller skating rink there. We'd go out there and go roller skating. The trucks would take us. If you'd get a group together, they'd take you anywhere you'd want to go.

Dudley: How often did you go roller skating?

Dougherty: Oh, not too often. We never had that much money to spend. Even if it was only 25 or 30 cents, you know, when you only got five bucks a month, it don't go very far.

Dudley: So, and was that a good place to meet town people then, roller skating?

Dougherty: Not town people, I know, but most of the, you could meet a girl there once in a while. Go skating with her. Dancing. All the guys seemed to have steady girlfriends there. A lot of them got married. Not a lot of them, but some of them got married there. They married local girls.

Dudley: And then did they stay there?

Dougherty: They got, just . . .oh, I, if a guy, if somebody dies, oh, by the way, here's a better picture.

Dudley: Oh, yes. Oh, good. Thank you.

Dougherty: That doesn't have the guy in it.

Dudley: This is the picture of the statue which is going up in Augusta.

Dougherty: This fellow here, we went to his wake last week.

Dudley: William J. Hersey.

Dougherty: This fellow here.

Dudley: Richard Stratton.

Dougherty: He married a girl from Bar Harbor. What was her name? A widow. She's . . .

Dudley: His wife. Florence Parson Stratton.

Dougherty: Yes. A lot of Parsons in there. As a matter of fact, one of our foresters his name was Parson. Bill Parson. Gee, boy, I'm telling you.

Dudley: So, so there, so there was, CCC guys did date the local women and a couple of them married local women.

Dougherty: Oh, yes. Yes. Yes. They weren't allowed to have automobiles, you know. But they had automobiles and they'd hide them down the woods.

Dudley: Oh, I've heard that story.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: Yes.

Dougherty: They'd hide them down in the woods. Ronald O'Neill used to take us from Bar Harbor to Calais, Maine, when we went home for the weekend for two dollars. Down and back. And he'd probably have four or five in there. And I remember there was one girl who went to high school, we picked her up in, down around Harrington somewhere. And she was living, she was working as a clerk doing something. I don't know what the hell she was doing. We used to pick her up and take her down and pick her up and bring her back and drop her off for work for the next week.

Dudley: We're approaching the end of this side.

Dougherty: You know, mentioning names here, I'm not going to get in any trouble if I mention people's names, am I?

Dudley: Well, no. No, no. It's all part of the story. Let me turn this tape over. This is the end of side one for the second interview with Mr. Dougherty.

[End Tape 1909, Side A. Begin Tape 1909, Side B]

Dudley: OK, this is side two of the second interview with Mr. Dougherty. Now, how often did you go into town? How, how, how many times a week? Once a week? Couple of times a week?

Dougherty: At least once a week. Yes. Yes.

Dudley: OK. And you've already told me what you did there. Were there particular places that especially catered to CCC men? You felt comfortable going? Or they really wanted you to go there?

Dougherty: Well I think some of the townspeople resented us. But most of them we were quite friendly with them. I don't recollect ever having any trouble with them.

Dudley: But you say that you think that there was some resentment? How did that manifest itself?

Dougherty: Well, I don't know, really. I wouldn't know how to tell you.

Dudley: But you never had any uncomfortable experiences personally.

Dougherty: No. No. No.

Dudley: No fights or, or, refusing to let CCC men come in.

Dougherty: I don't remember any fellow having a fight with anybody down in Bar Harbor. If there's any fighting it would be between the guys themselves and they'd go down and put the boxing gloves on. But it didn't, never lasted long anyway.

Dudley: OK. So it was a, you felt it was a fairly comfortable place to go.

Dougherty: Yes. Yes. It was.

Dudley: OK. And did you personally get to know any of the local people?

Dougherty: Well, I did. I used to go with a girl while I was there, if that means anything.

Dudley: You did.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: And what was her name?

Dougherty: Do I have to tell you?

Dudley: [laughs] No. OK. So, OK, was that for two years?

Dougherty: No, not that long. Maybe nine months.

Dudley: OK. But you don't recall any other particular people that you hung out with or that you were friendly with.

Dougherty: Not downtown, no. But I did know, I knew all the foresters there. And of course they lived in town. Of course, when I worked out in the field I worked with them, too. One thing I do remember, though, is the company clerk that was before me come from Lisbon Falls. No. Come from, where did he come from Maine? Not Lisbon Falls. Well anyway, there was a company clerk before him. He was the first company clerk in the company when it was formed in Bar Harbor. I do know that he, when he left the CCs, he went for the, went to work for the dairy. Bar Harbor Dairy. And he worked there. And I used to, you know, talk to him on the phone once in a while. I guess when we were ordering milk or whatever, something along a bill or something like that. But I didn't know that, so...he must have, if he was the first clerk there, he must be, must have been at least four years older than me. Maybe five. What the devil was the name of that town?

Dudley: You, so it sounds as though there wasn't, aside from dating some of the local girls, there wasn't a lot of mixing between the CCC men and the local community then.

Dougherty: No, there wasn't. Not really. No.

Dudley: Did, now I've read something about going to church.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: Would, did then, you go into church every weekend?

Dougherty: Yes. We went to church every Sunday. We had a truck. We used to go to that, I went to the Catholic church there, right there in town, Bar Harbor.

Dudley: That would have been a way to meet people.

Dougherty: Well, we all went in and all sat together. In and out, you know. One of them things. We didn't mix in with the, usually sat in the same place.

Dudley: Did, and, you didn't, were there, there must have been church activities, like church suppers and things like that but you folks just didn't do that sort of thing.

Dougherty: No. No.

Dudley: OK. What about the summer residents in Bar Harbor? The folks with money. Did you have anything to do with them? Do you remember what . . .

Dougherty: No. Some of the fellows did. Yes.

Dudley: Was there, was there, well was there any difference between how, how summer residents sort of related to you and local people.

Dougherty: Well the ones that were there had money. I remember we had a forest fire one time and there was a young fellow. He was related to the Rockefellers and the Vanderbilts or something like that. They were all out fighting forest fires, of course I didn't fight forest fires. Because I, not that I hadn't fought forest fire before because I did when I was up in Calais. But he came there one time and he come out to the group with all kinds of sandwiches and everything. Coffee, hot coffee and everything for them. And he was a young guy. And there was some woman. She must have been a writer or something. She came out there and she was connected with some big newspaper. I can't remember her name. But I know that kid's name was either Rockefeller or, what did I say?

Dudley: Vanderbilt?

Dougherty: Vanderbilt. They used to come out to the camp! Eleanor Roosevelt was there one time, but I wasn't there.

Dudley: Really?

Dougherty: Yes. She came there. Interviewed the guys. Wanted to know how the food was, if they were comfortable, clothing, and all that. Of course she was probably just for her husband. Keep her husband informed. Yes, she came there. I remember the guys, I didn't see her, but the guys talked about her. Some of, I think some of those people used to come out and they'd sleep out the camp.

Dudley: There was a guest house?

Dougherty: No, not a guest house. They'd take an empty bunk in the barracks.

Dudley: Really?

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: Why?

Dougherty: Guys going away for the weekend. I'll tell you another funny thing that happened, too, is in 1939, when the United States, when World War II started, the USS Mississippi, I could be wrong on this, came into Bar Harbor. And the sailors had leave. And this is when, you know, you start reading about, Germany invading Poland, France and all that. They

would come out and stay at our camp, the guys on leave. Instead of going back to ship they could sleep in our bunks, empty bunks there. I'm pretty sure, USS Mississippi.

Dudley: Who arranged that? Who arranged having them stay over?

Dougherty: Well when they were on leave. They probably had a two or three day leave. And they could come out and they stayed at our camp. I don't, I don't ever remember seeing them in the mess hall or anything. But the USS, I'm pretty sure it was the Mississippi. The one, the big German battle ship that got sunk down in Buenos Aires. In Montevideo. What was the name of that ship? They were following that ship for the Germans. They were, they were, they were watching that, the, the movements of that ship.

Dudley: The US Mississippi?

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: Yes.

Dougherty: Was it the Graf Spee? The Graf Spee, sunk in the harbor at Montevideo. The British bottled her up and sunk her. She went in there and they finished her off. So that's what they were doing. They were watching that battle ship. And they were informing the British.

Dudley: So they came to Bar Harbor and they took shore leave and they came and spent a couple of nights at the camp.

Dougherty: Yes, they could stay there. Nobody said anything to them.

Dudley: Now I'm fascinated, though. You're saying that some of the young Vanderbilts and Roosevelts would come and spend the night at the camp.

Dougherty: There was one young fellow in particular, and there was a girl, a woman. She wasn't any, she wasn't a young girl, either. She was, at that time, she must have been in her forties, or between 45 or around that age. Always smoking a big long cigarette in a cigarette holder.

Dudley: In a cigarette holder? [laughs]

Dougherty: I remember seeing her around.

Dudley: So who was she?

Dougherty: I don't know. I can't remember her name.

Dudley: And so she would just come out and spend the night in one of the empty barracks.

Dougherty: Well, I think she might have been a friend of the commanding officer, let's put it that way.

Dudley: OK. And this other young man would just take a bunk in one of the barracks.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: And how often did that happen?

Dougherty: Oh, not too often. It was mostly vacation time in the summer. That's what it brought to my mind when you mentioned about vacation time. The summer.

Dudley: Well that's an interesting story. It would be fun to know who those people were.

Dougherty: Yes, I know it. But I can't remember the names.

Dudley: What did this, what did this woman look like?

Dougherty: Oh, she was kind of matronly looking if I remember. She wasn't . . .

Dudley: Tall? Short?

Dougherty: Medium height.

Dudley: Plump? Slender?

Dougherty: In between slender and plump, I guess. Whatever that is.

Dudley: [laughs] That's real helpful. What color was her hair?

Dougherty: I don't know.

Dudley: OK.

Dougherty: I can remember she used to smoke cigarettes in a long . . .

Dudley: OK. So that's her identifier

Dougherty: Cigarette holder.

Dudley: Well that would be fun to track that down.

Dougherty: Oh, she must be dead by now.

Dudley: Yes. Now . . .

Dougherty: Our commanding officer, he was very friendly with the people downtown. He made, he made friends very easy. That's the last, the commanding, the naval officer that I'm talking about. Not the infantry officer.

Dudley: OK. Did, tell me his name again.

Dougherty: Peavey.

Dudley: Yes. That's right. OK. I remember. I couldn't remember.

Dougherty: Newell Peavey.

Dudley: Yes.

Dougherty: He's long gone. I know he's dead because the day I met the educational advisor I asked about him, he said he died.

Dudley: Did you, were there any other townspeople that came out to the camp?

Dougherty: There was one, one fellow who came there. I think he was, what did he do? Was he a carpenter? I forget his name.

Dudley: So he came out to do some carpentry work?

Dougherty: Probably, yes.

Dudley: And, but you had carpenters at camp.

Dougherty: We had a camp carpenter, yes.

Dudley: Yes. OK.

Dougherty: He did all our carpentry work.

Dudley: So this man came out in addition . . .

Dougherty: Now, don't forget, you had the army and you had the forestry department. The army had a camp carpenter to take care of the barracks buildings. The forestry carpenter took care of the forestry tools and things like that. Like we needed handles or whatever work had to be done, you know. And he was a civilian. I'm pretty sure he was a civilian. A Mitchell, a guy by the name of Mitchell comes to my mind. He was another forester there. Salisbury, Mitchell. What was the one we just mentioned a little while ago?

Dudley: It will come up again. So a carpenter came in from town. Was there anyone else that came, any people that just came to look at the place? Any people came to visit? Or any other work that was done?

Dougherty: Well not at our camp. But I know some of the camps they used to invite the girls out to a dance. Not ours. We didn't do that at our camp.

Dudley: All right.

Dougherty: What the devil was his name?

Dudley: Now the last section of this interview is entitled 'lasting impressions.' And you've had a lot of lasting impressions as the stack of photo albums here testifies.

Dougherty: Yes. Yes.

Dudley: Tell me again now where did you go after leaving the CCC?

Dougherty: Well I went home. I was looking for a job, couldn't find, like I said before, couldn't find a job anywhere. And one of the fellows I knew in the CCs, when he left, he got a job up in New Hampshire. The Franklin Falls Dam. Of course, this particular construction company that was working in Bar Harbor building roads at the time, was from down in Huntington, West Virginia. And they had the contract up there build some roads. I don't know exactly what roads they were. But they were in contact with the CC guys. And a couple of them got to know the supervisors there. So when they got out of the CCs, they went, that construction company hired them. And that construction company got a contract up in Franklin, New Hampshire, to build, there were three big contractors and this particular one happened to be one of them, to build a Franklin Falls Dam which was a flood project in Franklin, New Hampshire. And he got a job up there like as a foreman. So he and I were great friends and he, he, he sent me a telegram telling me he had a job for me up in New Hampshire. So my father drove me up there and I got a job there and I worked there in the office as timekeeper.

Dudley: So are you looking for a picture of the dam?

Dougherty: There's my discharge. These are some pictures here. I want to show you this, you won't believe it, but I think it's here. I try to keep this in line so that everything would fall in place as it went along. There's another one there. I hope it's here. I thought I see it. I had a telegram here. That's what I'm looking for. Let me turn, can I get over here? Probably back here somewhere.

Dudley: And this is the actual telegram.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: Inviting you to go and work at the . . .

Dougherty: This is the, this is the card that I went, that I got to go to the CCCs, they notified me. Bangor, Maine, 193--

Dudley: '38.

Dougherty: '38. April the seventh.

Dudley: It's a yellowed postcard.

Dougherty: R and T Center, Bangor, Maine. That's sent to my mother, telling me to come. Here's me as a clerk.

Dudley: Mrs. Isabelle Dougherty

Dougherty: There's the barracks.

Dudley: Well, wait, wait. We could spend a lot of time looking at these wonderful photos of you sitting in your uniform at this, at the desk. And describing those metal cots in the barracks. But.

Dougherty: That's me there.

Dudley: That's you sitting on a, on a . . .

Dougherty: Yes, that's the . .

Dudley: On a metal cot

Dougherty: There's the pot-bellied stove.

Dudley: And the pot-bellied stove halfway down this very long building.

Dougherty: There's the door that goes to the cooks, camp cooks and the mess steward.

Dudley: That's right. They had a separate room at the end of the barracks.

Dougherty: And that's the dedication. Oh, that was Bridgeton dedication. My discharge. When we put that plaque in Bar Harbor, Maine, you're not allowed to put plaques in Bar Harbor, Maine. It's a National Park. We had to get special permission to do it, and we had

to, I had to do a lot of correspondence to get it. And this is the one here that, that gives us the OK. United States Department of the Interior gave its OK to do it. See they don't allow any monuments or anything in Bar Harbor unless it pertains to the park itself. Where the devil is that . . . I know it's in here. Falling apart, some of this stuff. Oh, here's some guys that left. Happy farewell.

Dudley: We're looking at a list from the Acadian newspaper

Dougherty: Ronald Davis, Travis Davis, Ronald Dougherty, Spike Havey, Edwin Nadeu, Ron O'Neil. Simmon, Vegan, Vannett, Pouche, Deeve, Deveau, Ellis, I remember him. Burton. A lot of gang. Up from, those guys came down and couldn't even speak English.

Dudley: From the County.

Dougherty: Yes, up in Aroostook County.

Dudley: There's a lot of French names here.

Dougherty: Yes there are. I got to find that telegram here somewhere, I know it's in here. These are the books that they gave you.

Dudley: We're looking at a green handbook and a beige handbook. 'A Handbook for Enrollees.' That everyone was issued when you came into the CCC?

Dougherty: Yes, I believe so, yes. This is the 50th anniversary of the CCC.

Dudley: Commemorative postcard or stamps. No, these are the commemorative stamps.
Oh, this is, well, we've got to go through this notebook page by page.

Dougherty: See, this is the road that comes out. And I went down there with Lee and I one time. Beautiful setting.

Dudley: We're looking at photographs, modern photographs, of the Acadia National Park.

Dougherty: Where the hell is that . . . It's got to be here. I went crazy looking for that tape. Here's the dedication. There's the park superintendent there. This guy's a candidate. Where the hell is my telegram? I was looking at it the other day.

Dudley: Well you'll probably find it after I leave.

Dougherty: I thought it was in this book. There it is!

Dudley: OK Western Union. Job here for you checking time. \$25 per week. All summer job starting immediately. Wire me care Salmons. Robertson-Henry Company. When can be here? Luger Doucet.

Dougherty: Yes. Luger.

Dudley: Luger. Oh. Job accepted. Leaving immediately. So, and that was dated June 3, let's see, what was the year?

Dougherty: It must have been 1940.

Dudley: 1940. So you took off immediately for New Hampshire to be a timekeeper.

Dougherty: Yes, I wasn't home long.

Dudley: Yes.

Dougherty: I grabbed it. First thing. There was nothing around where I was. Either that or go in the army. As a matter of fact, between that and the time I got that card there, this fellow, another friend of mine, Willy Beharr, he just, he came back from serving two years in Hawaii. If you served two years it was equal to a full four years if you served overseas. And he couldn't find a job, either. So he and I hitch hiked from Calais to Bangor to join the Navy. They were looking for guys for Navy. And he just got out of the Army and they turned him down. Too much overbite in his teeth. They turned me down because I was five pounds overweight. A couple of years later, they took you like that. All they wanted was bodies anyway.

Dudley: So after you left the CCC, you went to work at this, this dam project.

Dougherty: Salmon.

Dudley: And then you joined the navy.

Dougherty: Yes. No, I worked there and when the job was over for the summer I saved my money and I went to, over to Mass trade shop and learned how to do, how to weld. And then I went from there I went to Ringe Tech in Cambridge, Mass, and took up machine work. And while I was there, G. E. started to hire, so they sent some of us down there and I got hired down there as a welder. And I worked for G. E. until I retired. And then, I was only there, they hired us to build a new building in Everett, Mass. They were going to build superchargers for the Air Force. They built these superchargers would take a plane up 35,000 feet and they

couldn't hit them, you know. The guns wouldn't go that high. But they'd just opened the plant up and I only worked there maybe less than a year, and there were guys joining the navy. So I went and joined the Navy. 1942. I spent four years in the Navy.

Dudley: And then when you were working at G. E., you were working in Massachusetts. You were living in Massachusetts.

Dougherty: Yes. Yes.

Dudley: Which town?

Dougherty: I was, we lived in Cambridge, Mass. And then when I got married we bought a house and moved out to Woburn.

Dudley: And then when did you move up to Maine?

Dougherty: Well, I owned that place, I built that place over there.

Dudley: Across the street from this house.

Dougherty: Across the street. And

Dudley: Isn't that directly on the lake?

Dougherty: No, no, it's not. We're the second street back.

Dudley: OK

Dougherty: And I bought that land and I bought this land here. And I figured that when I retired I would just put a platform here and get a Winnebago and travel and just put it here for the summer and put the septic system in and just have a well and take off. But I didn't. My father and mother lived there for four years until my father passed away over there. And then when he passed away I, we didn't feel like coming up anymore. So we sold it. And then after a year or so of selling it, I was going itchy, so I said, to my son, I says, let's go up to Maine and we'll build a place on that lot up there. So he and I came up. He was just a kid. And he worked with me. The two of us worked together and we built this place. So, actually, we've been coming up here since about 1969 or something like that. Around '69. 33 years. I retired at 60. We came here, we figured we'd do it anyway. We came up here and between that time my son got married and he bought our house in Woburn and we moved up here. Since then, he's taken the top off, put four, we had a ranch house. They took, put four bedroom, two baths upstairs. So they've got a much bigger house.

Dudley: Yes, I should say so. Now I know that you've spoken of your military experience earlier when I spoke with you before.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: You, you gave me a lot of details about that.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: And, and then you went to work for G. E., you said. Can you talk a little bit about how you thought your CCC experience influenced your career path in any way? Did you feel as though it had an impact on it or gave you a direction?

Dougherty: Well I, I think the CCCs was the greatest thing in the world.

Dudley: And why was that?

Dougherty: Because it was a big help to guys like me. I mean, it really was made for people that were like on relief rolls. But when they got, they absorbed all those people, there was still us guys that didn't have jobs. And they started taking people like me in. A lot of them. You know, I mean, they were caught in between. You know, they weren't starving to death, they were caught in between the poor and the ones that were working. So if you don't have a job, it ain't going to be long before you're going to be on welfare.

So I think it was great. It was, it taught us how to get along with people. Showed us what the rest of the world was like. We probably would have been, people up there had been in Calais, Maine, hadn't never left it since the day they were born and I bet you could find a lot of towns, all over the United States. They got out around, see how the other people live, and you learn how to get along with people, you learn how to get along with fellow, fellow CC boy, and you picked up a lot of education that way. College of hard knocks, they called it.

Dudley: You talked about some of the doors that were opened to you in the military. That was a great story about how you got that job. But did you meet people in the camps who became important connections for you later on in life?

Dougherty: Well that young fellow there Doucet, he was now, he got me that job and I worked with him up there that summer. And he got his brother a job and we had to

board out. We lived at a boarding house. And one day I was, of course, I was the timekeeper, had to go down check the time, see who was on the job and check them in, check them out, make pay rolls, keep track of all the drilling they did and the amount of material they hauled and everything like that. A couple of times I looked out and I see a guy, 'Hi Ronald! How are you?'

Friend I knew, looking for a job. So I talked to the boss and I got them a job. Two guys. One guy's name was Wheelock. Another kid was, kid by the name of Redmon. They both got jobs. They never forgot me. And I was surprised, you know, being way up there, it seemed kind of an out of the way place, and people that you know, were in the CCs with, they were looking for jobs, they were going all over the state looking for jobs.

Dudley: Did you have any lasting friendships? People that were your friends in camp that have stayed friends your whole life?

Dougherty: Yes, Ron O'Neill and I are still good friends to this day. We see each other every year. That's one guy that I know of.

Dudley: And was that, did you, were you living near each other? Or did you just keep in touch through letters?

Dougherty: Well, of course, the war separated everybody, you know. Everybody went helter skelter here and there and, but after the war was over, we more or less kept in touch with each other again. He married a local girl up there, and he was working in Connecticut.

Dudley: Up, up where?

Dougherty: In Calais.

Dudley: Oh. OK.

Dougherty: But he, they, everybody had to leave the state of Maine or you'd starve to death. I mean, things are, people don't realize how bad things were in this state. I remember when I was a kid, just in high school, I used to hear the guys talking about they'd go out in the woods and they'd cut a cord of cord wood with a bucksaw and an axe, and they'd get two dollars for a cord of wood. And they had to limb it, stump it and pile it up. People would go pick blueberries. They'd go up in Aroostook picking potatoes. They'd go fishing. It was tough. And they had families. And they'd go down to the railroad tracks, pick up coal.

Take it home, they'd take it down and sell it for 50 cents a bag. Of course they'd cut their own cord wood and everything. It was so bad that I remember the government sent in a car load of grapefruit down there one time. And people going down with meal, meal sacks, getting a whole sack of grapefruit so they wouldn't get the rickets. The guys, the people working there, like customs immigration officers, government jobs, border patrol. People worked for the city, the town, they had jobs. They were getting along fine.

But the people were caught in the middle. The people that, you know, that, they had a shoe factory there. That closed up. They had a fertilizer factory. That closed up. They'd go up in Canada, work in the mill in Canada, but if there come a lay off, the Americans were the first ones to get laid off. And those guys would go out in the woods. They didn't have insulated boots like they got today and insulated clothes. They had old gum rubbers with water in them, get into them, leak, and old clothes. Old army clothes, whatever they could get. Terrible. They were some hard times. When they'd get the good times, they'd sure forget about the hard times.

Dudley: Yes.

Dougherty: Can you imagine raising kids down there? Some of them. Gee, the old houses, old drafty old houses they lived in. They couldn't afford to fix them up. Their little

gardens. Try to make a few cucumbers or tomatoes. That's Washington County. Not an awful lot better today.

Dudley: Well, yes, that's true. That's true.

Dougherty: Washington County is a forgotten county in the state of Maine. But they got a couple politicians there now. They're really trying to help. They're getting some things in there, but. Most of the people left there. When I think of people that used to live there, now they're up in Massachusetts. Or they're in California. You read the, I get the, see the death notices. California, here and there. People I knew that left. They did all right after they left. But if they stayed there, they would have wound up in jail or criminals or something. I was lucky. I got out of there in time.

Dudley: What, this is the last question, this is sort of a thought question. What values, or approach to work or life do you think you acquired through the CCC?

Dougherty: What quality?

Dudley: What values, did you acquire any values through that experience?

Dougherty: Well, I would think so. Yes, I guess so. Well, I know the value of getting a job and hanging on to it. Not getting fired, for one thing. Mind your own business and do your work and do the best work you can. And try to get ahead.

Dudley: That's pretty good values.

Dougherty: Save your money. Don't spend it poorly. Pay your bills. Don't go in debt. Count your pennies. You probably know all those things.

Dudley: Well they're still valuable today.

Dougherty: Yes they are. They're important. Kids today, they live high off the hog. And they don't know where the next buck is coming from, I guess. Ma and Pa's around, but when Ma and Pa's gone, who's going to take care of them? They'll collapse. I hate like hell to see the country go in another war with the kids they got today. There are some good ones out there. But these guys with the rings in the nose and the belly button and the girls with the things on their bobbies and, that's what we got.

Dudley: Yes, well. Is there any, any final thing that you want to say about the CCC before we stop this part of the interview?

Dougherty: Any what?

Dudley: Any last thing you want to say about, about your experience, before we close this part of the interview.

Dougherty: Well, I'd say, next to World War II, that the CCs were the greatest experience I had in my life.

Dudley: Good. OK.

Dougherty: And I think they should bring it back. Bring it back.

Dudley: I've heard that from . . .

Dougherty: Even if they have to put the women in.

Dudley: Even if they have to put the women in. [laughs] You know, each man that I've talked to so far has said the same thing, that it was the greatest experience that they've had.

Dougherty: It was. It was.

Dudley: And that they wish it would come back.

Dougherty: You can't, sometimes you can't describe it. There's things that's in here, you can't get them out. It was. Everybody was friendly. Got along. We had good officers. And a lot of guys come in that didn't know what a square meal was. I have one article there says, 'Geez! I get three meals a day! I never heard of it!' You ought to read some of the stories they put in those papers.

Dudley: Yes.

Dougherty: The monthly papers.

Dudley: I'll do that. Let me ask you something. It was a great experience for the young men who went into the CCC.

Dougherty: Yes.

Dudley: What about the people who got, who were left at home? The families of these men?

Dougherty: It saved a lot of families.

Dudley: Did it.

Dougherty: A lot of families.

Dudley: In what way?

Dougherty: In what way is it that they could, the mother was home and the father wasn't working, and that 25 bucks a month saved the family. In other words, they had some money to buy some groceries. They could probably pay the rent. They didn't, I don't think they saved any money. A lot of people, you get one fellow says, just imagine if a mother had two sons in the CCs. That's 50 dollars a month coming home. Fifty bucks a month.

Dudley: So it was generally, the habit was that the young men then would send most of their money home. That's just what everybody expected to do.

Dougherty: Yes, we got 30 bucks a month. 30 dollars a month. And we got five, and 25 went home.

Dudley: And did the camp send the money home or did you send it home?

Dougherty: Uncle Sam sent it home. I used to make the payrolls out and pay day they'd only get the five bucks. But they had to sign the payroll and the mother, father,

whoever it was, the name was right there and the address. That's where Uncle Sam sent it, the check. We didn't touch that. All we handled was the five dollars a month. We used to go down to the bank, I remember going to Bar Harbor, go down and make the payroll. And if they owed any money, it was taken out right there.

If they owed any canteen money, like, they had these chips, they called them, if you need it you could get probably 50 cents worth of chips or something like that for a candy bar or maybe a pack of. They didn't encourage smoking in the CCs, I'll say that. I think, if I remember right, you had to smoke on the quiet, on the QT. You couldn't sit in the office and smoke. You couldn't smoke in the barracks.

Dudley: Really?

Dougherty: No. I don't remember ever smoking in the barracks.

Dudley: You had to smoke outside?

Dougherty: Well, I didn't smoke much. But, I do remember smoking, but I don't ever remember sitting at my desk and smoking. Or smoking in the barracks. Or smoking in the mess hall. No, I think that was a no no.

Dudley: Or the rec. room?

Dougherty: No, I don't. They weren't allowed to have cars, but a lot of them did. They weren't allowed to get married, either, but guys got married.

Dudley: Oh, secretly, while they were in the CCCs?

Dougherty: No. They got married and they lived downtown. They didn't stay at the camp. But most of the guys that got married were making \$45 a month. So, really, you could get by with, if you, \$45 a month pretty good in those days.

Dudley: Well, so, but, was that then OK for them if they were making that much money to get married and live in town? Or was that

Dougherty: Well, they looked the other way, I think. Because they were, some of them were key men, I mean they were like, well, like, Doucet now, he lived in the barracks. He didn't get married. But this fellow here that passed away, he married down there and he lived downtown. He did all right for himself, too, if you read what happened to him and the other CCCs there, on the death notices there. He did fine. He was a nice guy. I remember him.

Dudley: So you felt that not only was the CCCs good for the young men but it was also good for the families.

Dougherty: Oh, definitely. Oh, definitely.

Dudley: So it benefited everybody.

Dougherty: Yes. Oh, sure. Yes. Yes. Oh yes.

Dudley: Good.

Dougherty: I can remember, there was a family in town and, when you're young, you know, you hear things and you pick them up and they stay with you. Different old things that were said. There was a guy there, an elderly man in town. And he had two sons that

were killed in World War II. And he got their, what was it, when they got killed they got insurance like we did. We had \$10,000 insurance that would go to the survivors. He had two sons getting a check. They were, I don't think the guy ever worked after that. But he had a home and a wife and he had a couple young boys that I know of. He used to, 'oh Jesus,' he says, 'I wish they had a couple more.' You know. 'Wish they had a couple more.' So that would be more money for him. What a wacky thing to say.

Dudley: Well, thank you very much. Let's end this interview. This is the end of the second interview with Mr. Dougherty.

[End Tape 1909, Side B. End Session II]

Narrator: Ron Dougherty
Interviewer: Anu Dudley
Transcriber: Teresa L. Bergen
Date: 26 June 2001

[Begin Tape 1940, Side A. Begin Session]

ANU DUDLEY: This is an interview for the CCC oral history project. I'm in the home of Ron Dougherty. This is Tuesday, June 26. And participating in the interview is Jamie Moreira. And I am Anu Dudley doing the interview.

RON DOUGHERTY: I can turn some lights on.

DUDLEY: Go ahead.

JAMIE MOREIRA: Check one two, check one two, OK. I just want to read this bibliographic reference. This is by Austin H. Wilkins. And the reference is *Ten Million Acres of Timber: The Remarkable Story of Forest Protection in the Maine Forestry District, 1909 to 1972*. And it's published by TVW Books, Woolwich, Maine, 1978. [tape cuts off, resumes] When you started it, where the photographs and materials came from?

DUDLEY: You want to repeat that question again and say what you're looking at?

MOREIRA: Yes. Are we rolling?

DUDLEY: Yes.

MOREIRA: Sorry. What I have here is a blue scrapbook, probably about 18 by 14. And it has photographs and other newspaper clippings and various other memorabilia that Mr.

Dougherty has put together. And I just want to ask you a bit about how you put this together, when you put it together, and anything you can tell me about the creation of this scrapbook.

DOUGHERTY: Well, what started it all is I had a lot of these pictures in envelopes put away. And I figured that I'd start a scrapbook and put them in there so they would be more protected. But I don't know exactly when I started it. Probably about the time that I joined the national association of CCCs. Because that's what raised my interest in doing it.

MOREIRA: Roughly when would that be?

DOUGHERTY: Oh, let's see, this is 201. Oh, probably, well, I can tell you better by these pictures here. About 1985. Yes.

MOREIRA: Now, can you tell me, this is on the inside front cover, there is a series of, looks like supply and forestry room, and this is from the 154th. Not Southwest Harbor?

DOUGHERTY: That's Bar Harbor.

MOREIRA: Bar Harbor. So which buildings are we looking at here?

DOUGHERTY: This is the forestry office here. And this is part of the supply room. And this is supply room, and this is supply room, and this is down at one of the lakes we used to go swimming, I forget the name of it right now. But I was company clerk for a while. And then I became a supply sergeant. What happened is that the supply sergeant, they made him the senior leader. They moved me from the office down there and I broke in another fellow to take the company clerk's job. Young fellow from Princeton, Maine. His name was Lawrence McCannell(?)

MOREIRA: McCannell? (?)

DOUGHERTY: Yes.

MOREIRA: Just for the record, what years are we talking about here?

DOUGHERTY: Well I was in from '80, I was in two years. From '88, to '40.

MOREIRA: '38 to '40.

DOUGHERTY: '38 to '40. I'll get it right.

MOREIRA: And so did you start off as supply clerk?

DOUGHERTY: No I didn't. I worked out in the field, down in the nurseries for a while. And then they were looking for somebody that could type write. And I went down and worked for the park naturalist down in Bar Harbor itself. The office was located underneath the library in Bar Harbor.

MOREIRA: And could you tell me a little bit about the nurseries? Where were they?

DOUGHERTY: I don't know. They were down in Bar Harbor itself, just on the outskirts. But I've forgotten exactly where they were.

MOREIRA: As you come down the hill from where the McFarland camp was?

DOUGHERTY: No. It was more or less down in town. If you visit where the park, national park office are, in downtown Bar Harbor--

MOREIRA: Yes. Yes.

DOUGHERTY: I don't, I think they've moved out of there since then. But they were right downtown. And it wasn't far from there. It was down in the town area somewhere. It wasn't too far outside of town.

MOREIRA: And did they have greenhouses down there?

DOUGHERTY: They had outside plantings. And they did have greenhouses, yes.

MOREIRA: And what kinds of things were they growing?

DOUGHERTY: Oh, gee whiz, they was growing all kinds of shrubbery and trees and flowers. Because we used to go down to Sieur de Monts Springs and plant flowers there in the spring.

MOREIRA: Do you know if they were trying to grow only plants that were native to the area, or were they trying to bring, introduce things as well?

DOUGHERTY: No, just all native plants, yes.

MOREIRA: So they were very careful about doing that?

DOUGHERTY: Yes.

MOREIRA: And how many plants, any idea of the volume of the plants that was produced there?

DOUGHERTY: Not really, no. No, I wasn't there that long.

MOREIRA: And what would your duties have been down there?

DOUGHERTY: Well, we were digging up shrubberies and bagging them. And wherever they went. If I worked down in the nurseries, probably a group would take them out in the field and plant them like down in Sieur du Monts Springs or one of those places there.

MOREIRA: So you just get them ready for the other crews to take

DOUGHERTY: Yes. But I did plant some there at the beginning. I think I worked down in Sieur du Monts Springs planting flowers. Because I remember the guys were building a little bridge there. And then I went from there to the nurseries. And then I went from the nurseries to, with the park naturalist. Mr. Sullivan, his name was. Finally came to me.

MOREIRA: The naturalist was Mr. Sullivan?

DOUGHERTY: Yes.

MOREIRA: Now, Sieur du Monts, were all the buildings that are there now, were they there at that time?

DOUGHERTY: I haven't been there in the last few years, but there was a big rotunda there, I mean, with a lot of Indian lore and everything like that in it. And then there was a little brook there, and I remember there was some trout in that brook that ran through the area. And then there was like a visitors' center there. And I know, there's probably been a lot of improvements made since I was there. But I know the boys in the camp built that little wooden bridge that's there. Have you visited that area?

MOREIRA: Well, I was just down there last week when I was, went up the trail.

DOUGHERTY: Yes. Yes.

MOREIRA: And some of the stuff looked like it was from that time period. But like I say, a lot of work has been done to it in the meantime. It's hard to tell.

DOUGHERTY: That's right, yes. You might see a picture in there of myself and a couple of other guys standing by that little pool there in Sieur du Monts Springs.

MOREIRA: Now this picture here up in the top right, is this just baggage storage or what's, what's in, any idea what's actually being stored on those shelves?

DOUGHERTY: These are, these are axes here. See how they're all leaning up against each other?

MOREIRA: OK. Yes, I thought they were just tapes(?)

DOUGHERTY: But we didn't really have anything to do with it. They had a forestry supply room for those things. So that can't be axes. But that looks like they were.

MOREIRA: It might have been extra handles? Or without the--

DOUGHERTY: No. Because I only took care of the clothing and, you know, supplies that had to do with the army. And the forestry department had their own building down, they're at the other end of the camp.

MOREIRA: OK.

DOUGHERTY: This is my desk here. And these look like stockings here. That's probably some clothing that fellows had left. A lot of fellows would come in the CC and they'd stay a couple of weeks and they'd go home. They'd get homesick. They wouldn't come back. So we used to take their clothes and put it off to one side. And then when they'd, every month they had an inventory inspection and the commanding general from the First Corps area used to come up,

and he'd go through the mess hall and have a report from the mess steward. And I had to give him a report on the supplies here.

MOREIRA: Now here the supply room, this looks fairly empty. I mean, is it being cleared out or moving into it or something?

DOUGHERTY: These, these bins here, I do remember what they are. These are bins for dirty linen.

MOREIRA: Oh, I see.

DOUGHERTY: You used to put the dirty, they'd change the, they'd change their linen every week, and we had to put the dirty ones in and pack them up and send them downtown. The laundry downtown did them.

MOREIRA: OK. So that's the one on the middle, on the right. Yes.

DOUGHERTY: This is a little gate here. The door, they used to come in the door, and they had the gate here because they'd just come in and walk in. But they had to stay here and do their business here.

MOREIRA: OK.

DOUGHERTY: Boy, those are old pictures, aren't they? I cut that out of the *Calais Advertiser* just recently.

MOREIRA: That was just last year.

DOUGHERTY: Yes. That was up in Princeton. This is Calais Rotary number.

MOREIRA: 1909 or 1908, it's hard to tell.

DOUGHERTY: Princeton. Looks like the barracks there. What the hell is that, anyway--oh, yes, this is the 109. They got this wrong. Princeton was 129.

MOREIRA: OK.

DOUGHERTY: CC camp, Princeton, Maine, September the 19th, 1934. I was still in high school then. In 1934.

MOREIRA: And this is the front page from the CCC newspaper. This is the national newspaper, I guess.

DOUGHERTY: Yes. Comes out once a month. They call it *Happy Days*, don't they?

MOREIRA: And everybody was getting a raise, by the look of it. "Enrollees Can Make Increase."

DOUGHERTY: That was probably around Thanksgiving, wasn't it? November sometime?

MOREIRA: Yes. November the 19th, 1938. Is there any reason you kept that particular story? Because of the raise . . . ?

DOUGHERTY: That might have been my first Thanksgiving there. 1938, yes. Yes, I saved that. Working for Jim Farley.

MOREIRA: Who's that?

DOUGHERTY: Jim Farley. The old postmaster general. Do you remember him? Oh no, you don't remember. He was a politician. I like to go through these. . . (?)

MOREIRA: A lot of material here to look at. This is more recent stuff.

DOUGHERTY: This is one of the national journals here. Must have been something in there that I wanted to save. They're not putting it out on such good paper as they did then. See they, every month they put, they must have a lot of these *Happy Days*. This is from the original *Happy Days*, probably the front page.

MOREIRA: All right.

DOUGHERTY: Wing cigarettes. Ten cents. O'Henry chocolate bar. Five cents. Every month they put the first page of *Happy Days*, they publish it on the--here's what they were talking. . . I'm going to the national convention in September. Down Looray(?), Virginia. That was the site of the first CC camp in the United States.

MOREIRA: That's right. Yes. Is that a big convention?

DOUGHERTY: Well, I guess this one's going to be. I went two years ago down to Mystic, Connecticut. They had one there. There wasn't an awful lot there, but there was enough. They filled a room up, they had a little banquet and everything. But I guess this year, where everybody's getting older, you know, this may be the last one they'll have.

MOREIRA: Wow.

DOUGHERTY: That's the picture of the camp from Cadillac Mountain.

MOREIRA: Yes, and this is, this looks like a reproduction of a photograph.

DOUGHERTY: It probably is.

MOREIRA: Is that--

DOUGHERTY: Yes. Yes.

MOREIRA: I've seen pictures like that, that image. I suppose it's a fairly obvious picture to take once you've climbed up Cadillac Mountain, to look back on the camp.

DOUGHERTY: Well, that little place over there called McFarland Mountain was right across the street from us. The lady there that used to, the guys didn't used to want to wash their clothes, they used to take the laundry over there and she'd do the laundry for them. And then they used to ski there in the winter time.

MOREIRA: Now you mentioned the lady who did the laundry. Was that Mrs.

DOUGHERTY: Mrs. McFarland, yes.

MOREIRA: Mrs. McFarland.

DOUGHERTY: Yes. And I think she had a state ward there, too, which probably helped a lot.

MOREIRA: Now is that Lurline Tuttle's mother?

DOUGHERTY: Who?

MOREIRA: Do you know a lady name Lurline--no, she'd be over in Southwest Harbor. Sorry. That would be a different, different group. Now this article here, "CCC Remembered." Do you know where that might be from?

DOUGHERTY: Oh, this is, this is written by this fellow here. William McFarland. He was a member there. One of the early members. Has to do with Labor Day. "Here at Acadia, two camps were set up. The 154th, Eagle Lake, and the 158th, now Long Pond." We used to go swimming there. Fledgling national park. William McFarland, that's the fellow that was in the camp. They interviewed him, I guess. "One of the most picturesque scenes in the world. The mountains come out of the seas."

MOREIRA: Now this is a letter to get a plaque set up at Acadia.

DOUGHERTY: Yes. That's right.

MOREIRA: Was that successful?

DOUGHERTY: Yes it was. We had to get permission from the National Park Service to do it. It isn't like the other plaques that we put up. We could just go to the town fathers and get a spot. But they didn't allow any plaques in Acadia National Park. So we, where we were involved in the work in the national park, they gave us the permission to do it.

MOREIRA: That's great.

DOUGHERTY: And it's located right where the camp was. What is it, the summer, winter headquarters of Acadia National Park, it's right where our camp used to be. And if you ever go up there, you can just ask them where our statue is. They can show it to you. It's outside one of the doors.

MOREIRA: Now this, is this your entry?

DOUGHERTY: Yes. That's the one, I got that in the mail. That was my notice to go to Bangor for my physical.

MOREIRA: Can you take it out and see what's on the other side?

DOUGHERTY: Yes, I guess so. "R&T Center, Bangor, Maine. 4/7/38." They got my name as "Donald" Dougherty. 154, that's where they assigned me. Bar Harbor, Maine. Signed by the postage adjutant, William H. Shurtleff (?), Junior. Captain.

MOREIRA: So just a little sort of four by six post card.

DOUGHERTY: Yes.

MOREIRA: And that's already identifying the camp you're going to go to.

DOUGHERTY: Yes. They notified my mother where they sent me.

MOREIRA: They sent that to your mother?

DOUGHERTY: Yes. Yes.

MOREIRA: Oh, that's interesting. Because you'd obviously been shuffled off at that point--

DOUGHERTY: Well, I was probably already there by the time she got that.

MOREIRA: Oh, that's interesting.

DOUGHERTY: I got my physical, like the rest of us. I don't know if that's quite in there or not.

MOREIRA: Gently as I can.

DOUGHERTY: This is when I was company clerk. And that's the inside of the barracks. That's me sitting on the cot.

MOREIRA: OK.

DOUGHERTY: And this is a picture I told you about, Sieur du Monts Springs. That's Joe Moran and myself and Claude Beaupre. He was a camp carpenter and he was a forestry clerk.

MOREIRA: Now the camp carpenter is dressed pretty nattily there. Is he, is he, he seems to be wearing a shirt and a tie and very fancy white shoes.

DOUGHERTY: Oh, well, he was a ladies' man.

MOREIRA: But he didn't work in the carpenter's shop dressed like that, did he?

DOUGHERTY: Not that day. No. That was probably on a Sunday we went down. You look in the water, you might be able to see some trout in there. The little shadows of them. Claude Beaupre. Isn't it funny, my son come up here one weekend and he comes in here and he's got a computer. He says, I said, what is that? He said, I brought you up a computer. I said, I don't need that! What the hell do I want a computer for, at my age! Well, he says, everybody should have one.

So I signed up for the adult education on the computer. I took two sessions down there. And the girl's name was Claudette. Claudette, what the hell was her last name? She was a teacher, I guess, down there. But anyway, Claudette, every time I would say Claudette, well, Jesus, his name would come to my mind. Claude. I never knew anybody name of Claude before. Those were probably taken with a little old Brownie.

MOREIRA: I was going to say, who actually took most of these photographs? Was this--

DOUGHERTY: Well, some of the fellows had cameras. Most of these were given to me.

MOREIRA: Oh, I see. These aren't your photographs.

DOUGHERTY: The guys threw them on the bunk when they went home. "I don't want them." You know, the same way in the Navy. They threw a lot of stuff in your bunk when you were going home and they didn't want it. So pick out what you want and keep it. So I picked out everything I thought that I liked.

MOREIRA: So you didn't have a camera yourself in the camp.

DOUGHERTY: No. No. But most of those were taken with one of them little old Brownies. Matter of fact, my wife has one in there now that used to belong to her sister.

MOREIRA: They take very good, very good photographs.

DOUGHERTY: Yes. Yes.

MOREIRA: That's an interesting border around it as well.

DOUGHERTY: It is, yes.

MOREIRA: Is that hand done? Or is that?

DOUGHERTY: I don't know. Maybe wherever they developed it has a little--

DUDLEY: No. That's classic for old photos.

MOREIRA: Oh, is that right?

DUDLEY: Have a little border around them. And you see, that's in the other photos, too.

MOREIRA: That's right. OK. Yes. There is, over there.

DOUGHERTY: Yes. You can tell they're not mine. They weren't mine, rather. That there's put out by the New Hampshire Cs. I think it's great. You should read it if you get a chance.

MOREIRA: This is a little blue pamphlet, *Civilian Conservation Corps in New Hampshire*, '33-'42, so this is obviously done after the camps closed down. This is just sort of some kind of a memorial pamphlet, I guess, is it? It has a list of all the names, the camp names, and their ID numbers and the townships they were affiliated with.

DOUGHERTY: Yes. Yes.

MOREIRA: And a couple, just a little information.

DOUGHERTY: We go over to Bear Brook State Park in Allenstown, New Hampshire. They're going to dedicate a statue this Fall there, but we're going to be away. It's going to be the same day that we're going to be down in Virginia. And we go there once a year. We take a group of our fellows and go over there. And they bring pictures and they have bring your own lunch. And they got the original camps there. One half of the mess hall is our place, their place, and the other half is for trailers. People that have trailers. Trailer clubs.

And they got the original outhouse there, is on the national register. We went over there, they didn't have a bathroom, you know. And they got the table set up just like a camp and they got old trunks and they got all kinds of pictures on the walls. The walls are just plastered with pictures. And the fellow that did that, he just passed away this year. We lost about three or four guys. And he belonged to our chapter, too. He came to our chapter faithfully. And he built a model of that camp, the CC camp, everything where it's supposed to be. Each building where it's supposed to be, and a fence around it and everything. And they got that on display.

MOREIRA: Wow. This fellow here, this is just somebody you met up with the fact, was--

DOUGHERTY: No, that's my, that's the guy that said to me, I'll never forget it. This is Roy Salisbury, he's from Bar Harbor. He was a forester.

And I went up, this is, oh, I don't know what year. 1958. He said to me when I was out in the nurseries, I was working the nurseries, "Hey, Dougherty. Grab a hold of that shrub just like I grab a hold of a bottle of beer." I never forgot it. "Get your ass behind you!" he says. He was that type of guy. So I went up there and they said, I inquired, they said, oh, Sal is down at, he's a caretaker down at the cemetery. So, a rainy day, and Lee and I went down there, and sure enough, he was there. And the guy remembered me! I couldn't get over it.

[Portion of original interview deleted per request in letter by Ron Doughty sent to Pamela Dean on May 31, 2003]

DOUGHERTY: There was two girls--girls, I say. Women. Grown women. At the dedication. And they came there, and they had all these papers. They wanted to give to somebody. They married boys from their CC camp in Bar Harbor.

MOREIRA: They'd be excellent people. Did you know their names?

DOUGHERTY: No, but I can show you a picture of them.

MOREIRA: OK, somebody, we might be able to find somebody who would recognize them. That would be great.

DOUGHERTY: Well, this guy you were talking to was talking to them for about an hour. The fellow you interviewed yesterday.

DUDLEY: Mr. Desjardins.

DOUGHERTY: Desjardins!

MOREIRA: OK. There we go.

DOUGHERTY: You want to take it off a second?

MOREIRA: Sure. Just put that on pause there. [tape cuts off, resumes] OK, so, I just want to flip through this a little bit. We have an Honorable Discharge certificate.

DOUGHERTY: My dates should be on there.

MOREIRA: It says, "To whom it may concern. This is to certify that Ronald J. Dougherty is a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps, was enrolled April the seventh, 1938, at--" Is that RNF or RNT Center?

DOUGHERTY: RNT. Yes.

MOREIRA: RNT. And what does that stand for? Do you know?

DOUGHERTY: Recruitment and training, or whatever.

MOREIRA: "Recruitment and Training Center. In Bangor, Maine. Is hereby honorably discharged therefore by reason of expiration of enrollment period. Said Ronald J. Dougherty was born in Saint Stephen in the state of New Brunswick, and he was enrolled when he was 18 years old, of age, and by occupation, a clerk." And then gives a description. And the signing officer is a, looks like an N. A, or a W. A. Peavey.

DOUGHERTY: Peavey. Yes. He was a Naval officer.

MOREIRA: Oh, there it is. It's N. A. Peavey is stamped at the bottom.

DOUGHERTY: I could tell you a story about him.

MOREIRA: Sure.

DOUGHERTY: When I was in the Navy, for a while I was stationed in South Portland, Maine. We put all the submarine nets and torpedo nets out in the harbor. And we had barracks right across, in Mussey Street, right across from the Coast Guard station. So one, one weekend, this friend of mine, the kid I chummed with, we were in town, Portland. No, I'm getting ahead of myself. I was driving a crane then. And I had to go from South Portland over to Portland to the Navy base there and lift some equipment up off the dock and put them on these minesweepers.

As I was driving in the gate, well, across the, the guy that drove the truck was driving. But I was up in the crane and I had to swing the boom so I wouldn't hit the fence or anything like that.. And of course he's, I'm sitting in back and he's in front, and I heard this voice, "Hey, Ronald!" I looked up in the window, it was my old commanding officer from the CCCs. He said, "What are you doing on that crane?" He says, "You used to be my clerk!" I said, "Well, you know the Navy." He said, "Yes, I know you."

He says, "You always wanted to get out"--that's one of the reasons why he took me out of the office, put me in the supply room--"You wanted to get out of the office," he says. "You wanted to be outside." I said, "That's right." So he says, "You staying here for lunch?" I said, "Yes." He says, "I want you, come up and see me when you get through eating your lunch."

So it came noontime, we ate our dinner there anyway. And, there was just a small mess hall. And the officers sat down back. They had one or two tables. And of course you stood in line with your tray to get your food to go sit down. He walked by and tapped me on the shoulder, he says, "Don't forget." He never ate much anyway. He was skinny as a rail. "Don't forget, now. Come up and see me." I said, "I'll be right up." Gobbled my food down and went up. I hadn't seen him for quite a few years. Well, the door was closed and I knocked on the door.

And this officer came to the door, and I says, "Lieutenant Commander Peavey in?" And he says, "Yes, but he's awful busy now." And he had his door open. He says, "Ronald, come on in." And he wasn't going to let me in, the other guy. "Come on in." Close the door. He wanted to know all about me, what I'd been doing, everything else. But first, he says, "You know," he says, "You probably won't like what I got to say." He says, "Ronald, don't pay any attention to them men."

He says, "Tell them to go pound sand up their ass. But," he says, "make it sound like good morning." [laughs] So he said to me, "What, is there anything I can do for you?" I said, "Well," I says. I says, "I see you're driving a crane." I said, "Yes, I'm a coxswain now." He says, "I'm surprised that you didn't become a yeoman." So our yeoman got appendicitis. So apparently he was friendly with my commanding officer over at the net depot. So you know how they chew the fat. Next thing I know, I'm in the office typing until the guy comes back from the hospital. Then I got out on the slab, and I says, "Well, listen" I says, I . . .

MOREIRA: Out on the what?

DOUGHERTY: Slab. That's where they made the nets.

MOREIRA: OK.

DOUGHERTY: They had the big cement slab, and they had these holes they put pipes in. Just like you'd weave, and one roll would be here, of wire there, and one here. And guys would pull it this way, this way, and another one would cross over. They put--

MOREIRA: Submarine nets, this must have been huge.

DOUGHERTY: Yes. They put shackles on it. We used to take them out and put them in the harbor. And then they had these torpedo nets that were all rings. Like interwoven rings. But, he said, what can I do for you? I said, listen, I says, I'm a coxswain now, but I says when I first went in the Navy I was down at the Naval Air Station, Quonset Point. And I was striking for aviation metal smith. And I said, I took my test and I passed it. But in the Navy, when you take a test, you're on a list. And they don't deviate from the list. You come down and they fill the, when it gets to your name.

Well it hadn't come up to me to get my name. And I got caught in a draft of seamen to go to Portland. So I made coxswain in Portland. Then he said to me, he says, I'll see what I can do for you. And he told me about himself, too. He was on the USS Cleveland in the Pacific. And it

got sunk. And he would come back to Portland. He became the port director in Portland. That was his job. Matter of fact, I met him downtown with my buddy. I was going to tell you about it before. He says, "Ronald, you come to Portland much?" I say, "Yes, once in a while."

He says, "I have a hotel room in the Hotel Eastland." And he says, "I'll leave the key." He was awful good to me. He says, "I'll leave the key here." He says, "And if you don't want to go back to the base, you can stay here." He says, "I'll let the guy at the desk know." I never did it, but anyway, I met him a few times later on at the boxing matches down there. And finally he called me in one day and he says, "You know," he says, "they're all first class schools." I said, "I know it. They were up in Great Lake." He said, "They're filled right up, about three or four months." But he says, "Don't worry about it." He says, "I'm still working on it. I'll see what I can do for you."

So our captain was a peacetime officer and they brought him back. He was 80 years old. We had one old guy there, 86, not 86, but he was in his eighties. He couldn't climb down the ladder but we had to go from South Portland to Portland Naval base to get our meals. We never had a galley or anything like that. He couldn't climb down the ladder to go to meals. We had to bring his meals back to him.

MOREIRA: Had he been called back from retirement? During the war?

[31 minutes]

DOUGHERTY: Yes, he was 30-year man. And even, one of the guys, one of the chiefs there, was a taxi cab driver in New York, but he was chief boatswain's mate. They called him back. But anyway, his name was Ferten, the old guy. And they retired him again. And, of course, they eventually retired all those guys as soon as they filled up with the billets. So we got a commanding officer from, he was a professor at some university out in California. And Peavey knew everybody.

He called me in the office one day, he said, you know, I was talking to Peavey, he says, and he says, he says I have to send back a coxswain, a motor machinist mate, and a seaman, and a couple seamen, to Quonset Point. He says, you go back. He says, you go down to the office and tell them that you want to change your rate from coxswain to aviation metal smith.

Well, I went down there, we got there two o'clock in the morning at the gate with our-- in those days we had our hammocks and everything in a big thing. And he said, you guys going down to the boathouse! I never got a chance to talk to anybody. It was two or three o'clock in the morning, we slept in one of them Quonset huts. On the springs, there was no mattressing. Five o'clock in the morning, five thirty, reveille, we got up, fell in line, fell in, called the roll, and I looked, and there's a USS Ranger sitting there. I said, oh, geez, I hope I ain't going on that thing. It's already been torpedoed twice. So they took us up to the mess hall, fed us, brought us down, took us over the end of the dock, and we looked over, the tide was out, looked over the end of the dock and here's all these, about 40 brand spanking new boats.

I never knew what the hell they were. I never, I made my coxswain because I could drive a crane. I never drove a boat in my life. So it was this (?), they were all these torpedo retrievers. And they had these canvas tops on them, and they had these big circles. All red, yellow, green. "Dougherty, you're going to be the coxswain on Sandy Red." And we all had two-way communications, you know, and everything. So they said, you guys are going to Provincetown, Massachusetts. They gave us a map and a big bag full of sandwiches and a coffee jug. Took us two days to get to Provincetown. We went out there and they had those torpedo boats from Newport, Rhode Island. They were, Jesus, they were going 60 miles an hour down there and their wake. We were all over the place.

Finally we hit the mouth of the canal, we went through the canal. We stayed at the Coast Guard station that night. And the next day, it was a nice clear day, and we could see the monument in Provincetown, headed right for the monument, we didn't bother with the map. We get over there and they have these trailers on the dock. So we stayed there all winter long. And we went out, we had to go out every day and they had these airplanes from Quonset Point and down in Massachusetts, they had a naval air station there, too. They come in and they dropped these torpedoes. They had a destroyer going back and forth, different--

MOREIRA: This is in a practice range, right?

DOUGHERTY: Yes. Yes. And they dropped their torpedoes, and the torpedoes were set so that they would go underneath. One day somebody dropped one right on the bridge. And I don't

know, it killed two or three guys. And at the same time, they were dragging this big skiff that made a wake way back, probably three or four hundred yards back, the destroyer was, and the dive bombers would come in and dive down with these Douglas . . . (?), and they dropped these water bombs they had. That's for practice. And another time they dropped one and it skipped and went right, brand-spanking new destroyer, it destroyed, just came out of the yard, right through the side of it. That thing went like this. And we all had to go over this and go around with our boats to see if they had abandoned ship. So they went back to Boston or somewhere, and they fixed it up.

Well, we did that all summer long. And I never got, I never got near my, I never got near what I wanted to say to get my rate back. But, oh, yes, I made second-class boatswain's mate down in Providence, Rhode Island. And the guy that was a commander there, he was a politician. He was a lieutenant governor in the state of Massachusetts. And he says, "I came in," he says, "I could have come in as a captain." He came in as a full lieutenant. He didn't know his right hand from his left hand, and he's in charge of us.

So anyway, it was a loose outfit. Anyway, we were living on subsistence. And some of us were boarding in houses down there. We had a room in a house. And we had to go out and eat our own meals. And it was just a loose group, you know. So this guy here . . . our watch, when you were on watch, all you had to do was go down and check the boats. When the tide was out, you could let, going out, you could let the lines out. When tide was in, you'd check the lines. That was all there was to it. So I was on watch one night, I went down, checked the boats, came back. I said yes, nothing doing, the bowling alley's across the street. I walked across the street to the bowling alley. And he was bowling there. I took one look at him and I knew something was wrong. I hesitated.

MOREIRA: This is the--

DOUGHERTY: This is the commander. This is, he wasn't a commander, he was a lieutenant. But he was in charge of the group. But we were, we had a first class boatswain's mate that was in charge of us. This guy just came in because I think they didn't know what the hell to do with him, you know? But I looked at him and I said, right off, there was something wrong. I

went back and I get back there, and he got back, he said "Huh!" "What's the matter?" He says, "I caught you!" "What do you mean, you caught me?"

He says, "You left your post in time of war." I said Jesus, that's a court martial offense. They send you to Portsmouth for that. Geez, I really. He says, "I'm going to send you back to Quonset Point for a court martial." Geez, I was really worried.

So this first class boatswain's mate, he was, he come from Dorchester, I'll never forget his name, his name is Yew (?). Came from Dorchester, Mass. He was one of the head ones of the Dorchester Yacht Club down there. So he says to me, he says "Don't worry, Ronald," he says. "I'll talk to him." So he talked to him and he says to him, he says, you know, that's just a loose group. They're all living on subsistence, and they're living in different houses and everything like that. I says, I don't know whether he can make it stick or not. So he condescended and I had to stand 12 mid watches. I had to work two hours extra duty every day for about 30 days. Well I said, I'll do that. So I did it.

But anyway, after the invasion of Africa, some of those guys started coming back to the states. So we had a warrant officer, a warrant boatswain officer, came back down to (?) . And he more or less took charge of everything. So he and I got along good. And he made me second class. And this guy here, he was ripping . . . the commander. Made me second class. So anyway, we'd have these commodores would come down, they'd go aboard your boat, you had to go aboard there. And you had to explain everything to them. And I got a lot of compliments because the guy he told the boatswain, he says geez, that guy, he says is all right. Told me what I want to know and no quips or anything.

So anyway, I made second class. I got, I was, I didn't go back to Quonset Point. They sent me right to New York. Down to Oletto (?) (Lido?) Beach, New York. And I caught a ship out from there to Trinidad. And I got on my ship there. It was a tanker, big tanker. And we were hauling hundred octane gasoline in the Caribbean. I was sinking them things like nothing. But eventually they came back and re-outfitted us and sent us to the Pacific. But that was, I never forgot that. That guy ran for governor of Massachusetts. And there was a guy by the name of Deber (?) ran against him and beat him. And a couple of guys were there went to the newspaper and told him, told the newspaper, what kind of a Naval officer he was down at Quonset Point.

And they didn't have very good--and he had his wife down there with him. And he says, his wife is out campaigning for him while he's down there! What the hell? There was a, a, a poet that had the same name. He was related to some poet. Whitmore. Whittimore?

MOREIRA: Whittier?

DOUGHERTY: Whittier!

MOREIRA: Yes.

DOUGHERTY: John Greenleaf Whittier. He was related to him.

DUDLEY: I'm going to turn the tape over now.

[45 minutes]

[End Tape 1940, Side A. Begin Tape 1940, Side B.]

MOREIRA: Now, this idea of Mr. Peavey, or lieutenant commander Peavey, sort of looking out for, for you. Was that the kind of relationship you had with commanding officers in the CCC as well?

DOUGHERTY: Yes.

MOREIRA: What kinds of things would happen directly in the camps that might be similar?

DOUGHERTY: Yes. Yes. I will tell you how innocent I was. He came in one day, he was all upset, and he says, "I want you to type out a discharge. A dishonorable discharge." "For what? For who?" He told me the guy's name. "What for?" He says, "Moral turpitude." What the hell is that? I didn't know what moral turpitude was. I had to ask somebody else. I type the discharge out and he was gone by noontime. Quick.

MOREIRA: Do you have any idea what the actual offense was?

DOUGHERTY: I have, but I just don't want to say.

MOREIRA: Could we turn the tape off and tell us off tape?

DOUGHERTY: Yes. Sure. Yes. [tape stops, resumes] They had some members in the CCs that were, like, protected like they could stay in the CCs more than two years. See, when I went in, you could only stay two years. Some of these fellows had been in maybe four or five years, and they should have been discharged. Now one guy, I just saw his death notice in the paper, too. He was our leader out in the field. And this other fellow was a leader. So they made him, they made him the senior leader. And he put me down there supply room in his place. They took this other kid from Princeton and put him in my place. They had a term for it. They had LEMs, what they called LEMs. Local enlisted--

MOREIRA: Man, wasn't it?

DOUGHERTY: Local Enlisted Man. Or something like that. They, they lived outside the camp but they were like instructors in how to cut wood, and you know. They were experienced woodsmen and things like that. They weren't really foresters. But they, they had, I know, I know Stratton was one. And the guy that was discharged, he was one. And what the hell was the guy's name in, was his name, that I took his job.

MOREIRA: Now who was Stratton ?

DOUGHERTY: He was a leader in the woods, senior, senior leader out in the woods.

MOREIRA: OK. Just to come back a little to what we were looking at in the scrapbook. Here's quite an elaborate booklet. This is your invitation to the farewell dance of members in the

154th company, CCC, Bar Harbor, Maine. With music by Uncle Ezra. Was this sort of, I mean, people went in in large groups together. Did they also go out in large groups together, and were there sort of send off activities?

DOUGHERTY: I think at that time those were men that were in over two years. And they had to discharge them.

MOREIRA: But I mean, here, this is, this is fairly elaborate. I mean, there is--

DOUGHERTY: This is, these are the fellows that left, so there's quite a group of them.

MOREIRA: Yes, probably--

DOUGHERTY: They practically cleaned house. What year was that?

MOREIRA: Here's a Raymond Stratton, in fact.

DOUGHERTY: That's him.

MOREIRA: This is 1939.

DOUGHERTY: A lot, some of the boys married girls downtown. And they didn't live in the barracks. They, they went home every night.

MOREIRA: So while they were in the camps they got married and then? But they stayed--

DOUGHERTY: That was a no no, too. They weren't allowed to do that, but they did.

MOREIRA: So how did this arrangement work? Technically they'd still be members of the corps, and be receiving their \$25, or \$25 a month would be going home, or whatever.

DOUGHERTY: Well, they were getting \$45 a month.

MOREIRA: Because they were married?

DOUGHERTY: Well, because they were leaders. When I became, when I became a supply sergeant, I became a leader, I was getting \$45 a month. When I was company clerk I was getting \$36 a month.

MOREIRA: OK.

DOUGHERTY: So 25 went home, and anything over that, I got.

MOREIRA: All right.

DOUGHERTY: So when it was just 30 bucks a month, I was only getting five dollars. And then when I became an assistant leader, I was getting \$36 a month. So I got eleven dollars. And so on, 45, I got the extra difference.

MOREIRA: So these guys who were married, these would all have to be people who had positions where they could come and go without being challenged.

DOUGHERTY: They were what they call key, key, key people.

MOREIRA: Right.

DOUGHERTY: That may not be the right term. They were key men, like Stratton. And what the hell was his name? He looked like Basil Rathbone. Big, tall guy.

MOREIRA: That's quite a--

DOUGHERTY: They had, people that came and taught down at the educational building, too. They had an educational building there. I took up carpentry. Not carpentry, but furniture making. I worked on the camp paper. Those were the days when they had the old drum machine. You had to type it out, put it on a drum, wind it, make copies.

MOREIRA: The Gestettner (?) machines?

DOUGHERTY: You remember that? No, you're too young for that. You know when you type up the paper, each page had to be typed up and cut. Like a lithograph, like?

MOREIRA: Yes.

DUDLEY: Mimeograph.

DOUGHERTY: Mimeograph!

DUDLEY: I'm not too young to remember that.

DOUGHERTY: Well anyway, you had to put it on the drum. And you'd roll the drum and pick up the paper and wind it around and kick it out the other end. Now you're getting, I got a copy machine downstairs that went on the blink on me. I was making some copies for, the, I call it the Hysterical Society. Historical Society.

MOREIRA: Now this is sort of an interesting document here, because this is, with little ads from probably 40 or 50 different companies in the Bar Harbor area.

DOUGHERTY: Yes.

MOREIRA: Can you describe a little bit about the relationship with merchants in Bangor? Or in Bar Harbor, rather?

DOUGHERTY: Well, these are people, most of those are people that sold supplies to camp. Like the canteen, you might see the laundry there, that did the laundry. And there's a doctor there, Doctor Ells (?), I think his name was.

MOREIRA: Yes. Right here at the very back page. Yes.

DOUGHERTY: Yes. I guess they called him in. We had a doctor who would come around once, once every two weeks. Something like that. But emergency, they take him down to him. I remember my mother signed me up an insurance policy when I was in the CCCs. I had to go down and take a physical with that doctor. For the Metropolitan Life Insurance.

MOREIRA: Do you remember anything about this band, Uncle Ezra?

DOUGHERTY: No. No. Probably a Country-Western band.

MOREIRA: Is that right?

DOUGHERTY: Yes.

MOREIRA: Was that fairly new stuff at that time? Or, because--

DOUGHERTY: Oh, that was a great movement in those times. The guys would have radios, you know? And one guy there always listened to Hal Lonesome Pine. I can remember now. [sings:] "I come out and listen to me while he's singing play for you, I am the lone pine mountaineer." He turned up. Oh, it was so corny it wasn't even funny. But they improved a lot. Hal Lone Pine. I don't know whether he's still living or not.

MOREIRA: No, he's not. But his wife, actually, is still alive.

DOUGHERTY: Betty Gribbons (?) ?

MOREIRA: That name I don't remember.

DOUGHERTY: She used to be with that, one of those bands. We went on a trip to Prince Edward Island by bus one time, the Maineline Bus tours. We walked in there and this woman there, middle aged woman, she says, "I'm going to be your tour guide and my name is Mother. Everybody call me Mother." Come to find out it's Betty Grivens (?). She says, "I used to play up the Acton Fair." She played in all, she'd dress up as a clown and come out and sing. She had all kinds of jokes and music. But she's still living. I see in the paper she took part in something just recently.

MOREIRA: And she used to come up and perform . . .

DOUGHERTY: Yes, she built the stage up here. You seen all the country western singers up here.

MOREIRA: All these envelopes from the War Department.

DOUGHERTY: Those are recommendations.

MOREIRA: These are all letters of recommendation.

DOUGHERTY: They're recommendations inside there.

MOREIRA: OK. Are these from Commander Peavey? Or from various other people?

DOUGHERTY: Well, yes. I think there's one from the Forestry Department.

MOREIRA: There's one from the War Department.

DOUGHERTY: Oh that's from our educational advisor.

MOREIRA: Well here's Parks here. Yes.

DOUGHERTY: And this is the, this is the forestry office. And this is probably from Peavey or somebody.

MOREIRA: And from the education, do you remember what the education officer's name was?

DOUGHERTY: Yes. Walter Drohan. I could tell you a story about him, too.

MOREIRA: OK.

DOUGHERTY: Well, we were, when I got out of the CCCs, you couldn't get a job. Still couldn't get a job anywhere. So I, I, my father was working in Portsmouth, New Hampshire then. When the Navy yards used to get a contract, they'd hire people and let them go when the contract was over. My father bounced around from one shipyard to the other just, you know, that way. But anyway, he wound up in the Charlestown Navy Yard. And I got a job up in Franklin Falls, New Hampshire. This fellow, one of the leaders that I used to chum around with, he, there was this construction company working in the national park. From down in Virginia. The name was Salmon, ... Salmon, Robertson, and Henry. They were from Huntington, West Virginia.

MOREIRA: And this is during the CCC?

[55 minutes]

DOUGHERTY: They built roads and stuff in the national parks. So, some of our guys used to work like in conjunction with them. You know, they'd be in the area where this work was going on and they got to know these people. Or this fellow that I knew, he was our barracks leader. He was a leader. But he wasn't senior. But he worked out in the field in charge of the guys. He got to know the guys on the construction job.

When he got out of the CCC, they gave him a job with them up in New Hampshire, on the Franklin Falls Dam. And he went up there as a foreman. Well I was home, I went home, I got this telegram. You probably see it in there before, you go through it. He got me a job in Franklin Falls as a timekeeper. So I went up there and worked that summer, and I got 45 dollars a week. As much as I got in a month in the CCCs. We live out, I boarded out and we bought our meals out. And I bought a little old Model T Ford. Paid 25 dollars for it. Paid 35 dollars for a new top. Geez, I was in my glory.

And I drive back and forth from Franklin, once in a while to visit my mother and father down in Cambridge. Well anyway, when we got married, Lee and I got married, we bought a house out in Woburn, Mass. And we used to go to Saint Barbara's church. Matter of fact, there were no church there, when we got there, we worked until, everybody worked, contribute, till they got the new church. So we went to church, and we always sat in the same place.

So one Sunday morning, Lee and I are sitting there, and I see this fellow come in the door, geez, I looked at him like that, and there was this sister, a nun, dressed as a nun there. Went right by. I said geez, that's Walter Drohan, I'm going to grab him. And I got outside, I hope he comes out the same door. I stood there and he came out and I said, Hey Walter! How are you? He looked at me and he kind of remembered me. I said, you remember me? Yes, Ronald, I remember you. His father, his brother was a writer for the *Boston Globe*. Drohan, I don't know what his first name is, but he was well known.

So Walter was in the CCs as an educational advisor up in Vermont. And he started telling me about this big dam they built up there. He told me all about that. But anyway, I called him up once in a while. And he was eighty some odd, 85 then. Jesus, think I'm old! I said, "How are you?" "Great! Wonderful!" he says. That's the way he was all the time. Wonderful! And he was the education advisor in our camp.

I couldn't get over meeting him there. And I went down to his house a couple of times to see him, talk to him. And then, of course, when I retired, I came back to Maine to live. He and Peavey were great friends. Peavey liked to, geez, I shouldn't be saying all these things. Peavey liked a drink once in a while. And I guess Walter never drank in his life. So Peavey would get a few drinks in him, I guess, once in a while. I hope, a lot of this stuff is private.

MOREIRA: Sure. No, not everything is going to go in the book.

DOUGHERTY: Well, you know what to do with it.

MOREIRA: It gives us an idea of the kind of life that was going on in the camp. And that's--

DOUGHERTY: I liked it. I like the camp. Most of the guys that went in there, said it's the best thing that ever happened to them in their life.

MOREIRA: It's amazing how enthusiastic people are about the CCCs.

DOUGHERTY: It is! It was! We've been trying to get the CC back for years. And we just can't do it. They got this CCC America, or America Corps or something.

MOREIRA: What is it, the YCC? Or the Americorps?

DOUGHERTY: Yes. Yes.

MOREIRA: Are they different things or--

DUDLEY: I've heard of Americorps. They're not doing necessarily the kind of work that the CCC did. But they're working in other sort of areas.

DOUGHERTY: They got lady, women in there and everything else now. I met a kid over there in New Hampshire at the optometrist place. He was in that CCC thing and I told him all about my CC. He was all into it. And I said, "We're going to have a meeting over there in Bear Brook State Park. Why don't you come up?" "Oh, I'll be there." But he never showed up.

MOREIRA: The, this--

DOUGHERTY: That's the camp paper.

MOREIRA: The camp paper. And I see RJD here, which I assume is you. Did you, is this your artwork on the cover?

DOUGHERTY: It could be. I don't know. Probably, yes.

MOREIRA: What did you do with, you said you worked on the camp paper. What kinds of things did you do?

DOUGHERTY: I did most of the typing and I wrote a, I think I wrote a little column there. It's all, all, I haven't looked at that in quite a while.

MOREIRA: Let's see. DesRosiers commanding. Forestry.

DOUGHERTY: Oh, this is about the library.

MOREIRA: Oh there you are. Right there. How many people, would you have trouble getting material together to put these things out, or--

DOUGHERTY: Well, we just did, do it from memory, different events that happened in camp. Nicknames and things like that.

MOREIRA: What was in the camp news at this time?

DOUGHERTY: You know, I'm not bragging, but at the tail end of the CCs, when I was there, the government was going to send some boys to college. And Drohan wrote up a beautiful resume on me.

MOREIRA: Is that what is in this letter?

DOUGHERTY: They were going to pay, well, they probably were going to put my name in, you know? I would have liked to gone to college. When I got out of high school, you could go to the University of Maine for \$550 a year, room, board and tuition. Couldn't afford it. It would cost you more than that a day now, wouldn't it? I don't know how some of them storekeepers in Calais, they sent their sons to, and daughters, to college, the University of Maine.

And according to my brother Lawrence, he's friendly with one of the former storekeeper's sons, he's down in Washington, DC, and he always stops there on the way when he goes to Florida to talk to him. His father sent both his boys to college, and he says he only made 20 dollars, 28 dollars a week profit in the store. He was, they were Italian. And then there were the Dimitris (?) in Calais. All their girls. Mike, I think he went, yes he did, and he worked for GE for years. He was some kind of a jet engine engineer down there. I worked at GE. I worked there for 39 years. I worked there as a welder on jet engines.

DUDLEY: What was the title on your paper?

MOREIRA: Just different sections. There are things here in help wanted and advertisements. Are most of those just jokes? Or are they--

DOUGHERTY: Probably, yes. Yes.

MOREIRA: Sort of hard to tell with this. "Wanted, barber's apprentice. Needs very little experience. Learn as you go along. Apply in" purpose, "in person," rather.

DOUGHERTY: You got a hair cut for ten or 15 cents in those days.

MOREIRA: "Kelpamalt, the wonder beverage. I gained 20 pounds by drinking Kelpamalt." Did you guys have to pick kelp at all down there? Were they using that as fertilizer?

DOUGHERTY: Kelp?

MOREIRA: Yes.

DOUGHERTY: They probably were. Why, does it say something?

MOREIRA: No, I just wondered if, where somebody was making fun of kelp if this might have been a task that they had to do, that they found particularly unpleasant. That they were told to pick kelp off the beaches.

DOUGHERTY: Geez, they could have. It could be. They used to collect that for iodine, I think. Didn't they? Iodine?

MOREIRA: It's also very good fertilizer as well.

DOUGHERTY: Yes.

MOREIRA: And I thought maybe if, you know, they were planting things, they might have put some around the new growth or something.

DOUGHERTY: We used to eat that dulce. Did you ever eat dulce?

MOREIRA: Oh, yes. I love it, actually.

DOUGHERTY: I read article of a guy down in Lubec or Eastport, he eats a whole bag every day. He must have awful high blood pressure.

MOREIRA: And here's another farewell issue of the *Acadia*.

DOUGHERTY: Yes.

MOREIRA: This must have March 30, or March 20, 1940. That must have been your exit group. Was it?

DOUGHERTY: It could be. My name would be in there, if it is. They probably got a list of names. Funny why I saved it.

MOREIRA: You were in charge of news. Oh, no, there were several people in charge of news.

DOUGHERTY: I met Desjardins over in South Portland. They used to have, they used to have the meetings over in one of the buildings in the technical college there. And we used to go to dinners there, at the restaurant where the student cooks were. And we had a reunion there one time. And there was a bigger, looked like a cafeteria there. We used to have a cafeteria. And they used to get some good speakers there. And that's the day I met Desjardins's wife. When I found out he was in the same camp with me. I don't remember him. Of course he was probably in another barracks, you know?

MOREIRA: This is kind of interesting. The Contents page looks sort of the art deco style, like you find in *The New Yorker*, you know? Same period. And the graphics.

DOUGHERTY: We gave a, every year, we gave a scholarship over there. A 400 dollar scholarship.

MOREIRA: To whom?

DOUGHERTY: To a student that's going to study forestry or environmental--

MOREIRA: At Orono?

DOUGHERTY: At Southern

MOREIRA: At Southern Maine.

DOUGHERTY: Southern Maine Technical College they call it now, don't they?

DUDLEY: There is a CCC scholarship every year?

DOUGHERTY: Every year, yes.

DUDLEY: How long has that been going on?

DOUGHERTY: Ever since I found the chapter. I think one of the fellows died and he left a, oh, who a big contributor to it was, a fellow who died last year. Bill Hershey. He always gave money toward the scholarship. They got enough there for quite a few years yet, I guess. It's not much, but every little bit helps, right? Lee must have gone to sleep. Sleeps an awful lot. Low blood pressure. She's had a lot of trouble with her back, her shoulders. She's had a couple of shots in her spines, her shoulders. Arthritis. That's our reunion down in Connecticut.

MOREIRA: OK. That's from the hall of the northeast area.

DOUGHERTY: Yes, the guy there with the beard, he's the northeast director.

MOREIRA: Let me turn around.

DOUGHERTY: I met a lot of guys from my camp there. That live in Connecticut. Where the hell is he? The guy with the beard. There he is there.

MOREIRA: OK

DOUGHERTY: He doesn't have a beard now.

MOREIRA: That's quite a beard. So this is 1998 . . .

DOUGHERTY: They come up to, him and his buddy come up to our meetings every once in a while. Our chapter president's going to run for the national treasurer this year. Goozy (?) .

MOREIRA: Oh yes.

DOUGHERTY: He's going to be away. I've got to run the meeting next month.

MOREIRA: This is what the site looks like now at McFarland.

DOUGHERTY: Yes. That's it. I think they took these old barracks and turned them around and refurbished them.

MOREIRA: You think they turned them around.

DOUGHERTY: That's part of McFarland's old barn there. That's probably, is that a house there?

MOREIRA: Hard to tell. My eyes aren't that great.

DOUGHERTY: Looks like it, though.

MOREIRA: Hard to tell. Doesn't look like it.

DOUGHERTY: That plaque. And you might see a picture of the plaque there, too.

MOREIRA: That doesn't look like a, that looks more like an old motor home or something, or a truck? Flier for the Lennox, Massachusetts. And here's handbooks for the enrollees. Any difference? We have one with a green cover, one with a brown cover. What would--

DOUGHERTY: Maybe just different years? Maybe.

MOREIRA: One by Ray Hoyt. Editor of *Happy Days*.

DOUGHERTY: I've got a book in here a guy from New Hampshire wrote on the CCs. Best book I've ever read.

DUDLEY: It's different content.

DOUGHERTY: Is it?

MOREIRA: OK, yes, both by the same guy. And is there a date on it? Do you know the name of the book that you just mentioned, the fellow from New Hampshire who wrote . . .

DOUGHERTY: Yes, I've got it in there.

MOREIRA: You thought it was an excellent book.

DOUGHERTY: Release me, and I'll go in and get you the book.

MOREIRA: Here's another, another text. *Builder of Men: Life in the CCC Camps in New Hampshire*. This is recommended by Mr. Dougherty, and the author is David D. Draves, D-r-a-v-e-s. And the publisher is Peter E. Randall, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, date is 1992.

DOUGHERTY: I like that one. (?) Here's another one here. This is one of the first ones that came out.

MOREIRA: *Roosevelt's Forest Army*. I've got, actually, no, I've got a book called *The Bush Monkeys*. Which is, this is by Perry H. Merrill. M-e-double r-i-double l. *Roosevelt's Forest Army: A History of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942*. Published by Perry H. Merrill, Montpelier, Vermont, 1981.

DOUGHERTY: Here's one here . This is (?)

MOREIRA: *We Can Take It: A Short Story of the CCC*. By Ray Hoyt. This is the same fellow who wrote those manuals for, no, the manuals for enrollees that we passed a little while ago.

DOUGHERTY: Yes, yes.

MOREIRA; So he must be one of the Washington crowd, I guess, who were. This says American Book Company, New York, 1935.

DOUGHERTY: Talking about a big forest fire.

MOREIRA: Actually, I remember, there were several people killed in that forest fire. Correct? Yes. Yes. I remember hearing about that.

DOUGHERTY: The monthly news that came out was . . . , but (?)

MOREIRA: This is Michael Schultz, *In the Shadow of the Trees*. And this is *CC Camp One, Allegheny National Forest*. And this was published 1997, and this is the third printing from 1998.

DUDLEY AND DOUGHERTY: (?) [both seem to have moved out of microphone range and are barely audible]

MOREIRA: Yes, well, I've read about it and apparently it affected Acadia because a whole lot of fire fighting training was initiated because of it, or forest, different fire fighting management tactics were introduced because of that, I think. It was one of these wake-up call events when people realized they need better organization. Do you remember that actually happening?

DOUGHERTY: No, I don't. I didn't know anything about that until . . . (?)

MOREIRA: Here's a list of people who attended the plaque dedication, and these are former members of the 154th company. Are you able to sort of look at this and see who, which of these guys might still be around?

DOUGHERTY: Yes, sure.

MOREIRA: Yes? And if we could just go through this sort of slow process of reading through them. Chuck Arnold of Bass Harbor, Maine. Guy Alan Wood.

DOUGHERTY: He's dead.

MOREIRA: Claude Beaupre?

DOUGHERTY: I don't, I've lost track of him.

MOREIRA: Now that's the fellow who you were in the picture with, right?

DOUGHERTY: You've got a good memory.

MOREIRA: His address here is Route One, box 1455, Rockland, Maine, 04841. John F. Bartlett?

DOUGHERTY: Oh, Claude Beaupre! He lives in Rockland, I'm sorry. He lives in Rockland, Maine!

MOREIRA: Yes.

DOUGHERTY: He used to be a, they had a little dinky tractor there. He used to drive a tractor.

MOREIRA: Oh, yes.

DOUGHERTY: He's probably still living.

MOREIRA: OK. John Bartletts, in--

DOUGHERTY: Oh, I think he's dead, too.

MOREIRA: John Blair?

DOUGHERTY: He's our treasurer.

MOREIRA: Norway?

DOUGHERTY: Oh, that's another. There's two John Blairs. Yes. He was in Princeton camp.

MOREIRA: George Casey? From Bangor? 34 Taunton Road?

DOUGHERTY: Lou Corbin, I know he was in my camp. They live in Connecticut now.

MOREIRA: OK. Lou Corbin. 425 Fourth Street, East Hartford, Connecticut. 06108. Here's Bob Blair.

DOUGHERTY: He's the one that's our treasurer. He was in--

MOREIRA: OK. 1035

DOUGHERTY: He was in Millinocket camp.

MOREIRA: Oh, so not all these guys were actually members.

DOUGHERTY: No. They attended the dedication.

MOREIRA: But they weren't necessarily members of the--

DOUGHERTY: No.

MOREIRA: OK. Anyway, you can--

DOUGHERTY: Tom Desjardins.

MOREIRA: Tom Desjardins. Bob Shenever?

DOUGHERTY: No. He was in Millinocket. He was our first president.

MOREIRA: OK. William Dow?

DOUGHERTY: Yes, he was in our camp.

MOREIRA: OK. And that's rural, RR 1, Franklin, Maine, 04634. Ken and Francis Farrer? Do you recognize those names?

DOUGHERTY: Where do you see that?

MOREIRA: Just under William Dow. Farrer. Or Farrer?

DOUGHERTY: Yes, he was there in our camp.

MOREIRA: OK. He's 2 B Street. I guess it's 2 B-Street Extension, Bangor, Maine. And then Francis Ferrar is Box 103, East Holden, Maine, 00429. Webster Fox?

DOUGHERTY: Yes.

MOREIRA: That's 37 Alpine Street, Oakland, Maine. 04963. Fernand Gagnon? Might be Gagnon down here.

DOUGHERTY: Fernand Gagnon.

MOREIRA: Fernald Gagnon.

DOUGHERTY: Fernand.

MOREIRA: Fernand, yes. And he's at Saint Agatha, Maine. PO box 27, 04772. Leo Gravel?

DOUGHERTY: Gravel. Yes.

MOREIRA: He's at Route 2, box 325, Houlton, Maine. 04703. Phil Goozy (?)

DOUGHERTY: No, he's, he was in Bridgton. He's our chapter president.

MOREIRA: Right.

DOUGHERTY: He was our chaplain at that time.

MOREIRA: And he is in Bridgeton, is he?

DOUGHERTY: He was in Bridgton Camp.

MOREIRA: Oh, he's in Bridgton, Camp. Charles Gallagher?

DOUGHERTY: I'm not sure about him.

MOREIRA: He's 9 Murrayhill Avenue, Springfield, Mass. William Harrison?

DOUGHERTY: Yes.

MOREIRA: At PO Box 37, Penobscot, Maine.

DOUGHERTY: George Habey, I know him.

MOREIRA: George Habey. Do you know if he's still around?

DOUGHERTY: I tried, we went, last year we came back the old Route One and I stopped down in, what's the name of the place he's at?

MOREIRA: Well, he was in Sullivan. Yes.

DOUGHERTY: Sullivan! He was the postmaster there. And he used to write me all the time. He doesn't write anymore. I stopped there trying to look him up, and I asked so many

people, and they said well he lives down here, and the post office is right across the street. Nobody home. But I thought sure I'd see him at the dedication. But he's probably--you know, a lot of these guys are not healthy anymore.

MOREIRA: Yes, exactly. No.

DOUGHERTY: So he may not be well.

MOREIRA: Because he was very active.

DOUGHERTY: But if he's still living, he used to drive, pick up the mail, and go to the post office in Bar Harbor, deliver the mail and bring it back and sort it out, whatever.

MOREIRA: OK. We'll try and find him.

DUDLEY: What about Mr. Gravel? Leo Gravel? He's the one that we tried to call and were not able to get in touch with. Do you know anything about him?

DOUGHERTY: The name is familiar, but I can't make any connection with it. It sounds to me like he might have been--there were some boys from Portland there, too. Quite a few boys from Portland. Most of them were from up around Aroostook County. There was one fellow that I graduated from high school, he's still living down in Calais, Maine. Ron O'Neil. He doesn't seem to be interested in this. But I'm going to send him some pictures. And he takes them down to the Calais *Advertiser*, see if he can put anything in it.

MOREIRA: What's his name? Ronald O . . .

DOUGHERTY: Ron O'Neil.

MOREIRA: Ron O'Neil. In Calais.

DOUGHERTY: He was the dispensary lieutenant. He's the one I told you about that, I think(?), that had to have the enema.

MOREIRA: Well how about this? James Joyce?

DOUGHERTY: Did I tell you that?

DUDLEY: I think so.

MOREIRA: What was this?

DUDLEY: Uh oh, time to turn the recorder off again. [tape turns off, resumes]

DOUGHERTY: And every time we meet, we always talk about that. His wife was, her father was the local doctor in town. The eye doctor. And I got my first, when I went to high school, they never checked our eye sight like they did in grammar school. The nurse used to come once a month. They'd look for lice in your hair and test your eyes and all that.

I had a hell of a time in high school. When I got out of high school, I went to business school over in St. Stephens, and I got a pair of glasses. What a difference! It was a whole new world! I couldn't even read the board, I was, you know, I was struggling. But I got by all right. But over there, maybe it was different courses, I don't know. But I think those glasses made a big difference.

MOREIRA: Well, it certainly helps.

DOUGHERTY: I got my first pair of glasses from her father. Matter of fact, I took them down. They're old, and they collect old glasses. I took them down and gave them to her. One summer.

MOREIRA: There's a few more names here.

DOUGHERTY: Yes.

MOREIRA: There's James Joyce.

DOUGHERTY: Yes, I know him. He's probably dead.

MOREIRA: From Town Hill, Bar Harbor. We can look him up.

DOUGHERTY: Yes. He married a girl in Bar Harbor.

MOREIRA: 04609

DOUGHERTY: I think probably he is dead.

MOREIRA: Reno Corhonan?

DOUGHERTY: Corhonan? Yes, he's dead.

MOREIRA: Yes, OK. Samuel Mitchell? From Edgewood street in Bar Harbor?

DOUGHERTY: Oh, he's an Indian up to Peter Dana Point.

MOREIRA: Oh, is that right? 2026, sorry, 28 Edgewood Street, Bar Harbor. He was at Princeton camp, was he?

DOUGHERTY: Yes. Oh, no, no. He was, there were two Indians at our camp. One was, what was his name?

MOREIRA: Mitchell, Samuel Mitchell.

DOUGHERTY: Mitchell, and there was another fellow. I went down there to look him up when they put a plaque in Princeton. But they were at that dedication there, and they wanted us to put a plaque at Princeton. Because that's where the CC camp was on the Indian reservation.

MOREIRA: OK.

DOUGHERTY: So we went down and look them up and couldn't find them anywhere. But then we finally put the plaque in Princeton. This lady had a little piece of land out in front of her house that they named it Legacy Park. They put a flagpole there and they put a stone, put it on there. And then one of the Indian governor there went to Goozy (?), when they met him up in Augusta there. He said, you know you were supposed to put that plaque in Princeton.

I know, he says, we went down there to see your people and they couldn't find them anywhere. They didn't seem to be interested. I went to the house and I talked to the lady of the house, and they said they was gone to Calais or something, so we decided to put it in Princeton. So he was a little upset about it, but nothing we can do about it now.

MOREIRA: Let's see. What's the next name. Ted Morin(?) East Hartford, Connecticut.

DOUGHERTY: Yes, yes. They live in Connecticut.

MOREIRA: OK. 26 Murray Street, East Hartford, Connecticut, 06108.

DOUGHERTY: Did you get Corbin?

MOREIRA: Lou Corbin.

DOUGHERTY: Yes, yes.

MOREIRA: I might have missed--yes, I think I did.

DOUGHERTY: They're all buddies. He, and there's another Connecticut address.

MOREIRA: OK. Well, I've got to drive down to New York later on. Maybe I can swing home through Connecticut and talk to these guys.

DOUGHERTY: They all, they're all friends, because I met them in Lennox.

MOREIRA: OK. James Millett at Old Town?

DOUGHERTY: I don't know.

MOREIRA: Lincoln Green, Old Town. 04468. Easy to look that up. Gilbert Michaud, from Brewer.

DOUGHERTY: Yes, they're all--

MOREIRA: No address. Just Brewer, Maine. 04412. John McLeod in Portland?

DOUGHERTY: I see him.

MOREIRA: That's right, I knew the name was familiar.

DUDLEY: I'm seeing him tomorrow.

MOREIRA: OK.

DOUGHERTY: Oh, you're going to go to the Deering(?) Pavilion? He was in Camden, and Camden closed up and he went to Bar Harbor as a hospital attendant. He probably took one of O'Neils' jobs. He's a big help. He's our assistant treasurer and historian. I used to be the

historian. And he used to be the vice president. So I'm vice president, he's historian. I'd just as soon be historian.

MOREIRA: Stanley McGoff? Portland?

DOUGHERTY: Is it Portland?

MOREIRA: Well, it's Shawmut. I don't know where that is. 04975. Anyway, it's--

DOUGHERTY: Take his name, anyway. He might. . . .

MOREIRA: Stanley McGoff. M-c-g-o-f-f. PO Box 136, Shawmut, S-h-a-w-m-u-t, Maine. 04975. Daniel McGraw of Surrey, Maine? Dan McGraw?

DOUGHERTY: Yes.

MOREIRA: Was he in Bar Harbor camp?

DOUGHERTY: Yes.

MOREIRA: Harvey Ober. O-b-e-r.

DOUGHERTY: Yes, he's from our camp.

MOREIRA: OK. And he's from Rural Route One, box 730, Goldsboro, or Gouldsboro, actually, 04607. And Floyd Ober. RR1, Box 4, East Sullivan, Maine.

DOUGHERTY: Yes. Yes.

MOREIRA: 04664.

DOUGHERTY: He's a friend of Hady (?)

MOREIRA: Yes, they're all down in the same area, aren't they?

DOUGHERTY: Yes. Yes. They all meet at the American Legion down there.

MOREIRA: That would be a good place to get in contact with them. That's a good idea.
Excellent idea.

DOUGHERTY: That's where you can find out if they're still living. That's for sure.

MOREIRA: Jim Panages? P-a-n-a-g-e-s?

DOUGHERTY: He, no, he was in Princeton.

MOREIRA: He was in Princeton.

DOUGHERTY: He and I worked together for years, and never knew that each other was in the CC. So this fellow from, lives in, down in Robbinston Red Beach worked there, too. And they used to come down, we'd have coffee once in a while. I said, you know, there's a fellow down here that was in the CCCs. He says, I'll bring him down. So he brought Jimmy down and come to find out Jimmy was in Princeton. He lives up in Pittston, Maine. But here--he wasn't in Bar Harbor.

MOREIRA: He was in Princeton, Maine.

DOUGHERTY: He was in Princeton. He used to do a lot of boxing. He was quite a boxer.

MOREIRA: Oh, is that right?

DOUGHERTY: Yes. Good fighter. He used to fight those boys over in St. Stephens. He said to me, he said, you know the Wheelock (?) boys? Yes, I knew them. You know the Steves? Yes, I knew them. He said boy, those are good fighters, those guys.

MOREIRA: The mill brings them up tough, I guess.

DOUGHERTY: Yes.

MOREIRA: Robert Raynes? R-a-y-n-e-s?

DOUGHERTY: Yes. He's dead.

MOREIRA: He's dead. OK. Henry Rand?

DOUGHERTY: Rand?

MOREIRA: Rand. R-a-n-d. From Waterville.

DOUGHERTY: Yes.

MOREIRA: 130 Silver Street, Waterville, Maine. 04901. Art Studer, I know, I've met him. I've talked with him.

DOUGHERTY: Studer? I don't think he was in our camp.

MOREIRA: No, he was in Ellsworth.

DOUGHERTY: Ellsworth.

MOREIRA: He was an LEM at Ellsworth.

DOUGHERTY: You've got quite a memory, you know that?

MOREIRA: Well, this guy's been, had some great photographs to share with us.

DOUGHERTY: I hear from him a lot.

MOREIRA: Oh, he's very keen. Very keen. Yes.

DOUGHERTY: But he's on oxygen now.

MOREIRA: Is that right?

DOUGHERTY: I think his wife does all the writing for him.

MOREIRA: Is that right? Was he at the dedication of the statue?

DOUGHERTY: No, he wasn't. He couldn't make it. I sent him, I sent him some pictures and some information.

MOREIRA: He was really looking forward to that. He, I suppose, I talked to him twice.

DOUGHERTY: Well, she told me in one of her letters she drove him down there, so, to see it one day.

MOREIRA: Oh, he did get to see it? Oh, good.

DOUGHERTY: They live in a real out of the way place.

MOREIRA: Boy, do they ever!

DOUGHERTY: I never heard of it. Marionville?

MOREIRA: Mariaville. It's, I usually get pretty good with directions, but it took me a long time to find his place.

DOUGHERTY: It's between Ellsworth and the Airline Road there somewhere. There's a lake there.

MOREIRA: What is it, Green Lake? Or a great big lake just in from Ellsworth.

DOUGHERTY: They used to come all the way over to Bear Brook State Park. That's where I first met him.

DUDLEY: We're about out of tape.

MOREIRA: Are we?

DUDLEY: Want me to put on another tape?

MOREIRA: Sure. Just get through this list. There's only about another six, or maybe another ten names.

[End Tape 1940, Side B. Begin Tape 1941A, Side A]

DUDLEY: Do you want to just ID this tape?

MOREIRA: Yes. Today is June 26, 2001. My name is Jamie Moreira and I'm with Anu Dudley. And we're at the home of Mr. Ronald Dougherty, in Acton, Maine. And we're talking

about his experiences with the CCC. And this is the second of two tapes. Right, let's see...Art Studer...Joe Snowdeal, S-n-o-w-d-e-a-l

RONALD DOUGHERTY: Yes, he lives down in--

MOREIRA: Jonesboro.

DOUGHERTY: Jonesboro, yes. I haven't seen him lately. He used to come to--I used to go up to Cole's Museum. They had a reunion there once in a while. But I got on the outs with Cole, and I don't go back anywhere. But there's a guy by the name of Petit

MOREIRA: Petit. Gabe Petit.

DOUGHERTY: Gabe?

MOREIRA: Yes.

DOUGHERTY: Have you interviewed him?

MOREIRA: No. I haven't yet. But he wasn't in, in the Acadia camps, was he?

DOUGHERTY: No. He's on our bad list. Our chapter's bad list. He throws a monkey wrench into everything.

MOREIRA: But this fellow Snowdeal is RFD-1, Box 44, Jonesboro, Maine, 04648. Vernon Wardwell, Bucksport.

DOUGHERTY: Yes, yes. It's bringing back a lot of names.

MOREIRA: Yes. Well this is from '92, so I'm sure, you know, time has taken its toll kind of thing. But it's great to have these names. A lot of them I haven't seen before. Joe Letart, L-e-t-a-r-t.

DOUGHERTY: No. He just died.

MOREIRA: Just died?

DOUGHERTY: He was in Bridgton. He lost a leg during World War II. His wife Rose still comes to our meetings. Goozey (?) brings her with him.

MOREIRA: And does she have a connection with the island at all?

DOUGHERTY: No. No.

MOREIRA: OK. Vinyl (?) McNeill?

DOUGHERTY: He's dead.

MOREIRA: George Stevens?

DOUGHERTY: Vinyl McNeill worked for the interior department as a surveyor.

MOREIRA: Oh really?

DOUGHERTY: Yes. What was the next guy?

MOREIRA: George Stevens.

DOUGHERTY: That's the other Indian guy. Stevens and Mitchell.

MOREIRA: Yes. Box 211, Princeton.

DOUGHERTY: Princeton.

MOREIRA: But he was in the Princeton camp, not--

DOUGHERTY: He was in our camp.

MOREIRA: Oh, he was in Bar Harbor, too.

DOUGHERTY: He was one of the ones that wanted us to put a plaque at Princeton. One of the guys we couldn't find. They hit the woods when they heard us coming.

MOREIRA: OK. PO Box 211, Princeton, Maine. 04668. George Stevens. William Pratt, at Woodland?

DOUGHERTY: He's dead. He just died. A week ago.

MOREIRA: Oh, really. Oh, my gosh. James Mitchell? Princeton, Maine?

DOUGHERTY: That's another, that's another Indian.

MOREIRA: OK. And that's PO Box 14, Princeton, Maine. 04668. Carlton Morse? In Ellsworth?

DOUGHERTY: I don't know him.

MOREIRA: Carlton Morse? Actually, I think I've been given his name before.

DOUGHERTY: You know, there was four barracks. There was four different barracks. And there was probably 25 men in each barracks. Or maybe more. You know most everybody

there. I worked in the office, so I can recognize a lot of these names. I used to make the payroll and everything like that. Anybody else probably wouldn't know the guy in the next barracks. Because they more or less chum together, too, you know. And they were probably on the same work gang, too.

MOREIRA: Would all your work, the guys you worked with, would they all be in the same barracks? Or would they mix them up? Did that make any difference?

DOUGHERTY: Yes, they'd be mixed up. Yes. The barracks I, I was in, there was the camp carpenter and Doucet and then, a lot of them were Army overhead. I was what they called Army overhead. But it's people that run the camp when the other people are out in the field. Working. Cooks. One half of our barrack was all cooks. Now, there's a Father Nadeau down here from up in Aroostook County. I look at that guy and I say he looks just like a guy that was in the CCCs with me. And I wonder if that would have been his father was in the CCCs with me. Some day when I get to know him better I'm going to ask him. They've only been here a short while. And he's young enough, too, that he could be the son.

MOREIRA: Could be.

DOUGHERTY: And I understand there are two brothers that are both priests. Little guy. Quite quiet. Very quiet.

MOREIRA: So anyway, Carlton Morse is RFD-

DOUGHERTY: That's a familiar name.

MOREIRA: Box 501--yes, it rings a bell with me, as well. Box 501, Ellsworth, Maine, 04605. And then Austin Wilkins, who we've mentioned before, 3 Blaine Avenue, Augusta, Maine, 04330. And then Reverend Edward Garrett from the Bar Harbor Historical Society. And

enter George Cleavis from the same organization. I presume they were just there to represent the town. Well, that's a lot of leads for us to follow up.

DOUGHERTY: Another thing popped in my mind. When I was working for doctor, Mr. Sullivan. He was the park naturalist. We went to Bar Harbor--once in a while I get in my head I go to Bar Harbor. I love to go down there and run around, you know, and just see the old places. I go up to the old CC camp and everything like that. We went there one year and it was raining one day and we parked the car across the street from the library. So we made a mad dash and I says I know where we can go.

So we went over across the street and downstairs, under the library was where his office. So we went in, there was a historical society there. So we went in, we were looking at things. I looked up on the wall, and here was this ship that I served on during the Navy. It was a, it was in Bar Harbor, Maine. Anchored in Bar Harbor, Maine. And it was a dirigible tender at that time.

Because I remember it had a flight deck on it and it had a big, the mast was gone, they had a big mast, and there was a dirigible on it. It showed it in the picture. "USS Patoka" (?), and "Bar Harbor." And I says, they moved out of there now, and I kept saying, I wonder what the hell they did with that picture. I wonder if I could go down there and scrounge around and see if I could find that picture.

MOREIRA: Wow. That was in the historical society, was it?

DOUGHERTY: Yes. Yes.

MOREIRA: Next time I'm down there I'll ask about it, see if I can --

DOUGHERTY: Downstairs, when you go in the door, it was right on the wall. USS Potoka (?). And I think it was the Shenandoah, that was on there. They came there, they used to have, you know, Navy ships would come in like Fourth of July, you know, Snow would say hey, how about a destroyer or something up in Eastport. Well, the ships used to come in there.

When the, I was in the CCs when the war started over in Europe. And the USS Mississippi came in there. And they anchored. And most of the guys were on leave. They stayed, they come out and you look and you see these guys Navy uniforms getting out of the bunk in the morning. They'd feed them, didn't say anything, gave them their meals and whatever they wanted. And all of a sudden, gone. The ship is gone. They were going to stay there over the holidays(?). The ship is gone, the guys are gone, everything. We found out later that that Mississippi was following that ship that got sunk down in Montevideo Harbor. The German--

MOREIRA: The Graf's (?) Bay.

DOUGHERTY: Graff's (?) Bay. We were neutral. But they were keeping their eye on it for the British. And then the British boxed her up down there and sunk it.

MOREIRA: They had to scuttle it, yes.

DOUGHERTY: Isn't that funny how different things happen?

MOREIRA: Any idea whose car this is with the CCC plates?

DOUGHERTY: Yes. That's mine.

MOREIRA: That's yours, is it? Do you still use the same plates?

DOUGHERTY: No, I had it up until this year and I dropped it. My pickup I had it, and I had a write up in the Sanford Times about it.

MOREIRA: Did you keep the plates?

DOUGHERTY: I got it out in the garage. They wanted me to turn it in, I said to the girl, "Can I keep these? We've got a museum. I want to put them in the museum." "Yes, OK, you can have them." So I've got them out in the garage now. That particular car there, the first time I

went to Cole's Museum to a reunion up there, most of the guys up above Bangor are not organized. We're kind of organized down here. Got our own chapter.

So this guy from Connecticut wanted to go up and see if he could get a chapter started up there. But he couldn't get anybody to, you know, take the ball. So I went to Cole's Museum, and this guy, the fellow that, one of the writers in the public interest, Worthington, his name was. He suffered here with the prostate cancer. He eventually died. But I'm standing there at the door and he looked out and he seen the car and he says, "You know," he says, "I was coming up from Jamaica Plain." I guess a veteran hospital. "I saw this car on the road. 154 CCC." And I says, "That's my car!" I says, "There it is right over there." And yes, he says, that's it. That was the first year I had the car.

MOREIRA: Here's another list of former members from--

DOUGHERTY: Yes, I kept records of them for the dedications. I'd write to them and see if I'd get some money out of them. But all those plaques that we, we put ten? Ten or twelve plaques, different camps in the state of Maine. We paid, the chapter paid for those. They were 400 dollars a crack. There you are.

MOREIRA: And these are the actual badges from your--

DOUGHERTY: That was storekeeper. And that was company clerk.

MOREIRA: OK.

DOUGHERTY: Read the telegram.

MOREIRA: OK. "Ronald Dougherty, 17 Boardman Street, Milltown, Maine. Job here for you checking time. \$25 per week."

DOUGHERTY: I started at 25 and I finally got 45.

MOREIRA: (?) job starting immediately. Wire me here at Salmons, Robinson, Henry Company, when can be here? How does he pronounce his first name?

DOUGHERTY: Ludger

MOREIRA: Ludger?

DOUGHERTY: Ludger Doucet.

MOREIRA: Ludger Doucet. "Job accepted, leaving immediately."

DOUGHERTY: My father drove me up and we stopped in, we stayed in Franklin. And I never slept with my father since I was a kid. Yes, we slept together in a rented room up there. And I went down and got the job and he went home and that was it.

MOREIRA: So where was this?

DOUGHERTY: Franklin Falls Dam in Franklin, New Hampshire. There was a flood control project.

MOREIRA: Oh, here you go, yes.

DOUGHERTY: They had three different--the Great Lakes company there, Salmons, Robinson, Henry, and Coleman Brothers. Another big. Three of them built it. And I got about two or three guys from the camp jobs there.

MOREIRA: Oh, really? How did you swing that?

DOUGHERTY: They came up to the window. I was the time keeper. They had to put your tag in, you know? And I look out and I see this face I knew, guy by the name of Redman. He

says, "They hiring here?" I says, "No, but I'll see what I can do for you." Put him to work. And another guy by the name of Wheelock (?), one of the boxers. His brothers used to use him for a punching bag, but anyway, I looked out one day and he's there and I got him a job. And another kid, who the hell was the other kid? But anyway, I got three of them a job.

MOREIRA: So this kinds of contacts must have been really important for a lot of people who went through the camps. You've been through three or four--

DOUGHERTY: You strike up a pretty close friendship. I mean, after all, you live with anybody for two years, you get familiar. And you get some pretty close friends. Ron, of course Ron O'Neill, he and I got out of high school together. And a lot of them I still like to see today. Ludger Doucet, I'd like to find out where, I always asked about him when I get any, he's in Connecticut. And he had, he had two brothers that came up there and worked on that job, too. We lived in a, in Franklin. I had a room, we had a room. We paid so much a week and the lady made up your lunch. She'd give you a breakfast, make your lunch, we had to buy our dinner out.

MOREIRA: I talked to a couple of guys who when they came out of the, one of the MDI camps, I forget which one, they were able to get work on the tidal project in Eastport. Was that somewhere you tried, or was that more like--

DOUGHERTY: Oh, I was too young. My father worked on that.

MOREIRA: Oh, is that right?

DOUGHERTY: Yes.

MOREIRA: Yes.

DOUGHERTY: He worked down there, he was an all around machinist. But he worked in the pipe shop. And he worked there, and that was 1934? '33.

MOREIRA: Yes. Some of the guys a bit older than, one's a fellow by the name of John Parsons who lives up in Winslow.

DOUGHERTY: We had a Parsons, but it was a forester. I saw a death notice for him. He lived down in Wells. Come from Wells.

MOREIRA: There was, this was--

DOUGHERTY: William Parsons.

MOREIRA: No, this was a John Parsons. I guess I last saw him in February or something. He was a nice, nice guy. Are these regular Army issue or were these made specially for the CCC? These are the badges I'm looking at here.

DOUGHERTY: Same thing for the Army.

MOREIRA: So this would be Quartermaster, basically.

DOUGHERTY: Quartermaster, and in the Navy is a wheel, with a ship's helm.

MOREIRA: Right. But this would be Army, wouldn't it, for the CCC?

DOUGHERTY: No. That's storekeeper. That's storekeeper. The same thing in the Army. I wasn't in the Army, but I do know the storekeeper. Were you in the Army?

MOREIRA: No. No.

DOUGHERTY: Quartermaster aboard ship was the guy who was on the helm.

MOREIRA: The, but, I mean, the branch of the military that was actually overseeing the CCCs, was the, specifically the Army, was it not? That was why I was asking.

DOUGHERTY: Yes. We were under the jurisdiction of the Army. And when we went to work, one of the guys, of course I was on the overhead, like senior leader, the company clerk, storekeeper, the cooks, the hospital attendant. They were all what they call overhead. When they went out in the field, they were turned over to the forestry department. Under the jurisdiction of the forestry department.

MOREIRA: Now these are the buildings that are currently up at the McFarland site. Are these actually buildings that were there during the CCC era? Or are these all new?

DOUGHERTY: Well, I was told they were. And they turn them around--they were all like this. You probably saw the picture. They were like this. But they'd turn them around to suit their purpose, and they'd convert them into office space. Same size building. This one here in particular. The roads are the same as those in there.

MOREIRA: What kinds of differences do you notice in the look of the buildings?

DOUGHERTY: Well, we were just tar paper.

MOREIRA: There was no outside finish on them at all. It was just the tar paper and the slat holding the--

DOUGHERTY: No. Just tar paper. There were no shingles, no, no clapboard, no nothing. They used to have these great big cast iron potbellied stoves, about three in a barracks. And used to have a fireman at night, in the winter time, he'd go around and keep the fires going. That was his job.

MOREIRA: Was that a job or was that something--

DOUGHERTY: There was a guy name of Cote.

MOREIRA: Or was that something you'd do on a routine? One guy?

DOUGHERTY: Yes, that was, that was, part of the overhead, yes. That was all he did. He slept during the day, was up all night.

MOREIRA: And this building here?

DOUGHERTY: Talking about that, when Cote left, he was one of the ones that had to leave, he was in so long. Another kid took over his job and when I went to Florida I had that 154th CC plate on the back of my car. We went down to this little beach where we were staying down there, and we come back to the car, and here's these two guys standing there and looking at the plates. Says "154 CCCs?"

I said, "Yes." "You were in the CCs?" I said, "Yes." He said, "We've got a fellow up where we live that was in the CCs. I wonder if you know him." "What's his name?" "Charlie Farrish (?)" Yes, I says, "I know him." He says, "You want to do something for us?" They were all playing jokes on him. Did I tell you this?

DUDLEY: No.

DOUGHERTY: They're always playing jokes on each other. So he says, well you come up, you know, about six o'clock and we'll take you over. But we ain't going to tell him who you are or anything. So we went up, walked over, and this guy standing there, didn't recognize him at all. Didn't have a hair on his head. It was Charlie Farris (?). He says, "You know this guy?" And he looked at me, he said, "No," he says, "I don't know him." Finally I says, he says, well this is Ronald, that he knew. I said yes, I know you now, you're Charlie Farris (?).

He had a beautiful head of hair, but he didn't have one hair on his head when I met him in Florida. So we got talking and he was on the Virginia in Pearl Harbor when it got sunk. He went in the Navy right out of the CCCs. Me and another kid, when I got out of the CCs, I went

back to Milltown and this friend of mine that I chummed with before I went in the CCs had signed up in the Army and he served in the Army.

So they served something like a little over two years and it's considered as a hitch. Four years, like, if you--Stuart went to the Philippines, another friend of mine. But anyway, he come home, he get discharged, he couldn't find a job either. So he says, "Ron, let's go join Navy." "Yes, OK." So we hitchhiked from Calais to Bangor. We went up there.

And he just got out of the Army and he was turned down because he had too much overbite in his teeth. I got turned down because I was six pounds overweight. That's how fussy they were. Well the war came, [snaps fingers], they took everybody.

MOREIRA: It didn't make any difference then, eh?

DOUGHERTY: No, no. All they wanted was heads. They didn't care.

MOREIRA: Was there anything you wanted to ask, following up from--

DUDLEY: I don't have any other questions at this point. No. This is purely a photographic interview. Are we done?

MOREIRA: Well, I just wanted to show you some of the pictures that I took last week, and just to see if I could ask you a couple of questions.

DOUGHERTY: I got a lot more stuff in there [laughs]

MOREIRA: Oh, you have more than this? Or--

DOUGHERTY: I got--

MOREIRA: I mean, you have the, the photo of the dedication that we haven't looked at.

DOUGHERTY: Well, I've got these pictures here. You're probably not interested in those.

MOREIRA: Now, where you were a company clerk, you might not have the answers to these, but I thought I'd ask you anyway. And these are black and whites which it doesn't actually show the--one of the things that we've had very little luck finding people who know a lot about are people who did the stone work on some of the trails. Who would actually oversee and design work like that? Because this is part of the ladder trail that goes up an incredibly steep cliff face.

DOUGHERTY: That's been there for a while, hasn't it?

MOREIRA: Yes, and in fact, I understand that the CCC actually restored a pre-existing trail. But they practically rebuilt it from scratch. But the stone work that's up there is really quite sophisticated.

DOUGHERTY: Well, you know all the work in Cadillac Mountain and that area was done in the early thirties. '33 when it first started. By the time I got there, Cadillac Mountain was already there, and all the stones and everything there.

MOREIRA: OK. Is that the loop road you're talking about?

DOUGHERTY: Now. If you, if you could find Mr. Sullivan, and I understand he's (?), he could probably tell you. He was a park naturalist there when I was there. Because he used to take --I never went with him -- but the fellow that was there ahead of me used to go with him with a wheel and measure all those trails. And they used to have to keep a record of it.

MOREIRA: OK. And what's his first name, Sullivan?

DOUGHERTY: Mr. Sullivan. That's all I--I can't think of his first name. Lyn Bobinshaw (?), if he's still in Bar Harbor, he was assistant superintendent there.

MOREIRA: Lynn--

DOUGHERTY: Bobinchalk, or Bobin something.

MOREIRA: That's the whole last name? Bobinchalk?

DOUGHERTY: Yes.

MOREIRA: OK. I should be able to track that down.

DOUGHERTY: I think he's still there because I remember down in Calais, that Mount Desert Island there, where the Sieur de Monts landed there, they're going to have a big celebration there in the year--

MOREIRA: Down in St. Croix Island there.

DOUGHERTY: Yes. And I, at the beginning of it, when they declared that part of the National Park system, I noticed his name was in the paper.

MOREIRA: OK.

DOUGHERTY: And he lives out in, he doesn't live in Bar Harbor. He lives outside--I wonder if I could find something.

MOREIRA: Well if you, if you can--I mean, if it's, I could give you a call back tomorrow or something like that if you have a chance to track it down. And somebody down at the park would probably know him as well.

DOUGHERTY: Yes. If you went up to the, let me see if I can find something. I've just got to think about this.

MOREIRA: These are kind of neat here. Guys would actually have to stand on that incline, held up by a rope, and then drive hand steel . . . (?) . . .

DOUGHERTY: Here's a picture of Carney (?) and Desjardins right here. That may be him right there.

MOREIRA: Incredible.

DOUGHERTY: There's a picture (?) . There's the, there's the park superintendent right there. But this guy here is Bobinchalk (?), and there's a picture of him here. He was assistant superintendent.

MOREIRA: The actual, you mean the current, the present-day park superintendent.

DOUGHERTY: Yes, that's him right there. If I could. . . , I got letters and stuff in there from him. What the hell I did . . . Let me go in the other room.

[End Tape 1940A, Side A. End Session.]

[23 minutets]

collection of small hand tools, ice harvesting tools, telephone linemen's equipment, tree planting, forest cleaning, clearing, and logging tools, road, bridge, and dam construction equipment.

Section three is the meeting and lecture area which is also used for visitor viewing of VCR tapes of vintage and historical CCC camps and CCC projects.

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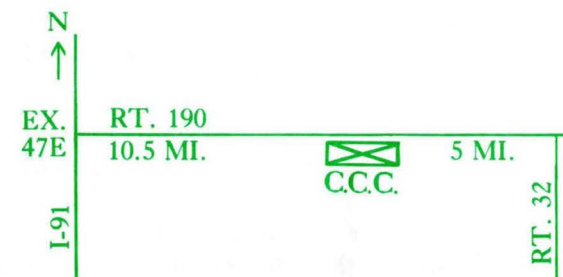
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The CCC was one of President F. D. Roosevelt's New Deal Great Depression Programs. Its purpose was to give employment to young single men, ages 17 to 28 years old.

Between the years of 1933 to 1942, more than three million men had served in CCC camps throughout the country. The pay was 30 dollars per month, of which 25 dollars was sent home for family use.

The CCC worked under the direction of the U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Interior, Labor and the Military, who operated the camp administrations and procedures.



The CCC helped build or rebuild America's State and National Park Systems. Nationally, more than 3 billion trees were planted. They built roads, bridges, dams, fought forest fires, and used many thousands of hours in emergency, civic and conservation work.

In 1942 the CCC Program ceased operations because of a shortage of manpower when many of the CCC boys were drafted or enlisted in the armed services, where they served their country with honor.



NACCCA

In 1977 The National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni was established as a non-profit organization for the CCC veterans and their families. The national headquarters is located at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, MO. NACCCA is open to all qualified personnel. There are more than 170 Chapters throughout the U.S.A. For more information, contact the Northeast States CCC Museum or NACCCA, Jefferson Barracks, 16 Hancock Ave., St. Louis, MO 63125-0429.



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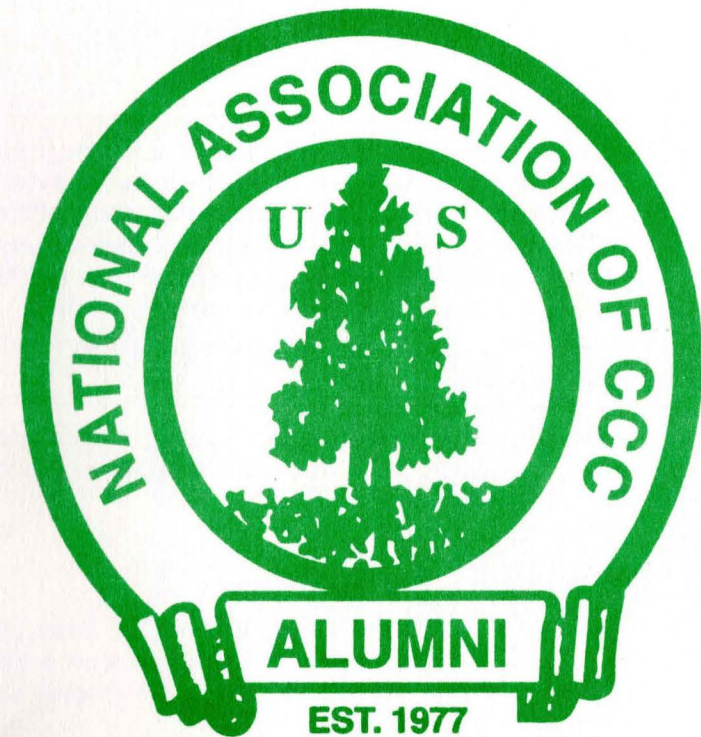
The Northeast States Civilian Conservation Corps Museum is a functional part of NACCCA Chapter 170. The CCC Museum was established on January 1, 1993. The official opening was on Memorial Day 1993. The CCC Museum is located in the former headquarters building of Co. 1192 CCC Camp Conner in Stafford Springs, CT. Within two years the CCC Museum has expanded from a modest six hundred square feet to a total of three thousand square feet.



Section one contains hundreds of photographs of CCC camps, camp personnel, CCC projects which will remain as a legacy to the future generations of our great country. Other memorabilia include CCC uniforms, documents, awards, personal letters and copies of individual service discharges.

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All day - The Mystic Trolley picks up at hotel on a scheduled basis all day and is available to take you to the attractions on Mystic at a nominal charge for a full day ticket. Discounts are offered at the Mystic Seaport and Mystic Aquarium for attendees.

4:30pm Until midnight, shuttle service is available to Foxwoods Casino at a nominal charge.

Evening- Social with entertainment at the Best Western
7pm to 10pm Dancing.

Tuesday - August 31

9am-7pm Registration Open

10am Bus departs for tour of Coast Guard Academy and Coast Guard Museum. Also included will be a visit to historic Fort Griswold, site of an infamous Revolutionary War Battle involving local resident and traitor Benedict Arnold. Then on to Abbott's Lobster in the Rough for a real New England Shore dinner. Choice of entree made in advance on registration form: Lobster, Filet of Fish, or Half barbecue Chicken.

4pm Return to hotel

All Day- Free time for sightseeing in Mystic using the Trolley and discounted admissions, or to go to the Casino on shuttle bus in the late afternoon.

7pm-9pm Business meeting

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9am-7pm Registration Open

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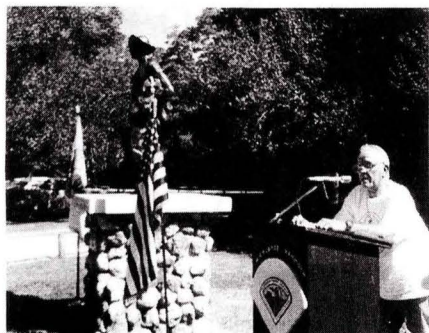
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Statue No. 2 - NACCCA Hdqrs, St. Louis, MO 1996. Bill Fraser, North Central Director.

Statue No. 3 - School of Conservation, Montclair University, Branchville, NJ - 1996 Henry Billitz, Donor congratulated by Dr. John Kirk, Director.

Statue No. 4 - Highlands Hammock State Park, State CCC Museum, Sebring, FL, 1997 Henry Billitz, Donor addressing audience at Dedication.

Statue No. 5 - Watoga State Park, WV - 1999 Photo not available

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IN GOD AND COUNTRY. WE MADE CONTRIBUTIONS
TO OUR SOCIETY THAT HAS NEVER BEEN
EQUALLED. THE RESULTS OF OUR LABORS
ARE STILL IN EFFECT FOR THE BENEFIT
OF ALL. EVEN AFTER 65 YEARS, PLUS
IF THAT'S NOT A LEGACY WHAT IS?

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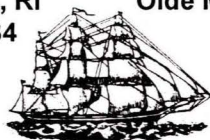
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Roosevelt's Tree Army

A Brief History of the Civilian Conservation Corps



CCC enrollees throughout the country were credited with renewing the nation's decimated forests by planting an estimated three billion trees from 1933 to 1942.

Prepared and Distributed by

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The 1932 Presidential election was more a cry for help from a desperate people near panic as it was an election. In a "landslide" vote, the nation turned to Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the Democratic party searching for an end to the rampant unemployment and economic chaos that gripped the country. They weren't disappointed. Accepting the Presidential nomination on July 1, 1932, New York Governor Roosevelt planned a fight against soil erosion and declining timber resources, utilizing the unemployed of large urban areas.

Professional foresters and interested laymen raised these aims. In what would later be called "The Hundred Days," President Roosevelt revitalized the faith of the nation with several measures, one of which was the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Act, more commonly known as the Civilian Conservation Corps. With this action, he brought together two wasted resources, the young men and the land, in an effort to save both.

The President wasted no time: He called the 73rd Congress into Emergency Session on March 9, 1933, to hear and authorize his program. He proposed to recruit thousands of unemployed young men, enroll them in a peacetime army, and send them into battle against destruction and erosion of our natural resources. Before it was over, over three million young men engaged in a massive salvage operation, the most popular experiment of the New Deal.

The strongest reaction to the proposed CCC program was from organized labor. Its leaders feared a loss of jobs that could be filled with union members. They also looked with alarm at the involvement of the Army believing it might lead to regimentation of labor.

Senate Bill S.598 was introduced on March 27, was through both houses of Congress on the President's desk to be signed on March 31, 1933.

Roosevelt promised that, granted emergency powers, he would have 250,000 men in camps by the end of July, 1933. The speed with which the plan moved through proposal, authorization, implementation and operation was a miracle of cooperation among all branches and agencies of the federal government. It was a mobilization of men, material and transportation on a scale never before known in time of peace. From FDR's inauguration on March 4, 1933, to the induction of the first enrollee on April 7, only 37 days had elapsed.

Logistics was an immediate problem. The bulk of young unemployed youth was concentrated in the East while most of the work projects were in the western parts of the country. The Army was the only agency with the slightest capability of merging the two and was in the program from the beginning. Although not totally unprepared, the Army nevertheless devised new plans and methods to meet the challenge. Mobilizing the nation's transportation system, it moved thousands of enrollees from induction centers to working camps. It used its own regular and reserve officers, together with regulars of the Coast Guard, Marine Corps and Navy to temporarily command camps and companies.

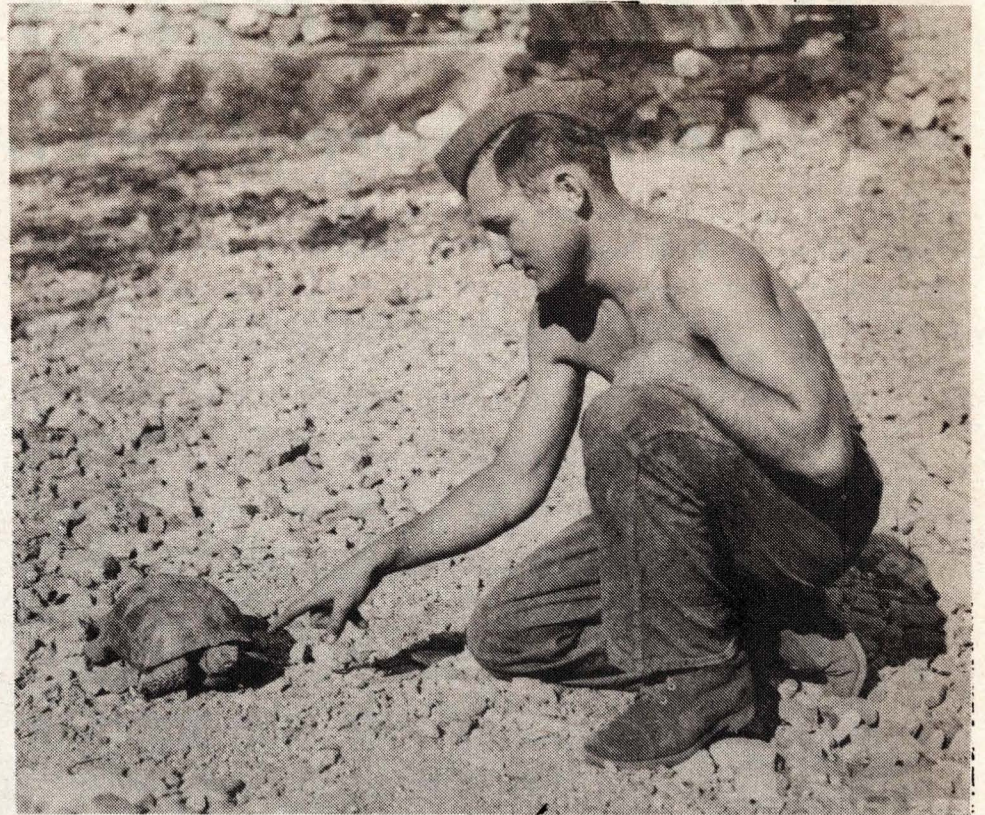
The Army was not the only organization to evoke extraordinary efforts to meet the demands of this emergency. Agriculture and Interior were responsible for planning and organizing work to be performed in every state of the union. The Department of Labor, through its state and local relief offices, was responsible

Roosevelt brought together two wasted resources, the young men and the land, in an effort to save both.

for the selection and enrollment of applicants. All four agencies performed their minor miracles in coordination with a National Director of ECW, Robert Fechner, a union vice-president, personally picked by FDR and appointed in accordance with Executive Order 6101, dated April 5, 1933.

The administration of the CCC was unprecedented. The same Executive Order that authorized the program and appointed Fechner also established an Advisory Council. Composed of representatives of the Secretaries of War, Labor, Agriculture and Interior, the Council served for the duration. It had no book of rules. There were none. Never before had there been an agency like the CCC. It was an experiment in top-level management designed to prevent red-tape from strangling the newborn agency. Fechner, and later James McEntee, would have their differences with the Council, but unquestionably, each contributed greatly to the success of the CCC.

Fechner and the Council were aware that the CCC was FDR's pet project. This attachment, in time, complicated the Director's operations. Technically,



John Blair, of Paducah, Ky., "plays" with one of the mascots at San Antonio Camp F-128, Angeles National Forest, in September, 1933.

Fechner held complete authority. However, the President retained final approval of certain aspects. Decisions as to the location of camps often stagnated on the President's desk until he found time to act. Nevertheless, Fechner proved to be an honest, fairly capable, although often reluctant administrator. However, he was the man for the job, and Roosevelt never regretted the appointment.

The program had great public support. Young men flocked to enroll. A poll

From FDR's inauguration on March 4, 1933, to the induction of the first CCC enrollee on April 7, only 37 days had elapsed.

of Republicans supported it by 67 percent, and another 95 percent of Californians were for it. Colonel McCormick, publisher of the *Chicago Tribune*, and an implacable hater of Roosevelt, gave the CCC his support. The Soviet Union praised the program . . . perhaps it saw a touch of socialism. A Chicago judge thought the CCC was largely responsible for a 55 percent reduction in crime by the young men of that day.

By April, 1934, the Corps, now on a firm foundation, faced the beginning of its second year with near universal approval and praised of the country. This young, inexperienced \$30-a-month labor battalion had met and exceeded all expectations. The impact of mandatory, monthly \$25 allotment checks to families was felt in the economy of cities and towns all across the nation. More than \$72,000,000 in allotments were making the life a little easier for the people at home. In communities close to the camps, local purchases averaging about \$5,000 monthly staved off failure of many small businesses. The man on the radio could, for a change, say, "There's good news tonight."

News from the camps was welcome and good. The enrollees were working hard, eating hearty and gaining weight, while they improved millions of acres of federal and state lands, and parks. New roads were built, telephone lines strung and the first of millions of trees that would be planted had gone into the soil. Glowing reports of the accomplishments of the Corps were printed in major newspapers, even in some that bitterly opposed other phases of the New Deal. President Roosevelt, well pleased with his "baby," announced his intention to extend the Corps for at least another year.

The Civilian Conservation Corps in 1935, began the best years of its life. Behind it, for the most part, were early days of drafty tents, ill-fitting uniforms and haphazard work operations. Individual congressmen and senators were quick to realize the importance of the camps to their constituencies and political

futures. Soon, letters, telegrams and messages flooded the Director's office most of them demanding the building of new camps in their states. Eventually there would be camps in all states and in Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. By the end of 1935, there were over 2,650 camps in operation in all states. California had more than 150. Delaware had three. CCC enrollees were performing more than 100 kinds of work.

Enrollees numbering 505,782 occupied these camps. Other categories, such as officers, supervisors, educational advisors and administrators swelled the total to more than 600,000 persons.

Probably the greatest concentration of CCC personnel was in the Sixth Civilian Conservation Corps District of the First Corps Area, in the Winooski River Valley, Vermont, in December, 1933. It covered a front of about 20 miles from Middlesex to East Barre and five miles in depth from Montpelier to Wrightsville. Headquarters in Montpelier, with 28 work companies and one supply company — 26 white and three black and all veterans of the Spanish-American and World War — together with their officers, enlisted personnel and supervisors totaling more than 5,800 persons, occupied four large camps.

The Emergency Conservation Work Act made no mention of either education or training. They were not officially introduced until 1937 by the Act that formally created a Civilian Conservation Corps. However, late in 1933, after a

number of recommendations were made, President Roosevelt appointed Clarence S. Marsh, the first Director of Education. By 1934, a formal program had begun. It was destined to be controversial and criticized throughout its existence. Even Fechner was never too enthusiastic about the program, suspecting that at camp level it might interfere with the work program. This did not materialize, as only in the latter years of the CCC was training authorized during normal working hours.

Ultimately, the success — or failure — of the educational program was determined by the initiative and qualifications of the Educational Advisor sta-

The impact of monthly \$25 allotment checks to families was felt in the economy . . . More than \$72,000,000 in allotments were making the life a little easier for the people at home. In communities close to the camps, local purchases averaging about \$5,000 monthly staved off failure of many small businesses.

Did You Know?

CCC Facts

- That the CCC built 46,854 bridges?
- That nearly 225,000 veterans of World War I got an opportunity to rebuild their lives in the CCC?
- That the CCC developed over 800 state parks?
- That over 85,000 American Indians worked in the CCC program?
- That the CCC built 4,622 fish rearing ponds?
- That the CCC restored 3,980 historic structures?
- That the CCC installed approximately 5,000 miles of water supply lines?
- That 3,462 beaches were improved by the CCC?
- That the CCC moved and planted 45 million trees and shrubs for landscaping?
- That before the CCC many states, including Hawaii and Alaska, plus Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, had no state parks?
- That the CCC planted over three billion trees?
- That the CCC surveyed and mapped millions of acres and thousands of lakes?
- That the CCC built 1,865 drinking fountains?
- That the CCC built 27,191 miles of fences?
- That the CCC built 204 lodges and museums?
- That the CCC spent 201,739 man-days fighting coal fires which had been burning since earliest recorded history? In Wyoming alone, the CC saved billions of tons of coal?
- That the CCC built 3,116 lookout towers?
- That the CCC built 8,065 wells and pump houses?
- That more than 400,000 illiterate enrollees were taught to read and write through educational programs offered by the CCC?

tioned in each camp. The attitude and cooperation of the camp commander was also important. These programs varied considerably from camp to camp, both in efficiency and results. However, throughout the Corps, more than 40,000 illiterates were taught to read and write. Since most of this training was on the enrollee's own time, undoubtedly each gained that for which he worked the hardest, be it high school diploma, learning to type, or wood carving.

Although relief of unemployed youth had been the original objective of the ECW, two important modifications became necessary early in 1933. The first extended enlistment coverage to about 14,000 American Indians whose economic straits were deplorable and had been largely ignored. Before the CCC was terminated, more than 80,000 Native Americans were paid to help reclaim a land that had once been their exclusive domain.

The second modification authorized the enrollment of about 25,000 older local men (called LEMs) who, because of their experience or special skills, were vital to train and protect the unskilled enrollee in his transition from city greenhorn to expert handler of axe and shovel. Demands of nearby communities that their own unemployed be eligible for hire were also satisfied. Some complaints of "political patronage" emerged in this endeavor, but no serious scandals ever developed.

The appearance of a second Bonus Army in Washington in May, 1933, brought about another unplanned modification when the President issued Executive Order 6129, dated May 11, 1933, authorizing the immediate enrollment of about 25,000 veterans of the Spanish American War and World War I, with no age or marital restrictions. These men were first housed in separate camps and performed duties in conservation suited to their age and physical condition. While not exactly what the veterans had in mind when they marched on Washington, it was an offer that most accepted. A total of nearly 250,000 got a belated opportunity to rebuild lives disrupted by earlier service to their country.

The years 1935-36 witnessed not only a peak in the size and popularity of the Corps but revealed the first major attempt to change a system which had proved to be workable and successful since early in 1933. However, before this challenge developed, Congress authorized, funded and extended the existence of the CCC until March, 1935, with a new ceiling of 600,000 enrollees. This action left little doubt that the "grass roots" and their representatives were more than satisfied with the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

At first, it appeared there would be no problem in reaching the 600,000-man ceiling. However, a new name had appeared among Roosevelt's advisors. Harry Hopkins established new and uncoordinated ground rules for the selection of enrollees. His procedure, based on relief rolls, effectively ruined the quota system in use by all the states. Fechner protested violently, and the hassle that developed slowed down the recruiting efforts and generated so much confusion that by September, 1935, there were only about 500,000 men located in 2,600 camps. Never again, during the remainder of the life of the Corps, were there as many men in as many camps.

While Fechner was still struggling with the changes required by the failure to meet the 600,000 strength figure, he was struck by another change in strategy that spelled disaster to him. Roosevelt quietly informed him to expect a drastic reduction in the number of camps and enrollees in an effort to balance the federal budget in an election year. Roosevelt, a master politician, was aware that a major cut in government spending would be an important selling point in this campaign for re-election. However, in 1936 there were other factors involved that he either ignored or had underestimated. Election year or not, Roosevelt's proposed budget reform invited trouble.

As soon as the proposed reduction was announced the flood gates burst, and Congress was besieged with protests. The Corps was at the height of its popularity. No one wanted camps closed, especially those in his area. Republicans and Democrats alike frantically sought a reversal of Roosevelt's policy. The President was adamant. The plan would begin, he insisted, in January, 1936. By June, he wished approximately 300,000 men in about 1,400 camps. Coincidentally, about this time a few camps previously scheduled to close, did so. This action brought another deluge of mail. Congress, sparked by House Democrats, was in open revolt and was determined to take joint action to maintain the Corps at its current strength. Roosevelt and his advisors finally recognized the threat of such an action as a threat to their whole legislative program and wisely called a retreat. He advised Fechner that the proposal had been dropped and that all existing

Throughout the Corps, more than 40,000 illiterates were taught to read and write. Since most of this training was on the enrollee's own time, each gained that for which he worked the hardest, be it high school diploma, learning to type, or wood carving.

camps and personnel would remain in being. His own party had refused to let him economize in an election year at the expense of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Despite a few problems, the year 1936 was a success for the CCC. The projects completed had reached high levels, all faithfully recorded and reported to FDR in Fechner's yearly report. It was a proud record, added to each year, so that in 1942, there was hardly a state that couldn't boast of permanent projects left as markers in the passage of "Roosevelt's Tree Army."

Some of the specific accomplishments of the Corps during its existence included 3,470 fire towers erected, 97,000 miles of fire roads built, 4,235,000 man-days devoted to fighting fires, and more than three billion trees planted. Five hundred camps were under the control of the Soil Conservation Service, performing erosion control. Erosion was ultimately arrested on more than twenty million acres. The CCC made outstanding contributions in the development of recreational facilities in national, state, county and metropolitan parks.

There were 7,153,000 enrollee man-days expended on other related conservation activities. These included protection of range for the Grazing Service, protecting the natural habitats of wildlife, stream improvement, restocking of fish and building small dams for water conservation. Eighty-three camps in 15 western states were assigned 45 projects of this nature.

Drainage was another important phase of land conservation and management. There were 84,400,000 acres of good agricultural land dependent on man-made drainage systems, an area equal to the combined states of Ohio, Indiana and Iowa. Forty-six camps were assigned to this work under the direction of the U.S. Bureau of Agriculture Engineering. Indian enrollees did much of this work.

Residents of southern Indiana will never forget the emergency work of the CCC during the flooding of the Ohio River in 1937. The combined strength of camps in the area saved countless lives and much property in danger of being swept away. They contributed 1,240,000 man-days of emergency work in floods of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. Other disasters in which the CCC participated were the floods of Vermont and New York in 1937 and the New England hurricane of 1938. During blizzards of 1936-37 in Utah, 1,000,000 sheep were stranded and in danger of starvation. CCC enrollees braved the



Enrollees clean up after a forest fire in Arizona. CCCers invested millions of manhours in fighting fires throughout the nation. They also constructed 3116 lookout towers that were used to spot fires still in their infancy.

drifts and saved the flocks.

The greatest tragedy to members of the Civilian Conservation Corps occurred during the Labor Day hurricane of 1935, one of the most violent storms on record. Three CCC camps on the Florida Keys had a complement of 684 veterans. Less than one-third were on holiday leave when winds of 150 to 200 miles per hour struck the area, knocking out connecting bridges and rail lines. A rescue train sent from Miami was derailed before reaching its destination. The official report listed 44 identified dead, 238 missing or unidentified dead, and 106 injured. Many were literally sandblasted to death, with clothing and skin rasped from their bodies.

Few records were kept of the sociological impact of the 1930s on the nation's young men. Many had never been beyond the borders of their state, and others had not even left home. Yet, many would never return. They would choose to remain in towns and villages near their maps. They married, reared families and put down new roots, much as had other young men in the migra-

One building in every camp was a combined dayroom, recreation center and canteen, or PX. In this building . . . were fostered friendships that exist to this day.

tory movements of past years. Those who did return, many with brides, came back as successful products of an experiment in living that had renewed and restored their confidence in themselves and in their country.

The Civilian Conservation Corps approached maturity in 1937. Hundreds of enrollees had passed through the system and returned home to boast of their experiences, while hundreds more demonstrated their satisfaction by extending their enlistments. Life in the camps had settled down to almost a routine, with work the order of the day, every day, except Sunday. But, after the evening meal the camps came to life as well over a hundred men relaxed and had fun. One building in every camp was a combined dayroom, recreation center and canteen, or PX. In this building, amid the din of ping-pong, poker, innumerable bottles of "coke," and occasional beers, were fostered friendships that exist to this day. This, then, was the Civilian Conservation Corps that FDR tried to make permanent in April, 1937.

There were many reasons why Congress refused to establish the Corps as a permanent agency. At the time, most of them were probably valid. But never were disenchantment, or failure to recognize the success of the organization, a

topic of debate. To the contrary, in a vote of confidence, Congress extended its life as an independent, funded agency for an additional two years. Conceivably Congress still regarded the CCC as a temporary relief organization with an uncertain future, rather than as a bold, progressive solution to the continuing problem of dissipation of our national resources. Whatever the reason, this stunning contradiction was a personal defeat for the President and a punitive restatement of congressional independence.

Since his appointment during the hectic days of 1933, Fechner had been able to control the operation of the CCC with but relatively minor challenges to his authority. However, 1939 would bring about a major challenge at a time

There was hardly a state that couldn't boast of permanent projects left as markers in the passage of "Roosevelt's Tree Army."



On August 12, 1933, shortly after the CCC was authorized, President Roosevelt and some members of his CCC advisory council made an inspection trip to Camp Bay Meadows, Shenandoah National Park, Va. Surrounded by enrollees are, left to right, seated: Army liaison Major General Paul B. Malone, President Roosevelt's personal secretary Louis Howe, Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes, CCC director Robert Fechner, Roosevelt, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and Assistant Agriculture Secretary Rexford Tugwell.



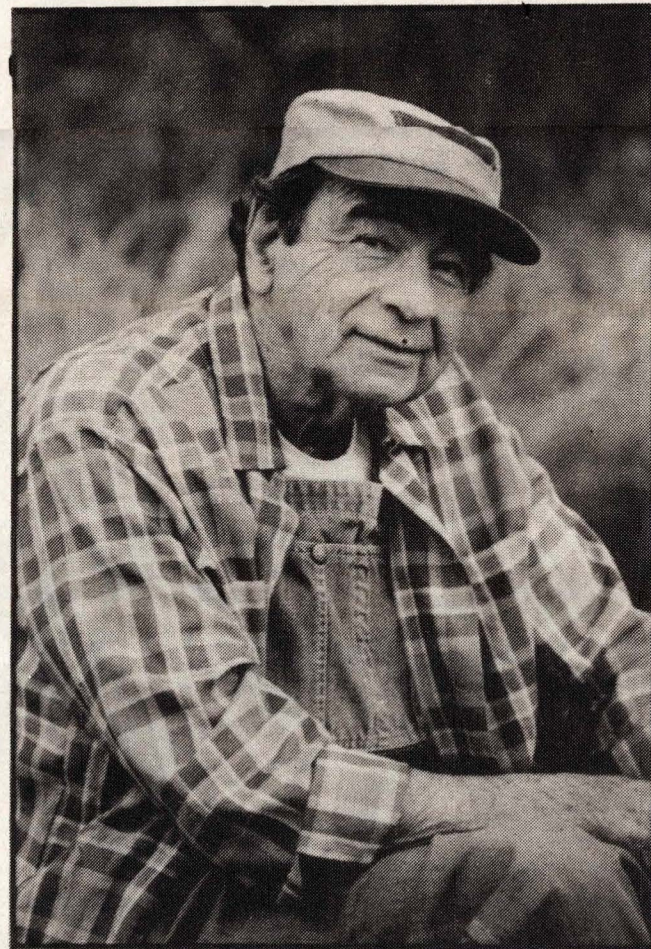
The enrollee on the right displays the CCC's new forest green dress uniform adopted in 1939. The former style is worn by the CCCer on the left.

when he was struggling with internal problems brought about by changing conditions both in the United States and Europe. The storm clouds forming over England and France had already impacted upon the economy of the United States with the result that, as jobs became more plentiful, applications for the CCC declined. But, again it was a sudden change in administration policy that generated the most heat for Fechner and the Civilian Conservation Corps.

One of Roosevelt's long-range plans was the reorganization of the administrative functions of some federal agencies. Congress had been reluctant to approve such a move until early in 1939. After much debate, they finally authorized a modified proposal. The Federal Security Agency (FSA) was created to consolidate several offices, service and boards under one Director. The CCC lost its status as an independent agency and was brought into the new organization. Fechner was furious, especially when he learned the Director, FSA, would have authority over him. Appeals to the President were futile as FDR believed the consolidation was desirable. In an angry protest, Fechner submitted his resignation. He withdrew it later, probably at FDR's request. This may have been a mistake as Fechner had been in poor health for some time. Early in December,

he was stricken by a massive heart attack and died a few weeks later on New Year's Eve.

Residents of southern Indiana will never forget the emergency work of the CCC during the flooding of the Ohio River . . . They contributed 1,240,000 man-days of emergency work in floods of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. Other disasters in which the CCC participated were the floods of Vermont and New York in 1937 and the New England hurricane of 1938. During blizzards in Utah, 1,000,000 sheep were stranded and in danger of starvation. Enrollees braved the drifts and saved the flocks.



Famed actor Walter Matthau served in the CCC in 1939-40. "I have a souvenir from the CCC — I got a broken right thumb that was never put back correctly. I was trying to stop the rotating shaft on a buzz saw. Ya see, I bet a guy a Snickers bar that I could do it, and I busted both my thumbs, and the right thumb has never been put back. Otherwise, I liked the CCC very much. I gained 50 pounds and learned a few tricks." He didn't elaborate on what tricks he learned.

Fechner was the CCC. Despite the glamor and power of some men who became involved with the Corps, it was Fechner's honest, day-by-day attention to all of its facets that sustained the high level of accomplishment that shaped the public image of the CCC. He was a common man, neither impressed, nor intimidated by his contemporaries in Washington. In some areas he was undoubtedly deficient and lacked vision, but his dedication was second to none. His lengthy and detailed progress reports to FDR were invaluable information then and so remain. He was a good and faithful servant who was spared the "bitter end."

As soon as the proposed reduction was announced the flood gates burst, and Congress was besieged with protests. The Corps was at the height of its popularity. No one wanted camps closed.

A Special Message to Supporters of the CCC

Join Us!

If you are a former member of the Civilian Conservation Corps, a relative of a CCC veteran, or just one of the millions who have directly benefited from the good work and projects of the CCC, you are invited to join NACCCA — The National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni.

We are a nonprofit organization dedicated to preserving the important historical legacy of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Civilian Conservation Corps. It was the CCC that helped America and its people through one of the most difficult times in its history — the Great Depression.

Members of NACCCA receive the monthly *Journal* newspaper which presents a mix of current and past information about the CCC, members and relevant conservation related programs. The publication offers a nostalgic look into the life and work of CCC enrollees and reports on reunions and other CCC gatherings throughout the country.

NACCCA maintains a headquarters and museum in historic Jefferson Barracks County Park in suburban St. Louis, Mo. This is an appropriate place as the Jefferson Barracks Military Reservation was a CCC conditioning facility that hosted many enrollees waiting to be shipped to their duty stations and assignments. The headquarters building, in a historic 1890-era building, was restored by former CCCers and students of the Job Corps.

Well over 100 individual chapters, affiliated with national, are active throughout the country. The members meet on a regular basis to reminisce on their CCC experiences and participate in community enhancement projects.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

Please Print

(Last Name) (First Name) (M.I.)

(Street Address) (City) (State) (Zip)

I hereby apply for membership in the National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni (NACCCA). Membership is open to CCC veterans, their spouses, descendents of members and individuals and organizations who wish to demonstrate their interest and support of NACCCA philosophy and goals.

Regular Membership: Mail this application with annual dues of \$20.00 to National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni (NACCCA), P.O. Box 16429, St. Louis, MO 63125-0429

Lifetime Membership: Mail this application with lifetime dues of \$100.00 to National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni (NACCCA), P.O. Box 16429, St. Louis, MO 63125-0429

CCC Locations (show company and camp numbers where possible)

Period Served _____ to _____

Type of work performed _____

Current or past occupation (optional) _____

Signature _____ Date _____

Telephone (optional) _____ Date of birth (optional) _____

This section for National Headquarters Use

Eff. month of membership _____ Membership No. _____

Join NACCCA today to relive old memories, renew old friendships, make new memories — but most important, to preserve the legacy of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Annual membership dues are \$20 which includes a subscription to the *Journal*. Lifetime membership is \$100.

Membership is open to: Individuals who were associated in any capacity with the original CCC or similar programs of state and local governments; spouses and surviving spouses of members; descendents of former CCCers; and individuals and organizations who wish to demonstrate their interest and support of NACCCA's philosophy and goals and perpetuate the memory and legacy of the CCC.

History of Roosevelt's Tree Army Rooted In St. Louis

The sheer numbers are astounding: construction of 46,854 bridges, development of more than 800 state parks, planting of three billion trees, erection of 27,000 miles of fences, and construction of 204 lodges and muse-



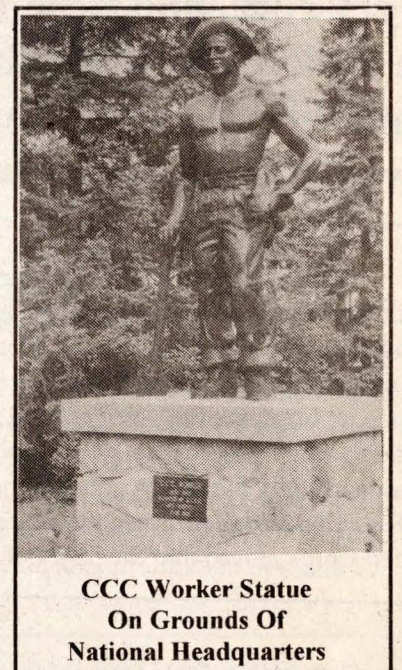
Looking back, the accomplishments of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the country are quite remarkable considering that most of the work was done by hand. The organization, established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933, provided employment for more than 3.2 million men during dire financial times and helped repair the environment.

Located in a turn-of-the-century building at 16 Hancock Ave. in Jefferson Barracks Historical Park, the National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni (NACCCA) Museum and Library contains more than 100,000 photographs, papers and other memorabilia from the CCC. The exhibits show how the men worked, the tools they used and living conditions in camps from across the country. It is also the national headquarters for the nationwide alumni organization.

Jefferson Barracks, then an active Army post, was an induction and conditioning center for the CCCers. Thousands of young men spent time there, getting into shape for their service in wilderness and rural areas in the Midwest.

The museum is free. For hours and information, call 314/487-8666.

This article excerpted from the *Travel Treasure* feature in May/June 1998 issue of *The Midwest Motorist*, the official publication of the Auto Club of Missouri and the Arkansas Auto Club.



CCC Worker Statue
On Grounds Of
National Headquarters



"LESS WE FORGET!"



CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS FACTS

Duration of Program: April 5, 1933 to June 30, 1942

Nicknames: "Roosevelt's Tree Army," "Tree Troopers", "Soil Soldiers", "CCCs", "Colossal College of Calluses"

Total Men Enrolled: 3,463,766

Juniors, Veterans, and Native American Enrollees: 2,876,638

Territorial Enrollees: 50,000 (estimated)

Non-Enrolled Personnel: 263,755

Average Enrollee: 18 to 19 years old, 147 pounds, 5'8 1/4" tall

Average Weight Gain of Enrollee in First 3 Months: 11.5 pounds

Well-known Actor Enrolled in CCC: Raymond Burr, Camp Whitmore, California

Number of Illiterate Enrollees Taught to Read: more than 40,000

Average Number of Camps Operating in U.S. Per Year: 1,643

Total Number of Different Camps: 4,500

Highest Elevation of CCC Camp: 9,200 feet above sea level, in Colorado

Lowest Elevation of CCC Camp: 270 feet below sea level, Death Valley, California

Camp Locations: Every state in the Union, plus Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands

Total Cost: 3 billion dollars

Approximate Cost Per Enrollee Per Year in 1940 for Food, Clothing, Overhead, and Allotments to Dependents: \$1,000

Allotments to Dependents: \$662,895,000

Number of People Directly Benefited From Enrollees' Checks: 12 to 15 million

Value of Work in 1942 Dollars: 2 billion dollars

Miles of Roads Built: 125,000

Miles of Telephone Lines Strung: 89,000

Miles of Foot Trails Built: 13,100

Farmland Benefited From Erosion Control Projects: 40 million acres

Stream and Lake Bank Protection: 154 million square yards

Range Revegetation: 814,000 acres

Fire Fighting Days: more than 6 million

Number of Enrollees Who Died Fighting Fires: 29

Overall Death Rate: 2.25 per thousand

State Parks Developed: 800

Public Campground Development: 52,000 acres

Mosquito Control: 248,000 acres

Number of Fish Stocked: 972 million

Historic Restoration: 3,980 structures

Number of Trees Planted: between 2 and 3 billion

Number of Conservation-Related Work Days: 7,135,000

Federal Departments Administering the Program: Agriculture, Interior, Labor, War

Total Number of Federal Government Agencies Participating in some Capacity: 25

Unofficial Motto of the CCC: "We Can Take It!"

SOURCES: Stan Cohen, 1960, *The Tree Army: A Pictorial History of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942*: Pictorial Histories Publishing Co., 713 S. Third W, Missoula, Montana 59801.

Fred E. Leake and Ray S. Carter, 1962, *Roosevelt's Tree Army: A Brief History of the Civilian Conservation Corps*: Prepared and Distributed by the National Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni (NACCCA) P.O. Box 16429, St. Louis, MO 63125-0429.

Remembering the CCC

Acton man preserves a part of the 'hungry '30s'

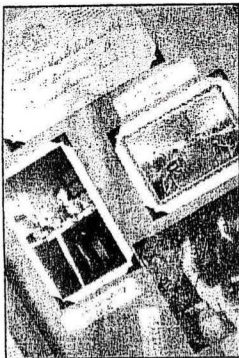
By TAMMY WELLS
Journal Tribune Staff Writer

Times were tough in Maine and throughout the nation during the Great Depression of the 1930s. Jobs were hard to come by or non-existent.

Ronald Dougherty, now retired after a career with General Electric, remembers the '30s well. He, like many others, looked all over for work and didn't find any.

Then, he found the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Dougherty, who was raised downeast in Washington County and lives with his wife Leona in Acton, is now vice president of the Maine Chapter of the National Association of CCC Alumni. The group will hold a reunion Aug. 7 from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the Knights of Columbus Hall, 89 Saco St., Westbrook.

The Civilian Conservation Corps was a nationwide conservation project begun in 1933 by



Dougherty keeps a scrapbook and memorabilia from his time in the CCC.

CCC?," he recalled. He went to see the local selectmen, who filled out the necessary paperwork, and soon got a notice to report to Bangor for a physical.

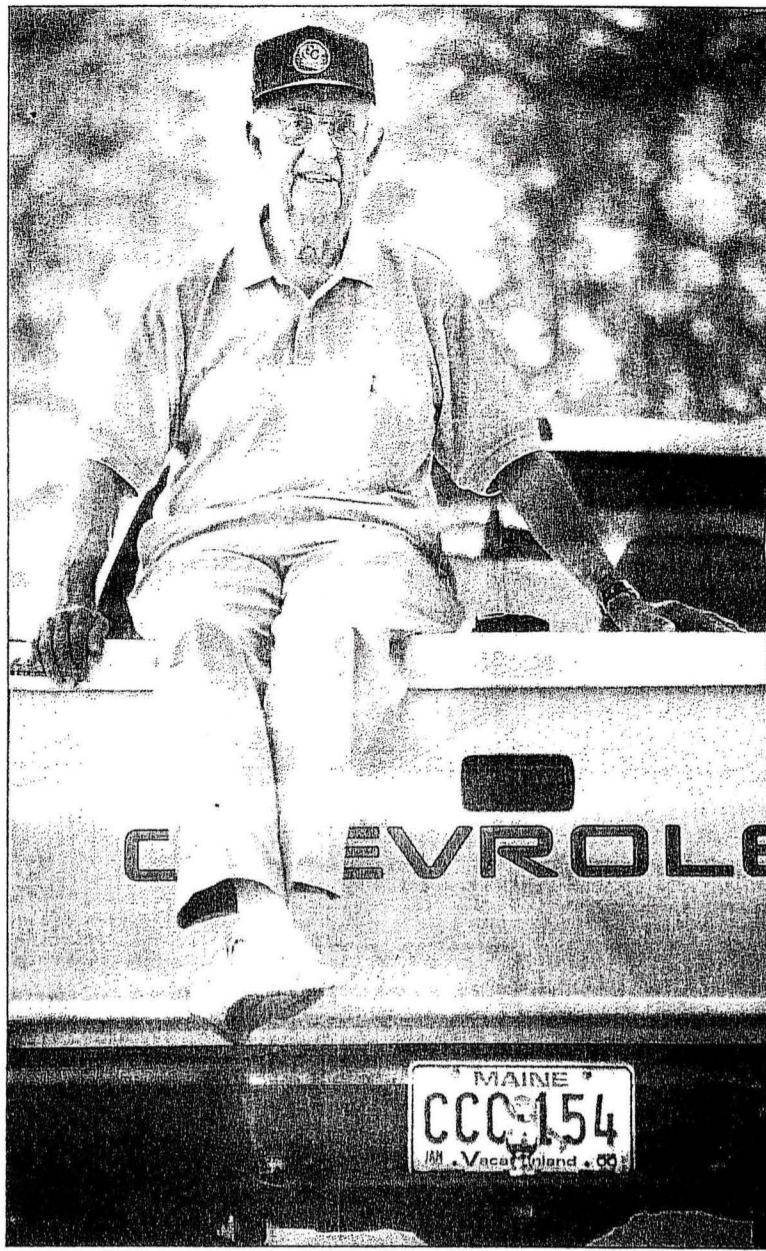
And then, along with 199 others, it was off to camp — in Dougherty's case, the 154th Company in Bar Harbor.

The deal went like this: CCC boys received \$30 a month, plus room, board, medical care and educational opportunities in exchange for work like planting trees and building roads. They were allowed to keep \$5, and \$25 was sent home to their families. And while \$5 spending money may not sound like much today, the camp canteen sold Cokes for a nickel and cigarettes (everyone smoked in those days, he notes) were equally cheap. Movies were 10 or 15 cents.

When Dougherty joined the CCC, the boys lived in barracks. Poring over a scrapbook of memories earlier this week, photos show him sitting on his bunk — in a row of iron beds made up neatly with woolen blankets, each undistinguishable from the next. Earlier pictures from before he joined show scenes of the boys living in tents until the barracks were constructed. Heat was provided by two large potbellied stoves that burned coal, and each cold winter night one of the boys was assigned to keep the stoves going.

One of Dougherty's first projects with the CCC was spraying to stop blister rust, a blight destroying birch trees.

"I wound up in sick bay," probably due to the compound being sprayed, Dougherty surmises, and was transferred to the nursery, planting trees, roads and campground (Black Woods and Seawall) in Acadia National



SHAWN PATRICK OUELLETTE/Journal Tribune Staff

Ronald Dougherty of Acton honors his service in the 154th Company of the Civilian Conservation Corps with a vanity license plate.

Park.

In gravel pits, they loaded trucks by hand, with shovels, and often had contests to see who could load the fastest. Later, he was assigned to the park naturalists' office, and later still, became company clerk.

The CCC was a quasi-military organization, under the jurisdiction of the Forestry Department during the day and the U.S. Army at night. After the day's work was done, the

boys would fall in, hear taps and go to supper. In the evening, there was the chance to take educational courses — Dougherty learned cabinetmaking — or enjoy a game of pool.

There were two firm rules for boys to be CCC members: they were not allowed to get married or have a car. Some, Dougherty remembered, got married secretly. The boys had every other week-

end off, and another Washington County boy had a car hidden in the woods; he charged a dollar or two for a ride home.

"We did a good day's work," Dougherty recalled as he looked through his photos and fading copies of the 154th Company's newspaper. "I never met a boy who was in the CCC who had a negative word about it."

Neighbors

President Franklin D. Roosevelt. An estimated 18,000 "boys" 18 to 25 years old served in the CCC, from its inception until the project was eventually phased out in 1941 and 1942, according to Maine alumni President Phil Gouzie of South Portland.

Dougherty served in the Navy in World War II and credits the CCC for his swift adjustment to military life.

Dougherty and his family were luckier than many during the "hungry '30s," as the decade has been called. Although things were difficult, his father had work — most of the time. While he, his mother and his brother stayed downeast, his Dad often had work at Portsmouth Naval Shipyard and in Newport, R.I. If no ships were being built, the machinist usually found other work to fill in.

"When I think back to those days, the men who worked in the woods were cutting cord wood for a \$1.50 to \$2 a cord, using a double-bitted ax and a buck saw. No chain saws or warm clothing like we have today," Dougherty recently wrote in a memoir.

He graduated from Calais Academy in 1936 when he was 16 years old, attended a one-year business college program, and then began the fruitless search for a job. "A friend I went to school with said why don't you join the

Honoring the boys

An estimated 18,000 young men served in Maine's Civilian Conservation Corps. A 1995 issue of Arizona CCC magazine notes there were 3.46 million enrolled nationally.

The approximate cost per person per year in 1940 for food, clothing, overhead and allotments to dependents was \$1,000. The CCC built

125,000 miles of road, strung 89,000 miles of telephone line, built 13,100 miles of foot trails and developed 800 state parks. They stocked 972 million fish and developed 52,000 acres of public campgrounds.

The Maine Chapter of the National Association of Civilian Conservation

Corps Alumni (NACCCA) is attempting to raise an estimated \$20,000 to purchase and install a 6-foot bronze statue in Augusta's Capital Park.

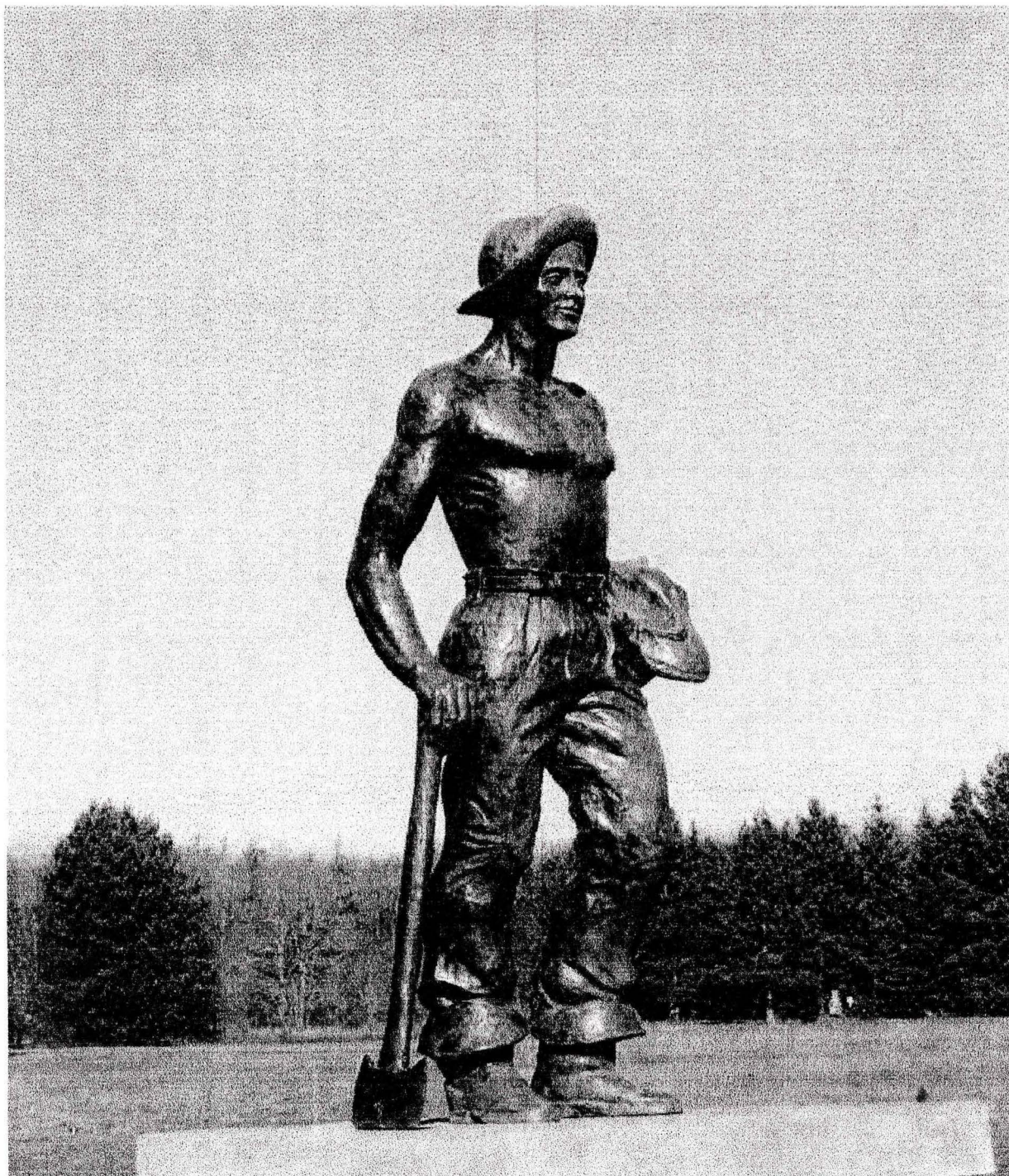
A number of statues, honoring CCC boys, have been erected in state capitals throughout the nation. The statue is of a young man holding an ax,

and commemorates conservation and forestry work the CCC did from 1933 to 1942.

To contribute, write statue project Chairman Bob Chenevert at 83 Fort Road, South Portland, Maine 04106, or call him at 799-1230 or President Phil Gouzie at 799-1419.

CCC Boy

Click on the "buttons" below to go to information on that subject.

[Who Are We?](#)[Michigan Camps](#)[National CCC Statue](#)[Annual Michigan Reunion](#)[Links To Other CCC Sites](#)

**Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni
Chapter 60 Inc**

80 Clay Street, Quincy, MA. 02170

"Investing time with the youth pays off in huge dividends"

617 471 5664

617 554 1108 fax

EM fjdnaacca60@aol.com

We as members of the Civilian Conservation Corps know it was the right and honorable thing to do under the circumstances *of that time*. Those circumstances, and your experiences the Civilian Conservation Corps gave you the opportunity to become one of the most valuable assets and resource this Commonwealth has known during peace time. The same experience "CCC" made you, if possible, a more valued asset to your nation in National Defense of it's honor, to you because of proneness to order and work ethic. This honor has been silently enjoyed by Alumnus. Experiences talked about at Chapter meetings receiving your own gratification because you as an individual knew your service was more than creditable.

Your Alumni Association became alive in the '80s. Who knew about the C's and the millions of young men who enrolled in a program (1933 1942) that jump started the economy working for five dollars a month but sending twenty five dollars a month home to feed and cloth legions of families buying from local merchants. The legions that were satisfied; a Country that appreciated the program of the Civilian Conservation Corps offered maybe grateful -- BUT--

The attrition of the members of the Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni is at a number that is almost silent, in several years even less that attrition will cause silence those boys who are now gone. "WE" will be all gone very shortly. In 1982. Chapter 60 with several Chapters in New England had approximately six hundred members on a mailing list, would you believe now I do not know the number for when the mailings went out, responses came back deceased.

It was natural we all die.

I had heard of the CCC Boy Monument and thought it was a great idea. I never attended a ceremony but read of them over the past years. Very little feeling however the feeling came to me up in the State of Maine this past month. There is nothing like finality, I felt it up in Maine, the unavailing of the Statue, brought me to the rude awaking. "By crackie" if I do nothing else I'll make an attempt to raise the money you need to establish a place for a CCC Boys Monument.

You have to be in the midst of boys now men remembering so proudly of their accomplishment not of their CCC days but the look of the Statue that was them about 68 years ago.

I am asking you guys get the feeling I felt in Maine in contributing to the effort of making a CCC Boy a reality here in Massachusetts

Rather than do nothing and I am asking for complete support in working towards establishing a Committee of several members to create program to raise funds.

This may seem to be an ambitious task, well it might be.

I have taken two steps (1) established a bank account in the name Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni Statue Fund. under a 501(c)(3) here in Massachusetts Chapter 60 NACCCA Tax Exemption #042 789 912

(2) I have asked my State Senator to support this idea by legislation in securing a appropriate place to place the statue.

The next several steps are (3) contacting your state representative in urging his or her support in this idea.

This is public money all 16 or 17 thousand dollars.

The Legislation is to secure a place on state property.

(4) Call for a meeting to be held to gather committee people, ideas of procedure and give a vote of confidence to members who shall take an active roll in the endeavor.

I do not know how members feel about the statue of a "CCC Boy" let me tell you I thought about and thought about nothing rattled me, till I attended one installation. I have seen pictures and heard about this "statue" I had an interest, but the Maine installation knock me for a loop. If I do nothing else in this life time I will secure a statue. This is my pledge.

What did a complete job on me was I heard of a death of dear friend, and how many alumnus must have the same feeling I had from time to time, that includes families and friends.

We can all recall years ago when there was 100,000 of us. Establishing a Chapter was an easy task for there was many of us alive but now try to increase your membership it is impossible there is not too many of us left, no one else will place a monument to the integrity and service of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

I will send this message to our Regional Director and go from there.

The funding apparatus is under a non profit organization, Checks can be sent to the Citizens Bank -- 731 Hancock Street Quincy, MA. 02170 -- Act# 190800607 National Association Civ. Savings Account Tax deductible under # above Tax Exemption 04278912

If mail to Office -- Francis J. Derwin 80 Clay Street, Quincy, MA. 02170 -- Donation for Statue Acct.

Yours truly,

Francis Derwin

President Chapter 60

The Civilian Conservation Corps - An American Experiment

by
Shelley Gupta

***"I feel that by the election of '32 most people felt that it was time for a change, that things weren't working."
-Thurston-***

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) continues to have an impact on American lives after more than 60 years.

The CCC, the first Franklin Delano Roosevelt New Deal project, was instituted on March 21, 1933 when the president asked Congress for unemployment relief. The year following FDR's election, 1933, was also the year of America's highest unemployment rate: 24.9 percent.

At that time, America was experiencing the first stages of the Great Depression. Banks closed down, unemployment rates soared, and financial needs were great. The CCC brought about significant changes within American society, and alleviated much of the country's unemployment.

Thomas Thurston, regional director, "Building America: The Public Works of the New Deal Era," said there was a mood of impatience among Americans.

"I feel that by the election of '32 most people felt that it was time for a change, that things weren't working," said Thurston.

Thurston's program, "Building America," is now available to people on the Internet. He said the CCC had a crucial impact on the country.

"Probably the most popular program was the Civilian Conservation Corps," said Thurston.

During this time of high unemployment and uncertainty, the CCC played a dual role in America. It encouraged the nurturing of the environment and it helped the economy.

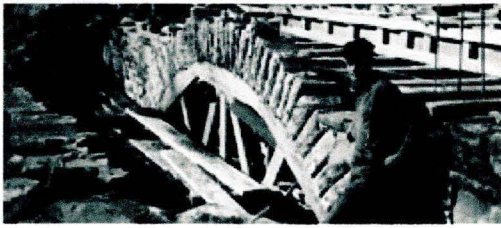
Throughout the duration of the CCC program, 2.5 million out-of-work, physically fit, unmarried, young men aged 18 to 25 found employment. These workers received a weekly \$30 salary, but were obligated by contract to send \$25 to their families in order to ensure the workers' dependents would be provided for.

Members of the CCC planted trees to encourage reforestation and fought tree diseases. They also pruned and harvested trees for state, municipal, and private forests. The men took part in various recreation projects, such as beautifying picnic, camping, and park areas. Their efforts resulted in promoting three times the number of visitors to state parks in 1936.

To help the economy, CCC workers across the country constructed 41,000 bridges and built 44,475 buildings. They also constructed 3,982,000 dams as a form of erosion control, and devoted full time to soil conservation work on 4 million acres in 31 states. The men made shelter belts, fire lanes, trails, and rural roads

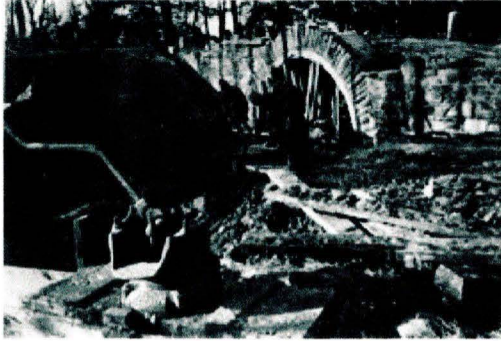


The Appalachian Trail and the Pacific Crest Trail are examples of some CCC projects that are still around today. The Appalachian Trail is a hiking trail about 2,159



miles long which was started in 1937. It runs from Katahdin, Maine to Springer Mountain, Georgia. The Pacific Crest Trail is another similar CCC project that runs through California.

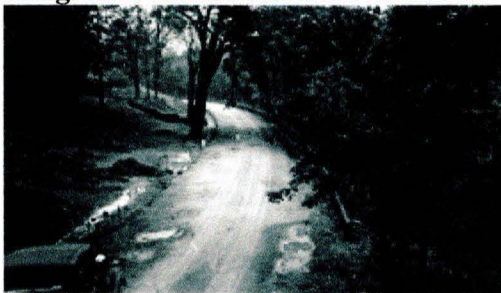
In addition, the CCC built thousands of campsites in various parks which are still in use. It also built the Blue Ridge Parkway, a highway which runs from Virginia to Tennessee. These projects were completed in association with other crews which were part of the New Deal, such as the Public Works Administration (PWA) and the Works Progress Administration (WPA).



Despite its apparent success, the CCC didn't attempt to solve all of America's social problems. The majority of the camps were racially segregated.

The process to establish the CCC went through quickly and with little change, but many people were still opposed to the reform program. On Dec. 26, 1941, Senator Robert Taft, a Republican, warned the nation that the Roosevelt Administration would try to control the American economy and society. Taft believed that within six months

Congress could abolish the CCC.



Some politicians even tried to export FDR's project overseas. But despite suggestions by Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, Roosevelt's long-time political rival, Roosevelt refused to expand parts of the New Deal to Germany after World War II. There was much anti-German sentiment within America because of Germany's role in WWII.

"I see no reason for starting a WPA, PWA, or a CCC for Germany when we go in with our Army of Occupation," Roosevelt said.



[\[BACK\]](#) [\[Building America: FDR's New Deal\]](#) [\[Summer Scholars Home Page\]](#) [\[NEXT\]](#)

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STATUE HISTORY

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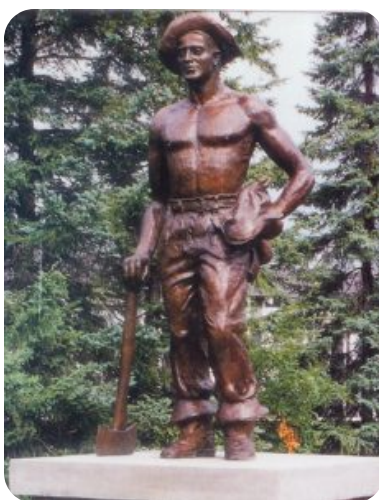
"Spirit of the CCC" - 1935

The first major statue produced to honor the CCC was a statue titled "Spirit of the CCC," later nicknamed "Iron Mike." A Works Progress Administration (WPA) Federal Art Project sculptor, Uno John Palokangas (known as John Palo-Kangas) was assigned to Camp #1917-V (WWI Veterans Camp), SP-21. This art-deco style art was typical of that period. The model for this statue was Robert J. Pauley of Carmichael, California. Mr. Pauley was a veteran of WWI and was about 38 years old at the time. The statue was unveiled by President Franklin D. Roosevelt at the dedication on October 1, 1935 at CCC Company 1917 in Griffith Park, Los Angeles, California. A bronzed colored plaster of the park model was exhibited at the CCC exhibition camp in Balboa Park in San Diego, and was dedicate on May 19, 1936 by James J. McEntee, Assistant Director of the CCC. Both statues have disappeared.



"Spirit of the CCC" Recast-1993

California NACCCA Chapter 55, which also called itself the "Spirit of the CCC Chapter", initiated the drive for a replacement state and they were supported by Chapters 34 and 65. Over \$26,000 was donated by members of NACCCA. The reproduction bronze statue was sculpted by Jim Brothers of Lawrence, Kansas. It was donated by NACCCA to the City of Los Angeles, Department of Recreation and Parks. The replacement state was dedicated on October 1, 1993. The statue stands at Griffith Park, Travel Town Museum. This time the statue is made of sturdy bronze rather than concrete and it will be a memorial to the CCC for many years to come.



"CCC Worker Statue" - 1995

The excitement of the dedication of a permanent "Spirit of the CCC" statue, led to the design, construction and dedication of a life size series of statues. The new series of statues known as the CCC Worker Statue dot the American Landscape in tribute to the men of the CCC. The CCC Worker Statue is the latest piece of statuary created by the alumni as a symbol of honoring the men and their work.



"Off the Fire Line" - John Selesky - 2005

Between 2005 and 2010 a small desktop statue measuring nine inches tall was cast in the image of member John Selesky. Before his death, John Selesky, of Michigan, was the coordinator of the CCC Worker Statue program. Due to the many requests for an affordable table top statue he began a miniature statue program. The statue design was taken from a photograph when he was a young CCC enrollee walking off the fire line. The photo was the cover photo for a book titled *We Can Do It: History of the CCC in Michigan 1933-1942*, author Charles A. Symon. This photo was used by sculptor, John Gooden, of Oklahoma to create the statue cast. Gooden discontinued the casting of the miniature statues when he transitioned his studio pieces to life size statues. This statue is no longer available for purchase. The total number cast is unknown.

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*My first job
After leaving CCC's*

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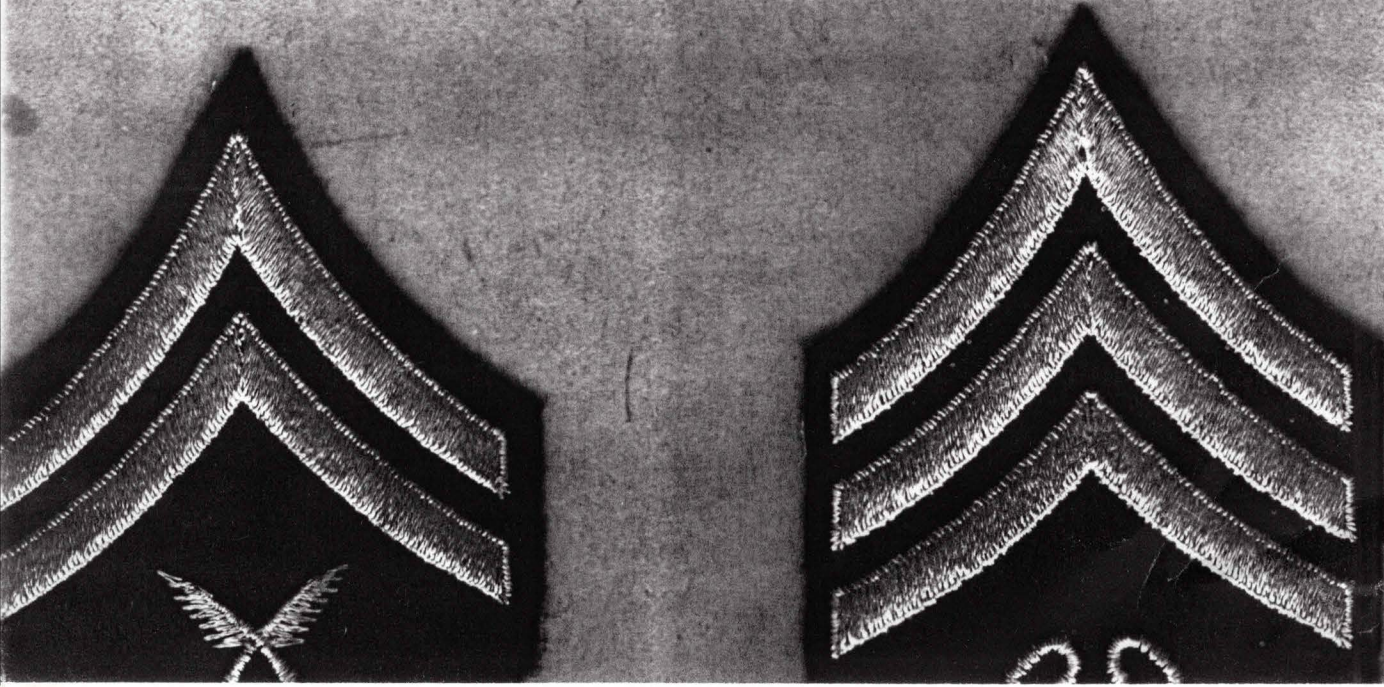
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LUDGER DOUCETTE.

931A₂

Job accepted leaving immediately

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE



JOB HERE FOR YOU CHECKING TIME TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS PER WEEK
ALL SUMMER JOB STARTING IMMEDIATELY WIRE ME CARE SAMMONS
ROBERTSON HENRY CO WHEN CAN BE HERE=

LUDGER DOUCETTE

931A

Job accepted leaving immediately

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE



Co. Clerk



Supply Clerk



Co. Clerk



Supply Clerk

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
McFarland Field Camp, NP-1
Bar Harbor, Maine.
May 27, 1940.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

The bearer, Ronald J. Dougherty, has been a member of the CCC Camp located at Bar Harbor, Maine from April 1938 to March 1940. During his tour of duty at this camp, his work was mostly of a clerical nature, and consisted principally of general office and stock room work. In the above capacity he proved himself to be an unusually honest and able young man, with sober and industrious habits.

There is no doubt in my mind but this alert and intelligent young man will be a distinct asset to any employer who wishes to hire him.

Patrick J. Boylan
Patrick J. Boylan

Project Supt.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION
154 Co. CCC
BAR HARBOR, ME.

March 20, 1940

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

It is a distinct pleasure to recommend highly Ronald Dougherty whose splendid work I have been fortunate to observe for the past two years. As secretary, company clerk and supply room manager, he has gained wide and profitable experience, experience that should make him an invaluable asset to the employer who realizes the importance of balance between theoretical knowledge and practical experience.

The concern that sincerely values in its employees staunch principles of absolute integrity, unflinching loyalty, conscientious effort, and keen intelligence would do well to consider Ronald Dougherty. He certainly is worthy of a most excellent position.

Respectfully yours,

Walter M. Drohan

WALTER M. DROHAN
Educational Adviser

WMD:lt

154th Co., CCC

Eagle Lake Camp

Bar Harbor, Maine

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The bearer, Ronald J. Dougherty, has worked on the Army Overhead, of this company for the last 2 years. First as Company Clerk, with an Assistant Leaders Rating, then was promoted to a Leader and made Supply Clerk.

During this time he has, without a single failure, performed his duties faithfully. He is an honest, efficient worker, a splendid personality, exceptionally intelligent, and is ranked as being one of the best clerks this company has ever had.

I can honestly recommend this man to any prospective employer and I am sure that he will more than satisfy any one who may employ him.

We feel that his leaving us is a distinct loss to this company.


N. A. Peavey,

Commanding 154 Company, C.C.C.

RECORD OF SERVICE IN CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

**Served:

a. From 4/7/38 to 3/20/40, under WAR Dept. at 154TH CO. CCC

Type of work OFFICE & SUPPLY CLERK *Manner of performance EXCELLENT
LEADER

b. From to , under Dept. at

Type of work *Manner of performance

c. From to , under Dept. at

Type of work *Manner of performance

d. From to , under Dept. at

Type of work *Manner of performance

e. From to , under Dept. at

Type of work *Manner of performance

Remarks: BEST FITTED IN CIVILIAN LIFE AS AN OFFICE CLERK OR A SUPPLY CLERK.

PHYSICAL CONDITION ON DATE OF DISCHARGE-NEGATIVE.

Discharged: MARCH 20, 1940 at 154TH CO. CCC, BAR HARBOR, MAINE

Transportation furnished from NONE FURNISHED to

N. A. Peavey
(Name)

(Title)

N. A. Peavey,

* Use words "Excellent" or "Satisfactory."
** To be taken from C. C. C. Form No. 1.

Honorable Discharge
from the
Civilian Conservation Corps



TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to Certify That * Ronald J Dougherty
a member of the CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS, who was enrolled
April 7, 1938 at R + T Center, Bangor, Me., is hereby
(Date)
HONORABLY DISCHARGED therefrom, by reason of ** Expiration
of Enrollment Period

Said Ronald J Dougherty was born in St. Stephen
in the State of New Brunswick When enrolled he was 18 years
of age and by occupation a Clerk He had brown eyes,
brown hair, medium complexion, and was five feet
eight inches in height. His color was white

Given under my hand at Bar Harbor, Me., this twentieth day
of March, one thousand nine hundred and forty

N. A. Peavey
(Name) (Title)

N. A. Peavey,

Commanding 54 Company, C.C.C.

* Insert name, as "John J. Doe."
** Give reason for discharge.

THANKSGIVING

BY
THE
C.C.C.

Happy Days

FOR
THE
C.C.C.

The National Weekly Newspaper for the Civilian Conservation Corps

Vol. 6, No. 28

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1938

Five Cents

Entered as Second
Matter at D. C. Post

Enrollee Allotments Limited to \$22 Monthly Payment to Men 2½ Million

250 Tons of Turkey for Thanks Day

The CCC will take aboard 250 tons of turkey next Thursday afternoon, as part of its Thanksgiving Day celebration. It will take 40,000 of the birds to supply the camps, the Army quartermaster estimates.

Other items on the CCC Thanksgiving market list include 17½ tons of pumpkins, 59 tons of potatoes, 22 tons of bread crumbs, 6 tons of onions, plus 2½ tons of butter, 8½ tons of sugar, 1500 bushels of cranberries, 3700 gallons of milk and more than 100,000 eggs.

'THANKS, AGAIN!'



By Davis

Enrollees Can Make Increase

Eight dollars in cash month over the pay table is provided for all enrollees selected in the future by changing CCC regulations announced by the War Department during the week.

MUST BE EXACTLY \$22

Heretofore, men selected for the allotment have been permitted to allot and deposit any amount equal to \$22 or

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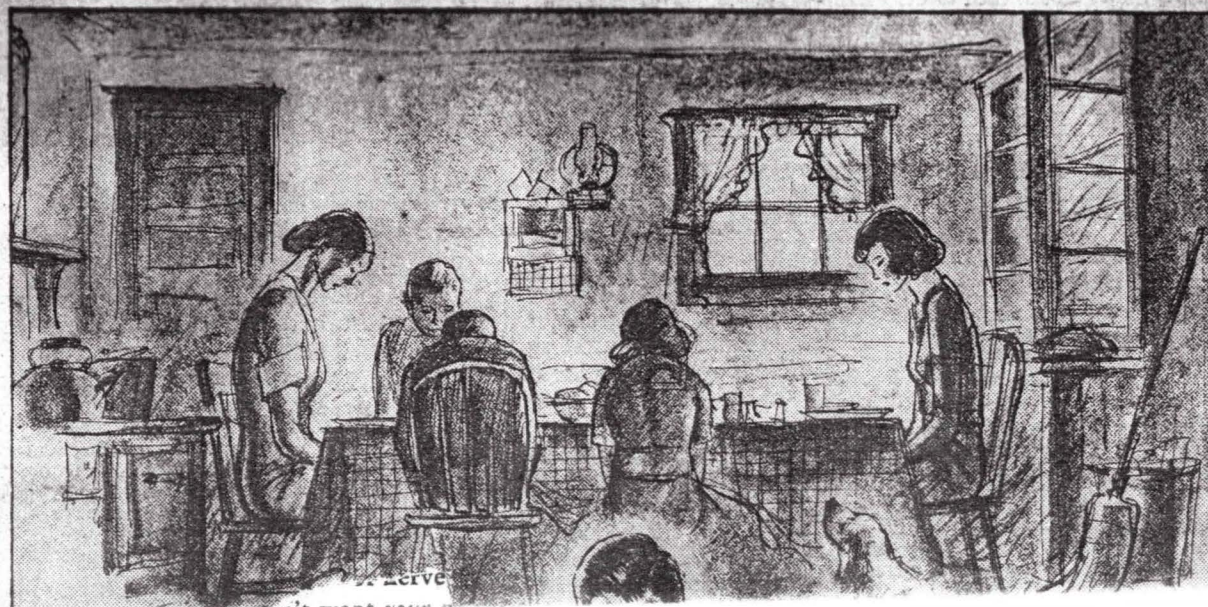
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'THANKS, AGAIN!'



By Davis

Enrollees Can Make Increase

Eight dollars in cash each month over the pay table is provided for all enrollees selected in the future by changes in CCC regulations announced by the War Department during the week.

MUST BE EXACTLY \$22

Heretofore, men selected for the corps have been permitted to allot or deposit any amount equal to \$22 or more

Monthly Payment to Men 2½ Million

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CCC TASTES VARY

A compilation of the Thanksgiving menus in the 1500 camps located from Maine to California indicates that eight out of ten camps favor fruit cocktail, cream of tomato soup, turkey with oyster dressing, both white and sweet potatoes, creamed cauliflower as one of the two vegetables, and a choice of at least four desserts, including ice cream, pumpkin pie, layer cake or mince pie, together with assorted candies, fruit and nuts, cider or "pop" and coffee, cigars and cigarettes.

Many variations of this menu appear either in accord with local customs or the particular tastes of the enrollees in the camps. For instance, numerous camps in New York, California, Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina and Louisiana prefer to start their dinners with oysters rather than a fruit cocktail, while camps in Alabama and Texas favor a shrimp cocktail. Most camps in Wyoming, Indiana and Minnesota omit any entrees and start their menus with turkey.

OTHER HOLIDAY EVENTS

In ordering vegetables, most New England camps prefer Hubbard squash, which favors asparagus. Maryland camps favor beans and Virginia and North Carolina camps favor carrots and

"THANKS, AGAIN!"



By Davis

Enrollees Can Make Increase

Eight dollars in cash a month over the pay table is provided for all enrollees in the future by changing CCC regulations announced by the War Department during the week.

MUST BE EXACTLY \$22

Heretofore, men selected for the CCC have been permitted to allot or deposit any amount equal to \$22 or less. In some instances, the selecting agency required selectees to allot or deposit a certain amount.

they desired.

The new regulations read: "At the time of enrollment the amount of allotment and/or deposit will be \$22. Selection is made on the basis of such an allotment and/or deposit." The effect of this is that of giving all men \$8 each per month in addition to what extra pay they earn in rated positions.

ENROLLEE MAY INCREASE

In event an enrollee wishes to allot or deposit more than the stipulated \$22, he may do so, after he has been enrolled. Company commanders are authorized to increase the allotment or deposit upon the request of the enrollee and without reference to the selecting agency.

\$2,500,000 EACH MONTH

When state selecting agencies make a combination of allotment and deposit, the sum of both must in all cases be \$22.

All of which means that CCC enrollees will collect more than two and one-half million dollars every month to distribute over canteen counter, movies and other items not on GI supply or equipment lists.

The President's Thanksgiving Proclamation

"I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the 24th of November, 1938, as a day of general thanksgiving.

"Our fathers set aside such a day as they hewed a nation from the primeval forest. The observance was consecrated when George Washington issued a thanksgiving proclamation in the first year of his presidency. Abraham Lincoln set aside a day of Thanksgiving

their blessings. In our deepest natures, in our very souls, we, like all mankind since the earliest origin of mankind, turn to God in time of trouble and in time of happiness. 'In God We Trust.'

"For the blessings which have been ours during the present year, we have ample cause to be thankful.

"Our lands have yielded a goodly harvest, and the toiler in the shop and mill receives a more just return for his

"Done at the City of Washington this Nineteenth Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord, Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-Eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Sixty-Third."

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

'THANKS, AGAIN!'

By Davis



The President's Thanksgiving Proclamation

"I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and designate the fourth day of November, 1938, as a national day of Thanksgiving. In our deepest natures, we are conscious of the fact that the blessings of life are the result of the labors of others, and it is the duty of every citizen to recognize and appreciate these blessings. Done at the City of Washington this

THE ACADIAN

VOL.
III

NO.
III

NOVEMBER '38

R.J.D

154TH CO. CCC

The

Harold Simon
20 May St.
Waterville, Maine

ACADIAN



FAREWELL - ISSUE, DEDICATED TO ALL
ENROLLEES DISCHARGED MARCH 30, 1940

MARCH

1940

"YOUR CCC"

A Handbook for Enrollees

By
RAY HOYT

Editor of Happy Days

Drawings by Marshall Davis



Happy Days Publishing Co., Inc.

Washington, D. C.

The Civilian Conservation Corps

"Builder of Men"

Conceived and put into operation by the U. S. Government during a time of economic depression, the Civilian Conservation Corps has given more than two millions of young men chance for a brighter future and has added greatly to the value of the nation's vast natural resources.

The Director of the CCC



Robert Fechner

I welcome you to the Civilian Conservation Corps. More than two million young men have trod the same path you are entering upon. You can get much from your stay in the CCC and the country can gain much from the work you do. It is a wholesome life in camp. Make the most of it.

Reprint from *Happy Days*

Robert Fechner

The President's Greetings

I welcome the opportunity to extend a greeting to the men who constitute the Civilian Conservation Corps. It is my belief that what is being accomplished will conserve our national resources, create future national wealth and prove of moral and spiritual value, not only to those of you who are taking part, but to the rest of the country as well.

You young men who are enrolled in this work are to be congratulated. It is my honest conviction that what you are doing in the way of constructive service will bring you, personally and individually, returns the value of which it is difficult to estimate.

Physically fit, as demonstrated by the examinations you took before entering the camps, the clean life and hard work in which you are engaged cannot fail to help your physical condition and you should emerge from this experience, strong and rugged and ready for re-entrance into the ranks of industry, better equipped than before.

I want to congratulate you on the opportunity you have, and to extend to you my appreciation for the hearty cooperation which you have given this movement, so vital a step in the nation's fight against depression, and to wish you a pleasant, wholesome and constructive stay in the CCC.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Reprint from Happy Days

You're In the CCC

Mr. CCC Enrollee!

You are in the CCC. That means the Civilian Conservation Corps. It was organized by the United States Government in the spring of 1933, to furnish employment for young men and to help conserve the country's natural resources. Also, the CCC will give you an opportunity to prepare yourself for a more successful and useful life after you leave it.

Upon entering a CCC camp you find yourself part of a new life. It may seem strange to you at first. You will live and work with 200 other men of about your own age. Your camp will be located in some forest or park, on some soil eroded farm or near one of the many other kinds of projects which go to make up conservation work.

At first, you may find it difficult to accustom yourself to these new surroundings, especially if you have lived in a large town or city. It is a healthful life you live in camp. But you will find it different from living at home. You will find rules and regulations which you may not have known there. But this does not mean you are in the Army. It does mean, though, that you will have to submit to certain forms of discipline. For discipline is necessary when any large group of persons try to live together. Without discipline there could be no CCC.

* * *

You will be required to work a regular number of hours each week. You will be required to get up at a designated time every morning and be in bed by a regular time each night. You will be asked to perform an honest day's work. You will receive food, clothing and a comfortable, if not elaborate, place in which to live. You will be paid each month and will be given many opportunities for recreation, study and other forms of personal development. You can get little or much out of your stay in the CCC, depending upon just how you enter into the life and activities of your camp.

You will learn much during your stay in the CCC, about things, about work, about people and about yourself. You will learn to "take it on the chin," if necessary, without whimpering—if you have the "stuff." More than two million other boys who have gone before you created the slogan, "We Can Take It." A part of your job while in camp will be that of upholding the good name which those men built up. You will do it through your conduct as an enrollee.

You will get little or much from your stay in the CCC. This will depend on just how much you enter into the spirit of

the corps and into the life and activities of the camp. You should be proud of your enrollment in the CCC. You should be proud that you are one of a great army of conservation workers, increasing the natural wealth of the nation by the work they are doing. If you are a "square shooter," you will give much and receive much from the CCC.

The following pages of this book are devoted to those subjects which will give you an understanding of how the CCC is operated, what its aims are, and the part you will play in its life and work.



What It's All About

There are several purposes of the CCC. The most important one is that of giving you a job. Another is that of conserving the nation's natural resources. Two other purposes are those of helping you to better fit yourself for a job after you leave the CCC, and of helping you help your dependents financially. The CCC was organized at a time of great economic stress. It was one of the first steps in President Roosevelt's program to bring the nation out of a depression. Since then, the CCC has been a great help to more than 2,000,000 young men and their families, and to the country at large.

A nation's natural resources include its fields and forests, its streams, and its parks. Most of the work done by the CCC is in the conserving and developing of these natural resources. The country has used its timber faster than it planted new trees. Much of its farm lands have been over-used and now are being destroyed by water and wind. Streams need improvement if floods are to be prevented. And if we are to have fish and wild life we must conserve that which we have and make it possible for more to grow.

* * *

It requires much work to maintain and protect our national and our state parks if we are to get the greatest benefits from them. In 1933 there were very few state-owned parks. The Adirondack mountain state park in New York was larger than all other state parks in the country combined. If we are to have more state parks they must be built. It was to accomplish conservation work of these many kinds and to open up jobs for young men that the CCC was created.

Soon after the CCC was organized, it was discovered that the camps afforded ideal opportunities for something more than just temporary jobs for boys and the promotion of conservation. Those in charge of the camps saw the great advantages CCC work offered in practical education for the boys, to make them more employable, by making them better fitted for a job after they left the CCC.

Thousands of boys have left CCC camps and gone into jobs which they could not have filled if it had not been for the training they received while in camp. Hundreds of the boys have been able to complete school work, while in camp, and to receive grammar school and high school diplomas. About one in six have been able to gain promotion to positions in the technical services. Others have become Reserve Corps officers and educational advisers.

How It All Began

The Civilian Conservation Corps was organized in 1933. The law which created it was passed by Congress on March 31 of that year. This law authorized the President of the United States to form what was called, technically, Emergency Conservation Work. The president, in his message to Congress asking for such legislation, had referred to the proposed organization as a civilian conservation corps.

Because of this, Emergency Conservation Work, from the beginning, was called the Civilian Conservation Corps, or more popularly, the CCC. The purpose was to be that of "relieving the acute condition of widespread distress and unemployment existing in the United States, providing for the restoration of the country's depleted natural resources, and the advancement of an orderly program of useful public works."

On April 5, the president appointed Robert Fechner as director of the CCC and the enrollment of the first 250,000 young, unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 25 was begun. Included in this number were about 35,000 older men, selected, because of their experience, from the communities near each camp. These men became known as local experienced men, or LEM's. In May, the president authorized the enrollment of some 28,000 war veterans, to be selected regardless of age or marital status.

* * *

Also, provision was made for the enrollment of nearly 15,000 Indians, to be employed in conservation work on the Indian reservations, and, later, for the selection of limited numbers of natives in Alaska, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Virgin Islands. During the first year, an average of 293,000 men occupied 1468 camps.

During the summer of 1934, when a severe drought hit middle-western and western states, an additional 50,000 men were enrolled from these states. In 1935, the CCC was further enlarged and reached a peak strength of 505,000 men in 2652 camps. By 1936, the authorized strength of the CCC had been reduced to 350,000 men, and 2109 camps. In June 1937, after the CCC had been in operation for four years, it became necessary for Congress to enact additional legislation for its continuance. This it did on June 28, 1937, continuing it for a period of three years, from July 1, 1937. By July 1, 1938 the CCC was reduced to 300,000 men and 1500 camps, not including Indians or those outside of the continental limits of the United States.

The first CCC man was enrolled on April 6, 1933, one of a group of 27,000 from the larger cities of the country. Between



that date and June 7, 1933 some 293,000 men were enrolled. The first camp was established on April 17, near Luray, Va. By July 1, the same year, 1467 other camps were established, in every state in the union, and in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

The original Executive Order of the President made it necessary to give preference to those men whose families were on the relief rolls of the respective states. The 1937 Act of Congress permitted the enrollment of a man, otherwise qualified, who was, "unemployed and in need of employment." In 1936, the age limits were changed to include those between 17 and 28. In 1937, they were altered to include only unmarried, "unemployed, and in need of employment" young men between 17 and 23, except for war veterans and certain enrollees in each company for key positions, explained elsewhere in this book.

At the beginning, enrollment was limited to a single six-months period. At the completion of the first enrollment period, the President authorized the re-enrollment of those men who desired to remain in the Corps. A number of men still in the CCC were among those who enrolled in 1933. The 1937 Act of Congress limited aggregate service, except for certain exempted personnel, to two years, dating from July 1, 1937.

How It Operates

The Civilian Conservation Corps, in some respects, is different from all other government agencies. It is not part of any one department of government. It is operated cooperatively by several of the regular departments of the federal government. Authorized by Congress and put into operation by the President, the CCC has a Director, whose job is to direct and coordinate CCC work. The actual operation of the CCC is by the Departments of Labor, War, Agriculture and the Interior, and the Veterans' Administration.

The Department of Labor selects all junior enrollees. The Veterans' Administration selects all war veteran enrollees. The Department of Labor does its selecting through an organization of selecting agencies in the States, which work cooperatively with the Department of Labor. The War Department enrolls the boys and veterans selected by the Department of Labor and the Veterans' Administration. It also is responsible for all other phases of CCC operation except the work projects.

It was the War Department which gave you your physical examination and furnishes your clothes, your food and your transportation. It also built the camp in which you live, provides medical care, recreation and spiritual guidance for you while you are in camp, and is responsible for the educational program which has been built up in each of the camps. It also is the official CCC paymaster.

* * *

The work you do in the CCC, except that of helping to maintain the camp itself, is under direction of either the Department of Agriculture or the Department of the Interior. There are several branches of each of these two technical services. If your camp is located in a national forest, in a state forest or in a privately-owned forest, the work is under the supervision of the U. S. Forest Service, one of the branches of the Department of Agriculture. Other branches of the same department which supervise CCC work include the Soil Conservation Corps, the Bureau of Animal and Plant Industry, Agricultural Engineering, the Biological Survey and Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Many camps are located in national and state parks, and on national monuments or historical spots. The work in such camps is under direction of the National Park Service, one branch of the Department of the Interior. Other branches of the Department of the Interior directing CCC work are the Bureau of Reclamation, the Division of Grazing, and the General Land Office. CCC work on Indian reservations is supervised by the

Office of Indian Affairs, also of the Department of the Interior. Work in Puerto Rico and in the national forests of Alaska is under the U. S. Forest Service. That in Hawaii, the Virgin Islands and in Mt. McKinley national park of Alaska, is under the National Park Service. CCC men sent from Washington and Oregon in May, 1938 to work in this national park were the first CCC men sent outside continental United States.

The entire operation of the CCC is carried out in accordance with general policies determined by the director of the CCC and his advisory council. The latter is made up of a representative of each of the four departments of government cooperating in CCC work and the Veterans' Administration. All money spent to maintain the CCC, whether it be for food, pay, equipment or anything else is appropriated directly to the CCC by Congress. This money is apportioned to the various departments to provide funds for the carrying out of their individual CCC activities.

* * *

The Director of the CCC has two assistant directors and a staff of other assistants. His headquarters are maintained in Washington. Each Advisory Council member heads up the CCC work of his department. The War Department uses its regular Army organization in administration of its part of CCC work. A comparatively small number of regular Army officers are detailed on CCC duty at corps area and district headquarters, assisted by officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps reserve. All officers on duty with companies are Reserve officers. The various technical services maintain regional headquarters throughout the country, and CCC administrative work is handled through them. There are 10 Forest Service regions, 11 Soil Conservation Corps regions and 4 National Park Service regions.

Except in a few instances, a camp is occupied by but one company. Each company, at maximum strength, is composed of 200 men. Two Reserve corps officers are assigned to each company, one as company commander and one as junior officer. A doctor, either a member of the Army Medical Corps Reserve or a civilian, is appointed for each one and one-half camps. The technical services maintain a camp superintendent and several foremen, engineers and assistants in each camp.

The Army does not participate in operation of the camps outside continental United States. The technical services in these camps administer both the camps and the work projects. The Army Corps of Engineers was placed in charge of the technical work on flood control projects, principally in Vermont and New York state. Until they were disbanded in the Spring of 1938, the Army also directed the work of a few camps located at Army posts.

"Mother Nature"

The CCC is engaged in many kinds of work, all of it devoted to the conservation of land, water, forests, parks, or wild life. Most of this work is on land owned by the federal government or by the states. Some forestry work and nearly all soil conservation work is done on privately owned lands. Work in the forests includes such jobs as forest clearance, the building of fire breaks, actual fighting of forest fires and the building of trails and roads for the purpose of moving men and equipment to the scene of a fire.

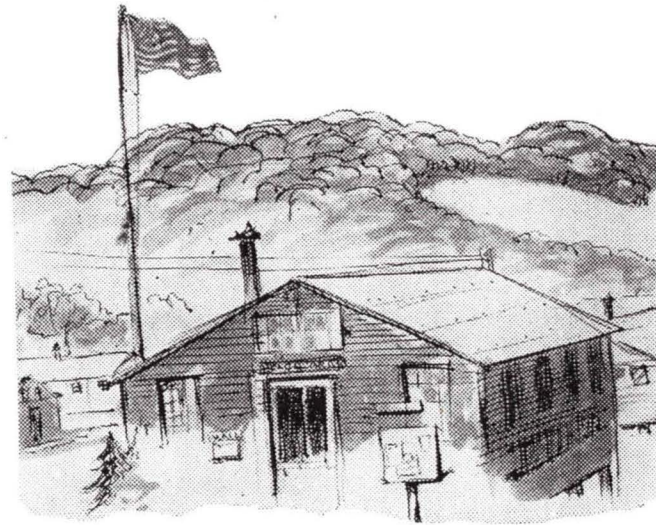
The purpose of this work is to increase timber growth, furnish better protection against forest fires and improve means of fighting fires that do break out. There are many other kinds of work being done by the CCC in the forests, such as the planting of trees, the fighting of tree and plant disease and insect pests which destroy trees. Some CCC men work in nurseries, where young trees, called seedlings, are grown, to be transplanted later in the forests.

Much of this same kind of forestation work is done in national and state parks, because these areas, too, must be protected against fire. In the parks, however, are other kinds of work, all being done to make the parks more usable by the millions of people who visit them every year. This work includes general roadside and camp site clearance, the moving and planting of trees and shrubs, construction of buildings, the improvement of lake sites and beaches and such work as seeding and sodding and the collecting of seeds of flowers, grasses and shrubs.

* * *

Soil conservation work, in which about one fifth of the camps are engaged, is carried on in many states. The purpose of this work, done on private land, is to demonstrate to farm owners the need for soil conservation and the methods of doing it. The work is pick and shovel work, with the aid of some heavy machinery, and includes the building of small dams, of rock, brush or earth, planting of trees, clearing of ditches, sodding, and quarry work.

A few camps are engaged in wild life conservation under direction of the Bureau of Biological Survey. Such work includes the building and maintenance of fish-rearing ponds, the planting and seeding of areas to furnish cover and food for wild life, the development of lakes and ponds, the improvement of streams and stocking them with fish. All of this is for the purpose of giving the country's wild life a better chance of living and increasing. Even the work done in the forests and



the parks is so done that wild life cover and feeding places will not be destroyed.

Drainage and irrigation work has been carried on in the CCC by some camps. This work mainly involves the rehabilitation of reclamation projects and the clearing of drainage ditches in farming states. Some work has been done on the grazing ranges which fall within our national forests, mostly thru elimination of useless range stock, range revegetation, the building and improvement of stock driveways, and the eradication of rodents.

The CCC does some building, in both the forests and parks. This includes small bridges and buildings, such as cabins, bath houses, lookout towers and shelter houses. The CCC has also built many miles of fences and has extended telephone lines, used for communication in the parks and forests, in order to expedite reports of fires.

Other kinds of work done by the CCC in a more limited respect includes the making of timber surveys, the restoration of historical structures, mosquito control, the eradication of poisonous weeds and plants and the development of water supply systems.

In emergencies, the CCC is called upon to render almost any kind of help, from relief work following floods, blizzards and hurricanes, to searching for lost persons and combating a plague of grasshoppers or Mormon crickets.

Pick and Shovel

In the CCC, a man is required to work 40 hours a week on the work project. In addition, he is required to do whatever work in camp the company commander deems necessary. The usual work program on the project is eight hours a day, Monday to Friday inclusive. Included in the eight hours is the lunch period and time spent going from camp to the work project and back to camp at the end of the day. When bad weather interrupts work during the week, men are required to make up the time on Saturdays, but not in excess of eight hours. The eight-hour day does not apply to the camp overhead. Enrollees detailed on such assignments are required to work the number of hours "necessary to meet the administrative problem of the company." All enrollees may be detailed to whatever camp assignments are necessary, following their eight hours on the work project.

In cases of forest fires or similar emergencies, enrollees are subject to call by the camp superintendent at any time during the day or night. While such emergencies last, the hours of work are set by the technical service official in charge of the work, in consultation with the company commander, "with a view toward preserving the health of the enrollees."

When there is critical forest fire danger, as determined by the project superintendent, all or any part of the enrollees, may be held in camp on non-work days or after regular working hours, to be available for forest fire control work. When such emergencies require work in off-duty periods, time, not to exceed the overtime, may be allowed enrollees immediately following the emergency for rest. This overtime, however, cannot be accumulated and taken as leave at some future time.

CCC men on the project usually work in small crews, under the supervision of a foreman, who is an employee of the technical service. These foremen at times delegate part of the supervision to enrollee leaders and assistant leaders, or to project assistants. The latter are older men enrolled as junior enrollees, but who do not have to meet age and marital requirements of other junior enrollees. There are five such project assistants permitted in each camp. They may be rated as leaders or assistant leaders, the same as other enrollees, but the fact that they are enrolled as project assistants does not in itself qualify them for a rating.

The camp superintendent is in full charge of all project work done by the company. He is in direct control of all foremen, engineers, and other technical personnel attached to the camp



and of all equipment used by the technical service. Likewise, he is in complete charge of all enrollees from the time they leave camp for the job until they return to the camp.

While on the work project, each enrollee is required to follow the directions of whomever is placed in charge of him by persons responsible for the particular job he is doing. Failure to perform assigned work, refusing to work or conduct detrimental to the progress of the work subjects an enrollee to possible discharge from the CCC. Any enrollee who has not performed his work satisfactorily may be prohibited from re-enrolling if both the company commander and the project superintendent consider him unworthy of re-enrollment. In such cases, a notation to that effect is entered on his discharge certificate, which bars him from entering the CCC at any future time.

There are some specialized positions to which enrollees are eligible for appointment. They include those of mess steward, cooks, canteen steward, storekeeper, company and technical service clerks, assistant educational adviser, night watchmen, infirmary assistant, blacksmith's helpers, carpenter's helpers, etc. Some of these positions carry with them ratings as leader or assistant leader. Each camp requires qualified enrollees for such jobs as truck and ambulance drivers, operators of work equipment and auto mechanics. Some enrollees are employed in auto repair depots and warehouses and others are detailed to clerical positions in Army and technical service headquarters.



Pay Day Every Month

As a CCC enrollee, you will receive an allowance, or pay, of \$30 per month. Assistant leaders receive \$36 and leaders, \$45. Pay begins from the day you take the oath of enrollment. Payday comes at the end of each calendar month.

Each enrollee who has dependents is required to make an allotment of \$22 per month to such dependent(s). If you do not have dependents, you are required to make a deposit of \$22 per month with the Federal government, to be paid when you are discharged from the CCC. Amount of allotment or deposit may be increased, if the enrollee wishes. This is done through your company commander.

In cases of emergency, an enrollee having a deposit may be permitted to make withdrawal of all or part of it. Such withdrawals must be with consent of the enrollee's commanding officer. All allotments to dependents are forwarded by the government directly to the dependents. There can be no decrease in allotments or deposits without the consent of the selecting agency. Requests for increases in allotments or deposit may be made thru the company commander. When an enrollee re-enrolls for an additional six-months' period, his allotment or deposit is continued.

Regulations forbid the return of allotment money by a dependent to an enrollee. Enrollees who violate this subject themselves to disciplinary discharge from the CCC.

An enrollee does not receive pay for time lost if such is caused by (1) absenting himself from duty without authority, (2) becoming unable to perform full duty due to his own misconduct, or (3) by being arrested and found guilty of an offense by civil authorities. In these cases, deductions of pay will be made for the entire period of absence from work. Deductions from pay also can be made by a company commander as punishment for disobeying certain CCC regulations.

Enrollees are paid in cash by their company commanders, who receive the money from an Army finance officer by check, which the company commander cashes at a nearby bank. Each enrollee must sign his name to the company payroll before he can be paid. This is to certify that the enrollee is due the particular amount of money. Payday also is "pay up day," for enrollees who owe canteen or other accounts in camp.

It's Not All Work

You will find plenty of opportunity for recreation during your stay in the CCC. There isn't a camp that has not developed a sports program. Baseball, boxing, swimming and basketball are the more popular of the major sports. In many areas, regular leagues have been formed of CCC teams located near each other. Almost every game generally popular in America is participated in by at least some of the camps. Swimming is most popular during warm weather and instruction in swimming and life-saving is a part of almost every camp's program. As a safety measure enrollees are permitted to swim only in authorized places at certain periods during which there are two or more qualified life guards on duty. Two enrollees of a camp are sent to lifesaving schools each summer, upon successful completion of which they are given American Red Cross certificates as Senior or Junior lifesavers.

Every camp has one building devoted to recreation. Also, there is a library, with a large variety of books, provided by the government and replenished from time to time with new books. You also find in the library many of the current magazines and newspapers. There is a national CCC paper published each week devoted to nothing but news of the CCC. There are also facilities in the recreation hall for writing letters, and even studying for some one of the camp educational classes. Another part of the recreational hall may be occupied by a pool table or two, or a ping-pong table, all for use by the enrollees.

* * *

While athletic and recreational equipment is not now furnished by the government, most camps have been able to provide them from the profits of the camp canteen. Dances and parties in camp are frequently held by the men. Camps, likewise, hold such affairs as barbecues and picnics and "open house" ceremonies, at which times prominent persons from the community and friends are invited to visit the camp. The anniversary of the CCC is celebrated each year by the individual camps. Some camps celebrate the completion of a particular work project. All camps are provided with radios by the government and in addition there are many privately-owned ones. Some enterprising camps have been able to install short wave radios, operated by enrollees interested in this work. Many camps have pianos.

Dramatic groups often present plays and hillbilly bands; jug quartettes and groups of camp singers are common throughout the CCC. Some of the camps have been fortunate in being able to



organize presentable brass bands and many of them have their own dance orchestras. Movies are being provided in a large number of the camps now with some of the camps owning their own equipment and staging first-class movie shows once or twice a week.

In addition to these recreational activities in camp, you have the opportunity of getting permission to leave camp and visit surrounding towns and cities. Many times, planned recreational trips on week-ends give men an opportunity of visiting interesting places within reach of camp. Regardless of what your particular recreational interests are, you are almost assured of finding some of them in almost any camp to which you are assigned.

Life and Limb

Every effort is made to safeguard the life and limb of enrollees while they are in camps or on work projects. Regulations specifically require those physical safeguards such as fire protection in the camp, seats in trucks which convey men from camp to work project or town, governors to maintain reasonable speed in the operation of motor vehicles, the providing of shields for machinery whenever it is used and protection for the eyes for such work as might otherwise become injurious. Constant supervision over workers and working conditions is maintained by the technical services and the Army rigidly enforces rules to prevent injuries while the enrollees are within the camp itself.

No regulations of this nature, however, are fool-proof as the personal element is too great a factor. The person who neglects or violates safety rules or regulations is foolish, indeed, for he not only increases the hazards surrounding his own well-being, but also endangers the lives of those with whom he works or lives. Most accidents which occur in the CCC are due to the negligence of the person who is injured or the person with whom he is working or playing. The only possible "regulation" against such injury is that which each enrollee builds up for himself.

* * *

Safety programs and safety lectures, which are part of each camp's administration, can do no more than point out the common hazards and protective measures, and impress upon the men of that camp the necessity of being ever-watchful for one's own safety and that of his fellow workers. It is always the unexpected that causes accidents and injury. Seldom does a person deliberately do things he knows will bring injury to himself or others. Such phrases as "play safe" or "watch your step" are helpful in the maintenance of safety because they make a person conscious of the necessity of keeping safe. Negligence, thoughtlessness and the "take a chance" hazards exist in CCC life and work, yet no more than in ordinary civil life occupations. All the safety campaigns ever waged cannot keep YOU safe unless you do your part.

Accidents do not just happen. Behind every accident is a cause. Horseplay in a barrack, chasing each other around the camp, negligence in the handling of fire, thoughtlessness in the handling of tools and equipment, disregard for the rights of



others—these are the things which cause most accidents. Every camp is actively engaged in maintaining the camp and work project as safe places to live and work. Each enrollee must take upon himself the job of "playing safe" or there will be accidents. One negligent or thoughtless person may bring injury, not only to himself, but to any number of his fellow workers. There is keen competition in the camp, and between camps, for good safety records. Some camps have gone for two years or longer without an accident serious enough to cause loss of time from work.

CCC regulations go as far as they can in maintaining safety. They prohibit all kinds of hazing, hitch hiking and riding freight trains. They provide for a safety committee in each camp for the promotion of safety. But, it is difficult to MAKE persons safe. An individual must make HIMSELF safe.

"To Your Health"

If you and your family at home were to have a doctor constantly watching over your health, to be on hand in event of illness or injury and to eliminate any unsanitary condition in your house or yard, you would consider yourself a fortunate person. Few families could afford such service. In the CCC, however, you do have just that. While you are in camp you have the advantage of constant professional medical care. Doctors are provided at the rate of two for every three camps. Their duties are those of maintaining the camp in a sanitary condition, to lessen the chance of contracting disease, and of being ever ready in event of sickness or injury.

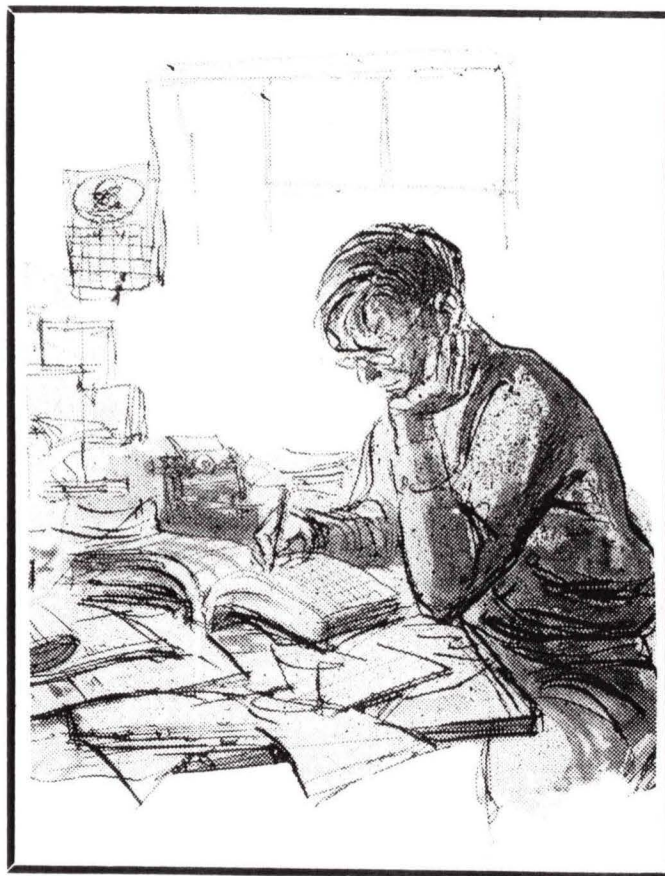
In each camp is an infirmary, or small hospital, where enrollees are examined and treated for illness or injury. At specified times each day, enrollees have the opportunity of presenting themselves to the doctor for medical care. In event of sudden illness or injury, either in camp or while at work, the doctor is available. In cases of serious illness or injury, government or nearby private hospitals are open to CCC enrollees at no cost to them, if the illness or injury is suffered "in line of duty."

* * *

Periodically, during your stay in the CCC, these medical officers of the U. S. Army or Navy Medical Reserve corps, or civilian doctors will talk to you concerning health, sanitation and what to do in the way of first aid in case you or a fellow enrollee is injured. A knowledge of first aid is valuable to you in the CCC and will be of service to you after you leave the camp. These doctors will explain to you the importance of cleanliness, of both body and living quarters.

Sanitation is the first principle of good health. Disease breeds in dirt. Insanitary clothes, body, beds or surrounding nature, contaminated either by humans, animals or insects, are such breeding places. Most disease, as well as injury, is caused by carelessness. Careful living is healthful living. Young men usually of strong bodies, often are neglectful. Too much sun, for instance, on a person's body is more harmful than the tan it produces is beneficial. Going without proper clothing in the cold weather may give you an opportunity of strutting your manly figure but it may also produce harmful effects.

The healthy person is he who is wise. If he is well, he makes an effort to stay well. He keeps his body clean. He keeps



his clothes clean. He keeps his living quarters clean and he keeps his camp as clean as he would keep his own home. The sickness and death rate in the CCC is lower than that of any similar group in the country. You, individually, can keep healthy, stay healthy or can gain greater health, by observing the principles of good sanitation and health which you will learn in the CCC.

All CCC enrollees are required to be vaccinated and inoculated against smallpox and typhoid fever. Such vaccinations are repeated if the first does not "take." Dentists of the Army Dental reserve corps make periodic visits to each camp for the purpose of performing minor dental work at the expense of the government.

Learning to Earn

There are many opportunities for education in the CCC. In fact, almost everything you do while in camp is educational. Going to school is not compulsory, yet all camps have a well-organized educational program. Following general policies determined by high CCC officials, each camp's educational committee, composed of the company commander, project superintendent and educational adviser, has worked out an educational program to best meet the need of the men in that camp. Education in the CCC is somewhat different from that which most of us were used to in school. No one is compelled to study lessons and do "home work." It is all voluntary. And most of the courses and classes are informal and in practical subjects. The idea behind the educational program is to make each enrollee more employable when he leaves camp.

The operation of the educational program is a responsibility of the Army. The technical services, however, are responsible for instruction pertaining to the work on the project upon which the camp is engaged. There is an educational adviser assigned to each camp. He is appointed by the U. S. Office of Education, a branch of the Department of the Interior, but works under the Army as an adviser in education. Each adviser is a college graduate and has had experience or training in teaching.

* * *

There are other advisers who work in an administrative capacity from district and corps area headquarters. There is a director and assistant director of education, with headquarters in Washington, who head up this advisory service to the Army. A committee, composed of representatives of the various agencies cooperating in CCC work, agree upon general policies of education. Education, like all other phases of CCC work, is under the general supervision of the Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Your teachers in the CCC include the camp adviser, the Army officers, the project personnel and outsiders who volunteer their services. Among these latter ones are such persons as NYA and WPA instructors, teachers from nearby schools and, in some instances, college professors. In some camps, arrangements are made for camp students to attend night classes in the schools of nearby towns. Some are vocational schools, and CCC students are given all the privileges of other students in the learning of the trades taught. All camps have a building devoted to educa-

tion, and most of them have some workshop equipment. This permits instruction and practice in woodworking and other crafts. The camp garage usually is a classroom for the teaching of auto mechanics. In the blacksmith shop there may be a class in that trade. On the work project, foremen teach the men the why and the how of the work they are engaged in. This often is augmented by classes held in the evening or early morning. Each enrollee has an opportunity of learning much about the jobs he holds while in the CCC, which will make him better fitted to get and hold such jobs after he leaves camp.

There is opportunity of learning other things, of a more academic nature, in the CCC. You can get instruction in reading, writing, mathematics, spelling, history and many other similar subjects. If you are interested in clerical work, there are such jobs as working in the company or technical service offices. If you are interested in cooking or baking, there may be a chance to work up to such a job in the camp kitchen. Too, there are such positions as those of truck driver, road machinery operator, concrete worker, surveyor's helper and forestry worker, which may lead to permanent employment for those enrollees who are willing to devote time to the study of them, while on the job and during their spare time. Most camps publish a camp paper, which gives enrollees interested in writing, drawing and journalism a chance to learn much of the fundamentals of these arts. Trips often are made to nearby industrial plants where enrollees have a chance of observing the vocational nature of many kinds of jobs.

* * *

Hundreds of CCC enrollees have been able to make up study they missed in school before entering camp and receive either grammar school or high school diplomas while in camp. Many men have left the CCC to take jobs for which they prepared themselves while in camp. Some of these have been in the technical services, especially the Soil Conservation Service and the U. S. Forest Service. Many of the present CCC camp personnel, including officers, foremen and advisers, entered the CCC as enrollees.

Many books are purchased by the CCC for the use of enrollee students. Some camps borrow other books from public libraries. Many of the leading colleges of the country assist in supplying educational material to the camp. Some students pay small fees for correspondence courses or for the rent of typewriters, when they are particularly interested in subjects requiring them.

Toeing the Line

Although the War Department plays the largest part in the administration of CCC camps and the camps themselves are under direction of officers of the Army reserve corps, the CCC is in no way an integral part of the United States Army. There is no military training in the camps. The only formations enrollees stand are those necessary for the orderly conduct of the camp, for the movement of the men or during ceremonies of a civilian nature.

Discipline in CCC camps is necessary for camp management, quite as much as it is in a factory or business office. In the latter, regular hours of duty are prescribed and employees must maintain a definite manner of conduct. So it is in the CCC. Where any large number of persons work or live together discipline is essential, as it is in a town where ordinances and law enforcement officers require the citizens to conform to those rules of conduct determined in the best interest of the entire town.

Discipline in CCC camps requires certain conduct on the part of all enrollees to the end that all may live in sanitary and healthful surroundings, without unnecessary fear of injury to body or theft of personal property, and in harmonious contact with everyone else in camp. Instead of ordinances and laws, CCC camps have "regulations," determined by those in charge of administering the CCC. The broad policy underlying camp administration and discipline is laid down in Washington, by the director of the CCC and his advisers, all of whom act under guidance of the President of the United States and the Congress.

Discipline in the CCC involves such things as hours and manner of work, time of eating and hours for sleeping, leaving camp except at specified times and the type of dress and personal conduct toward officials and toward other enrollees. Breach of law in a town subjects the offender to civil court action. There are no jails or guard houses in the CCC. A breach of discipline does subject enrollees, however, to the performance of extra duty, deductions from monthly pay allowance, or, in extreme instances, to discharge from the corps. In cases when physical restraint is necessary offenders are turned over to civil authorities.

Each commanding officer is responsible for the discipline of his company. In the enforcement of discipline, the officers are guided by CCC regulations which prescribe certain punishments for breach of discipline. They are permitted to admonish and reprimand offending enrollees. They may suspend privileges and

Don't Be a Deserter

Deserters do not stand very high as a group in society. In the CCC an enrollee is declared a deserter if he has been AWOL for more than seven days. He is dropped from the rolls on the eighth consecutive day of absence and is given either an administrative or dishonorable discharge. There is no good reason for any man who joins the CCC to desert. If you find it impossible to keep your bargain to remain in the CCC for the length of your enrollment period, don't desert. Talk to your company commander about your feelings. He will assist you in every way possible. A good record of CCC service will be of considerable help when you are seeking employment after leaving camp.

assign offenders to extra duty in camp on non-working days. Regulations, likewise, provide for the forfeiture of pay to a limited amount each month. Leaders and assistant leaders who violate regulations may be reduced in rank, and for major offenses, enrollees may be discharged from the camps, with either an administrative or dishonorable discharge. An administrative discharge does not carry with it forfeiture of pay and allowances, but in case of a dishonorable discharge the enrollee forfeits pay and allowances for the period following the offense.

Breach of camp regulations which may bring reprimand, admonition or suspension of privileges are minor infractions observed by those in authority or admitted by the enrollee. Inexcusable failure to perform duties assigned an enrollee or refusal on his part to work, may lead to as stringent measures as dishonorable discharge from the corps. Conviction by a civil court or such offenses as stealing, likewise, may be followed by discharge, either administrative or dishonorable.

Except in cases of minor infraction of discipline, formal hearings are held before punishment is given. These hearings are conducted by the commanding officer, and the accused is given an opportunity of questioning witnesses, making a statement in his behalf and of presenting reasonably available witnesses. The accused shall have the right to appeal to higher Army officials from the decision rendered and the punishment imposed. Such appeals should be made to the company commander within 30 days from the time the decision was announced to the accused.

"Going to Town"

While you are in the CCC, you will have opportunity of leaving camp for both short and long periods of time. Unless you are on some kind of special detail, you will be free each day after the evening formation. Most men, however, spend part of their evening time to improve themselves educationally. In case you want to leave the camp, however, you will be required to get permission from the commanding officer, in the form of a "pass." On week-ends you may gain permission to leave camp in the same manner. At specified times, or under certain conditions, you may gain permission to be away from camp for such length of time as will permit you to visit your home.

Enrollees having completed a term of enrollment, provided they immediately re-enroll, may be given leave of absence with pay at the rate of one day per month or major part of a month for the last term of enrollment, not to exceed a total of six days. This leave may be granted at the discretion of the company commander at any time during the term of re-enrollment.

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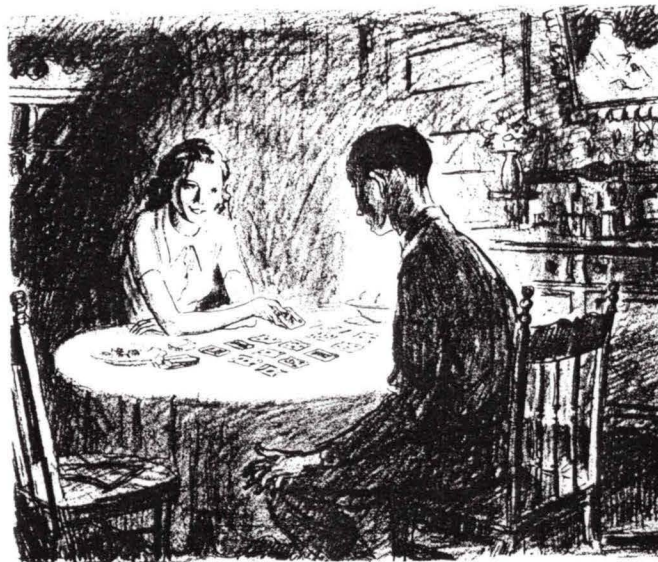
Under such instructions as the company commander may prescribe, and with the approval of the project superintendent for enrollees normally reporting to the latter for work with the work section of the company, leaves of absence with pay, in an emergency, may be granted enrollees, providing that the total leave so granted will not exceed $1\frac{1}{4}$ working days per month for the number of months the enrollee has been enrolled and an aggregate of seven working days for the six-month period.

When accrued leave (mentioned above) has been used, leaves of absence without pay may be granted under exceptional circumstances to enrollees called home because of a death in their family or in other emergencies.

Leaves of absence with pay may be granted on the national holidays: New Year's Day, Feb. 22, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Leaves of absence with pay may be granted to persons of the Jewish faith to observe the High Holy Days (Rosh Hashana), the Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur), and to persons of the Greek Orthodox Church to observe their Christmas and New Year's if no leave is taken on Dec. 25 or Jan. 1.

Commanders may excuse Roman Catholic enrollees from work for the time necessary for them to attend services on the four holy days of the Catholic church, namely Nov. 1, Dec. 8,



the Feast of Ascension, and Aug. 15.

Leaves of absence not to exceed three days may be granted to qualified voters to enable them to register, where personal registration is required, and to vote in primary and in final elections. Pay, however, will be granted only for the day of registration or voting.

Leave of absence may be given enrollees to attend an educational institute of college grade of his choice without pay or allowances, provided that he submits written evidence from the head of the institution that his application for enrollment in the school has been approved. Such leaves will not exceed 12 months. During such leave, the accrual of enrolled service will be suspended.

When you are given a leave of absence, it will be for a definite time. If you do not return to camp within that time, you will be AWOL (Absent Without Leave). This is a major offense against discipline in the CCC. Not only does it result in loss of pay for the time absent and make you liable for possible extra duty, but, in some cases, to discharge from the corps. Getting back to camp a few hours ahead of the time your leave expires is much better than getting back afterwards. Your chances of getting another leave will be much better.

Classes of Enrollees

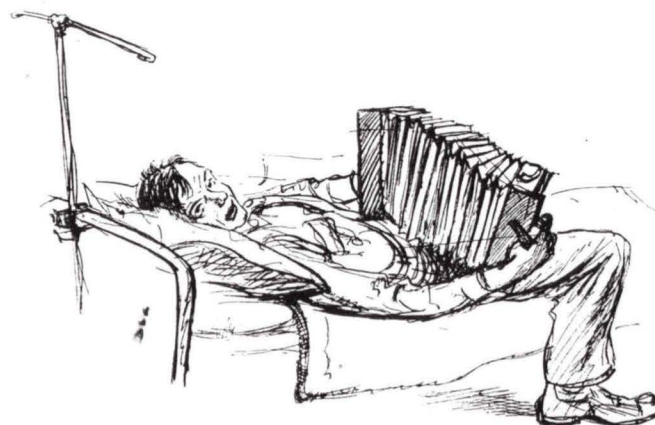
There are two classes of enrollees—*Juniors* and *War Veterans*. There are approximately 90 per cent of the former and 10 per cent of the latter. *Juniors*, with exception of ten per camp, are unmarried men between the ages of 17 and 23 years. Enrollment is limited to two years. *War Veterans*, who are veterans of any war in which the United States has participated, may be of any age and need not be unmarried. Included among the juniors are five *project assistants*, who upon enrollment may be married and older than 23 years, and five others, one leader, one mess steward and three cooks, who likewise are not limited by age, marital status or length of service.

The Guys Who Rate

In each CCC company there are leaders and assistant leaders. They are called "rated" men, and are appointed by the company commander. Their duties are to assist the company officers and the project superintendent in the administration of the camp and the accomplishment of the work project. Each enrollee who enters the CCC is eligible for appointment to these "rated" positions, which are made on the basis of an enrollee's general character and specific ability to perform the duties of the position.

Certain of the "rated" positions are authorized regardless of the strength of the company. Of these, the following are filled by leaders: senior leader, mess steward, two first cooks, and either storekeeper or company clerk. The following are filled by assistant leaders: assistant educational adviser, three second cooks and either the company clerk or the storekeeper. When the strength of the company is large enough to authorize them, in addition to those listed above, the company commander may rate enrollees, such as truck driver, first aid man, utilities man, etc.

Appointments of leaders and assistant leaders for work with the technical service are made by the company commander upon recommendation of the camp superintendent, providing no administrative or disciplinary reason to the contrary exists. Rated men designated especially for positions with the technical service also are used in camp, working under the commanding officer, in the administration of discipline and for other camp details, when they are not engaged on the work project.



CCC regulations prescribe the number of leaders and assistant leaders which a company may appoint. The number is determined by the size of the company. The table below shows the allotment of rated positions by company strength.

Authorized strength	Authorized		Army overhead		Work Section	
	Leaders	Assistant leaders	Leaders	Assistant leaders	Leaders	Assistant leaders
78.....	4	7	4	4	0	3
80.....	4	8	4	5	0	3
84.....	5	8	4	5	1	3
90.....	5	9	4	6	1	3
100.....	6	10	4	6	2	4
110.....	6	11	4	6	2	5
117.....	7	11	5	6	2	5
120.....	7	12	5	6	2	6
130.....	7	13	5	7	2	6
134.....	8	13	5	7	3	6
140.....	8	14	5	7	3	7
150.....	9	15	5	7	4	8
160.....	9	16	5	7	4	9
167.....	10	16	5	7	5	9
213.....	10	17	5	8	5	9
220.....	11	17	5	8	6	9
225.....	11	18	5	8	6	10
238.....	11	19	5	8	6	11
240.....	12	19	5	8	7	11
250.....	12	20	5	8	7	12



Religious Activities

Opportunity for religious observance and activity is provided in all CCC camps. Army chaplains and civilian clergymen of the Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish faiths conduct regular services in the camps and develop such religious programs as seem needed and appropriate in individual camps.

There is one Army chaplain, of the Chaplain's Reserve Corps, provided for each eight CCC camps. Clergymen from communities surrounding the camps volunteer their services in the conducting of religious activities and rites in the camps. In some instances, the government hires civilian clergymen to perform definite religious work in the camps.

In addition to religious work in camp, enrollees have an opportunity of associating themselves with churches in the towns and cities near camps. In many cases, enrollees assist the chaplains or clergymen in the camp's religious activities.

Army chaplains usually assist in other phases of the camp welfare program. In some districts, Army chaplains supervise the entire welfare program of the district. Outstanding groups of choir singers have been developed in many camps. Frequently enrollee speakers and singers participate in church services and activities in towns near the camps.

* * *

Attendance at religious services in the CCC is voluntary, but thousands of men attend these camp services each week. Services usually are held on Sundays, but others are conducted at such times as a chaplain may make his camp visit.

Masses are conducted in many camps for enrollees of the Roman Catholic faith and hundreds of the boys have received confirmation while in the camp. Most of the religious services, however, are of such a general nature that they attract enrollees regardless of creed or church affiliation.

* * *

Bible study is conducted in camp either as part of the educational program or as a phase of religious activity. Frequently, churches of nearby towns send speakers, singers or entertainers to the camp. In some communities the camps and nearby churches combine their services, either in the camp or in the church.

Enrollees interested in religious activities have an opportunity of assisting the Army chaplain or clergyman in the promotion of religious studies and demonstration. Some enrollees have been able to conduct full services, both for enrollees in camp and in nearby churches.

247 Words About Drinking

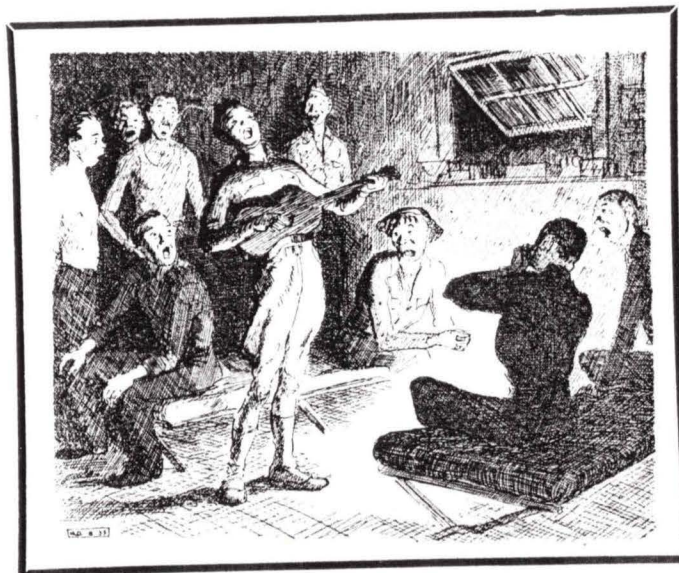
Sooner or later, every young man must make up his mind about drinking intoxicants. During his life he will be in one of three classes of persons. One class never touches intoxicants. Another class uses intoxicants to an excess. A third class drinks intoxicants, but does it moderately. Drinking is a matter not only of taste, but of intelligence. The man who drinks too much is in the class of those persons who eat too much or who do many other things to the detriment of their health, their position in society or their success in life.

Drinking becomes a habit with some and it may lead to physical, mental and moral ill-being. No person HAS to drink. Everyone who drinks probably does so because he thinks he likes the taste of intoxicants, because he enjoys the effects or because he wants to show off. Companionship built only on drinking probably is a synthetic sort of companionship. Drinking is very much like smoking tobacco. Both can be most detrimental to the health and well-being of an individual. If both drinking and smoking can be deferred until after a young man has attained his full physical growth, around the age of 25, he probably would be much better off. At least, he would be in a better position to give matured decision as to whether he really wants to drink. Drinking in CCC camps is forbidden. The bringing of intoxicants into camp is prohibited.

Don't Let it Be You

During your early days in camp you are given information concerning venereal diseases. You are told that syphilis and gonorrhea are a scourge of mankind. You are told how these sex diseases kill, maim, blind and drive insane many of those persons who become infected with them. An intelligent person will not satisfy sex desire if there is any possibility of venereal disease, any more than he would drink water he knew was contaminated with death-dealing germs.

Venereal diseases are present wherever men and women live, whether it be in the cities or in the country. Get the "low down" on venereal diseases from your camp doctor. Knowing about syphilis and gonorrhea is the first step in preventing them. If an enrollee contracts venereal disease thru his own misconduct, he subjects himself to discharge from the CCC.



But Not For Keeps

Upon entering the CCC, you are outfitted with clothing, toilet articles and such other individual equipment as is necessary. Certain articles of clothing become your personal property. As they wear out through usage, while in camp, they will be replaced by other clothing. The Army knows, through experience, how long such clothing should wear. If through neglect, you permit this clothing to become lost or damaged, it will be replaced, but the cost of such replacement is charged against your pay.

All other individual equipment which is issued to you, such as blankets, sheets, pillow cases and the like, do not become your personal property but are given you to use while you are in the CCC. It remains government property, as is everything else within camp, the beds in which you sleep, the tools or equipment which you use on the job, the barracks in which you live and the books in your camp library. This property, while in your possession, must be protected and cared for without negligence. If it is not, you are responsible for that part of it which is damaged or lost. Disposing of government property is a criminal offense and is punishable as such.

The Camp Officials

Officers in charge of CCC camps are members of the U. S. Army Reserve Corps, the U. S. Naval Reserve Corps or the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, called to active duty specifically for CCC work. A comparatively small number of Regular Army officers are detailed in full-time or part-time CCC duty at Washington, at Corps Area headquarters and in CCC district headquarters. Many of them visit the camps frequently to make inspections.

All officers wear their uniform while on duty. Each enrollee should learn to distinguish the rank of officers. Then he will not address a lieutenant as a colonel or a general as a major. The rank of officers can be determined by the insignia each wears on the shoulder or collar. Here's how you can tell them: major general, two stars; brigadier general, one star; colonel, a spread eagle; lieutenant colonel, a silver maple leaf; major, a gold maple leaf; captain, two silver bars; 1st lieutenant, one silver bar; 2nd lieutenant, one gold bar. Other insignia worn by officers indicate the arm or service to which they belong, such as infantry, signal corps, artillery, quartermaster corps, medical corps, etc.

Technical service officials in each camp include a project superintendent and several assistants and foremen. In some camps there are engineers, landscape, horticulture or wild life experts and specialists in other forms of conservation. Technical service men are employed by the technical service to which they belong. They, too, wear a distinctive uniform, that adopted especially for the CCC supervisory personnel, of forestry green color, heather green hat, with distinctive collar ornaments or buttons showing the Service under whose supervision they are working, as "USFS," "NPS," "SFS," "BBS," "SCS," "BAE," etc.

The educational adviser is an adviser to the Army on education. He is a civilian, employed by the U. S. Office of Education, but works under the supervision of the Army.

Learn to Say "Sir"

When you talk with an officer, address him as Captain So and So, Lieutenant So and So. When you talk with a camp superintendent, foreman or adviser, address him as Mr. So and So. In conversations, keep your hands out of your pockets, cigarettes out of your mouth and, when need be, say "Yes, Sir" or "No, Sir."



Take Your "Beef" to the C.O.

Every enrollee in the CCC has a chance of "being heard in court." If he has any complaint to make or question to ask, he may be heard by those persons in charge of the camps. Camp officials are ever-willing to be of assistance to an enrollee in any matter dealing with his life in camp or pertaining to his connection with the CCC. There are orderly, regular procedures whereby an enrollee may gain information pertaining to his CCC connections, or may request redress for what he thinks is unjustified discrimination against him.

The commanding officer of each CCC company is the first "court" and the chief authoritative information dispenser in the camp. In cases where enrollees think they are not given fair hearing or proper consideration, they may appeal, under specified regulations, to those persons in higher authority in the CCC. Such appeals must be made through the company commander who is required to transmit specified complaints to proper superior officers.

Elaborate arrangements are made for the protection of each enrollee's rights as prescribed by CCC regulations. A good slogan for any CCC enrollee to follow is: "Don't beef, tell your troubles to the C. O."

For Best Camp Honors

Every CCC camp in the country strives to have the BEST camp. Most of the districts, or sub-districts, award flags or banners to designate those camps achieving such distinction, for a stated period of time. Officers and enrollees work to make their own camp the best kind of home possible. They take pride in having a camp that is clean and tidy, inside and out. They are proud of a good sanitary and good health rating. They vie for being the safest camp and the best administered camp. They try to excel in work and in education. YOU will have a chance to help make your camp a BEST camp.

Camps are judged for such honors by inspectors and from regular reports which camp officials are required to make to higher CCC headquarters. All phases of camp operation are taken into consideration. This includes the physical condition and the appearance of the camp itself, of the orderliness of barracks, storerooms, bath houses and "rec" hall, the condition of equipment and completeness of records in the company office. Even an untidy canteen counts against highest honor.

You Profit Twice

In each camp is a canteen or camp exchange. These are small camp stores which sell, only to personnel connected with the CCC, tobacco, candy, soft drinks and such other articles for which there is a demand. Ordinarily, enrollees are given credit up to a certain amount through means of a book of canteen coupons, each good for so much at the camp canteen. This permits an enrollee to provide on payday, when he receives cash, for his needs during the month. Otherwise, many enrollees might spend all of their allowance during the early part of the month and would have to go smokeless or candyless during the remainder of the time until the next payday. Canteens sell at prices about equal to those outside of camp and all the profit made by a canteen is used for purposes which will benefit the enrollees in the company as a whole. By trading at your own canteen you gain advantage of the profits made by the canteen.

PART of the "Rec" Hall Is Yours

The recreation building in each camp is intended for the general use of all men in camp. If individual enrollees make practice of hogging the pool table or throwing cigarette butts around the floor, they are likely to find themselves in a jam with either company officials or other enrollees.



Manners - Courtesy

There is no military training in the CCC. There is discipline as there must be where any large number of persons live or work together. If an enrollee is required to address his company officers or foremen as "sir," or is required to remove his hat when entering their offices, it is a matter of good manners and courtesy, rather than one of military training.

The use of such terms as "yes, sir" and "no, sir" instead of "yeh" or "nah" when addressing elders, is but good, sound English and is not the mark of a mollicoddle. No group of persons can live together harmoniously, unless individually they practice common-sense courtesy and manners toward each other and outsiders who come into their camp.

When many persons eat together three times a day, it is for the common good of all that each displays those manners of the table which are practiced in any well-conducted home. Relationships between men, whether they be in a ballroom or in a CCC camp, are important and for that reason most camp officials require courtesy of enrollees in their dealings, not only with company officials, but with other enrollees. The importance of good manners and courtesy, with regard to their conduct when away from camp is impressed on all enrollees.

* * *

Here is a code of conduct from the diary of George Washington, who lived a good share of his life in camps, of one kind or another. Maybe there are some hints for conduct in this modern, CCC age.

"When a man does all he can, though it succeeds not well, blame not him that did it."

"Being to advise or reprehend any one, consider whether it ought to be in public or in private, presently or at some other time, also in what terms to do it; and in reproving show no signs of choler, but do it with sweetness and mildness."

"Mock not nor jest at anything of importance; break no jests that are sharp or biting; and if you deliver anything witty or pleasant, abstain from laughing at these yourself."

"Wherein you reprove another be unblamable yourself, for example is more prevalent than precept."

"Use no reproachful language against any one, neither curses nor revilings."

"Be not hasty to believe flying reports to the disparagement of any one."

"In your apparel be modest, and endeavor to accommodate nature rather than procure admiration. Keep to the fashion of your equals, such as are civil and orderly with respect to time and place."

"Treat with men at fit times about business or other concerns of daily life, and whisper not in the company of others."

"Associate yourself with men of good quality if you esteem your own reputation, for it is better to be alone than in bad company."

"Let your conversation be without malice or envy, for it is a sign of tractable and commendable nature; and in all causes of passion admit reason to govern."

"Be not immodest in urging your friend to discover a secret."

"Utter no base and frivolous things amongst grown and learned men, nor very difficult questions or subjects amongst the ignorant, nor things hard to be believed."

"Speak not of doleful things in time of mirth nor at the table; speak not of melancholy things, as death and wounds, and if others mention them, change, if you can, the discourse. Tell not your dreams but to your intimate friends."

* * *

"Break no jest when none take pleasure in mirth. Laugh not aloud, nor at all without occasion. Deride no man's misfortune, tho there seem to be some cause."

"Speak not injurious words, neither in jest nor earnest. Scoff at none, altho they give occasion."

"Be not forward, but friendly and courteous, the first to salute, hear and answer, and be not pensive when it is time to converse."

"Detract not from others, but neither be excessive in commending."

"Go not thither where you know not whether you shall be welcome or not. Give not advice without being asked; and when desired, do it briefly."

"If two contend together, take not the part of either unconstrained, and be not obstinate in your opinion; in things indifferent be of the major side."

"Reprehend not the imperfection of others, for that belongs to parents, masters and superiors."

"Gaze not on the marks or blemishes of others, and ask not how they came. What you may speak in secret to your friend deliver not before others."

The Camp Community

There are but few camps in the CCC so located that the men do not have some contact with the communities near the camps. Most of the communities are small towns, which afford moving picture shows, soda fountains, dance halls, libraries and churches. Before camps are long established, enrollees become familiar persons, on the streets, in the stores, churches and homes of the towns. Merchants, naturally, are glad to have CCC men spend money in their establishments. Churches are glad to have men attend their services.

Sometimes, when young men are away from home for the first time in their lives, they behave other than they would under similar conditions in their own home town. The CCC, as an organization, is judged in each community by the men of the nearby camp. If some men walk the streets of the town in untidy dress or make nuisances of themselves, the CCC is judged more by them than by others of the same camp who do conduct themselves in a normal manner. For the most part, the communities near CCC camps are anxious to accept CCC men as "good neighbors" and treat them accordingly. Many CCC men have made lasting friendships with families in the towns. CCC men, naturally, become acquainted with young women in these communities.

* * *

Dances are held in some camps. To these dances are invited young women from the towns nearby. Some such meetings have resulted in firm friendship and even marriage after the men have left camp. Young women you meet in the towns, are little different from young women whom you knew at home. If you are the type of man who valued self respect and the good opinion of others at home, you probably will exercise the same trait of character in your relationship with young women while you are in camp.

Some camps are situated many miles from the nearest town and consequently visits to town are not so frequent as otherwise would be possible. All enrollees, however, come in contact with residents who live within walking distance of the camp. Enrollees are forbidden to trespass upon private property and are cautioned against destruction of fences, crops or landscaping when given permission by an owner to visit or cross his property.

Residents near camp generally are invited to visit the camp on special occasions, such as holidays or camp anniversaries. The anniversary of the founding of the CCC has been celebrated in such "open house" manner for the past several years.



No Badge for "Kitchen Police"

In order to maintain a CCC camp, it is necessary that some enrollees perform special duties in addition to the work on the project on which that camp is engaged. Such duties include those needed for operation of the camp kitchen in the preparation of food and the maintenance of cleanliness and sanitation in the kitchen and the mess hall.

In some camps, enrollees are assigned to such duties permanently. In other camps, all enrollees stand "kitchen police," as duty in the kitchen has been termed, for short periods of time, each enrollee getting his turn. Other special duties include such work as repairing or maintaining barracks, keeping the camp grounds clean and sanitary, working as night watchman, or latrine orderly. Supervision of such work falls to leaders and assistant leaders who perform this job under direction of the company commander.

"Getting Along"

Unless we become hermits and shut ourselves away from the rest of the world, we cannot avoid coming in contact with other people. Much of the success or failure which we have in life depends upon just how well we get along with these people. In our homes we have to "give and take" with brothers and sisters, fathers and mothers, aunts and uncles and grandmothers and grandfathers. When we get away from home, either in school or on a job, we have to do the same thing. We just have to get along with the people we work with in a job and the bosses under whom we work, or we find ourselves out of the job.

Some of us have difficulty in adjusting ourselves to living or working with others. A few of us have no such difficulty. The great majority of people, however, are in between. They have to learn, by slow process of trial and error, just what it takes to get along best with the people they meet, either in their social life or in their work. It's not an easy job, getting along with people.

* * *

We have to go about such a job in a very determined way. Sometimes we have to sit down and figure it out. It's more difficult to get along with some people than with others. The whole idea of it, however, is that the better we do get along with other people, the better will be our chance of getting the most out of things for ourselves. There isn't a more important job in life than that of getting along with people.

We are always meeting persons who make us angry or who try to lord it over us. There are certain persons whom we like or dislike, almost without knowing why. Many times we find persons—you may find some in your own camp—who try to make us think they're "big shots." Sometimes they are. Most times, however, we find out they are just "little shots," trying to make themselves or other people think they are "big shots," by talking loud and fast in order to make an impression.

In almost every large group of persons one or a few are real leaders; they actually do have "something on the ball." In the same group there may be others who would like to be leaders, but who do not have the ability. These latter persons may turn out to be just plain or fancy trouble makers. We find a few such persons wherever we go, in school, in factories, in offices, and in CCC camps. Sometimes they seem to "get places" for awhile, but in the long run they usually

Maintaining CCC Dignity

At all times, keep the CCC above reproach. The corps will be judged by what individual members do. Each enrollee's conduct, in camp or in town, reflects on the CCC, for good or bad. Cat-calling from trucks is not dignified. Annoying girls on the streets is not dignified. Going to town in untidy dress is not dignified.

find out they are out-of-stride with the rest of the group and either change or "go over the hill."

Usually, we discover we get along best with some people one way, and with other people another way. There are no set rules to guide us, other than the simple ones of courtesy, understanding and cooperation. We generally find that we must give up some things we might rather do in order to get the other fellow to do some of the things we want him to do. If we rush pell-mell thru a group, doing only as we want to do, sooner or later we run into people who think we're interfering with what they want to do. And the first thing we know we're getting our "ears pinned back."

* * *

Sometimes, after we get accustomed to living with one group we find it difficult or unpleasant to adjust ourselves to another group or another way of living. It is not unnatural for us to feel so when we first leave home and start out in the world to live with other people. Some of us feel it more than others. Some of us think we just can't stand it. Such persons usually are the ones who haven't had much life outside of their homes. For awhile they feel downright lonely. They just can't get their home or the folks at home off their minds.

The best cure for homesickness is getting acquainted with a person who stands next to you, eats next to you or works next to you. If you feel an attack of homesickness coming on, don't go off and mope by yourself, go out and play baseball or something else that will put you in personal contact with other enrollees. The first thing you know, a new form of life will creep in around you, and you will feel as much a part of things as you do when you are at home.

Tell It to the Folks

One good cure for the "blues," or whatever ails you, is writing letters—to your family, your friends or the girl back in your home town. Most boys who come into the CCC maintain regular correspondence with home, keeping their families informed about themselves, their work and their life in camp. This means much to the father or mother back home. Parents feel the absence of the boy quite as much as the boy feels the separation from home. It is a good habit to form—that of writing letters home regularly.

There is much to write about. Parents are interested in hearing about your life in camp and the best means they have of getting this information is through your letters. Mothers are interested in knowing about your food, your clothes and your companions. Fathers are interested in your work, your foremen and the manner of conducting your camp. Small personal experiences a boy may have in camp, which may not seem much to him, may be of great interest to father or mother, or maybe the girl friend. A description of the country around camp, the nearby town where you go on week-ends, the kind of people you meet, all make good "fodder" for letters.

* * *

You will want to know how things are going at home, how your mother is and how your father's work is getting on. You will want to know, perhaps, how Sis is getting on in school or with her new boy friend. You will want to know about brother Johnny. The best way of getting letters FROM home is to write letters TO your home. It doesn't cost much to write letters, but if you cannot afford a three cent stamp, lay in a supply of penny postal cards. They can be a second-best contact with the folks back home who are thinking of you.

Letters written home may form an interesting diary of your activities while in the corps. If written with this in mind they can be doubly valuable, both to the folks at home and to you in the years to come, when you probably will look back upon the CCC as a great experience in your life. Putting your thoughts down on paper in letters also helps you to understand things better, or to get unpleasant things off your mind.

Regular schedules for incoming and outgoing mail are maintained in each camp. Generally, mail is distributed at a certain time, and each enrollee should inform himself of the time when mail leaves camp. Camps use a regular government post office of the nearest or most accessible town.



If You Get Married

If, after you join the CCC, you meet "the girl of your dreams" and you get married, you will not be eligible for re-enrollment in the corps, unless you are a war veteran or are in the overhead group exempted by law. Enrollees who marry after entrance in the CCC are permitted, however, to complete the enrollment period they are serving. War veterans, project assistants and the other exempted overhead (five men per camp) are not disqualified from CCC eligibility by marriage.

*Muscles Grow Hard,
Backs Grow Strong,
Hearts Grow Stout*



Clean Records Shine

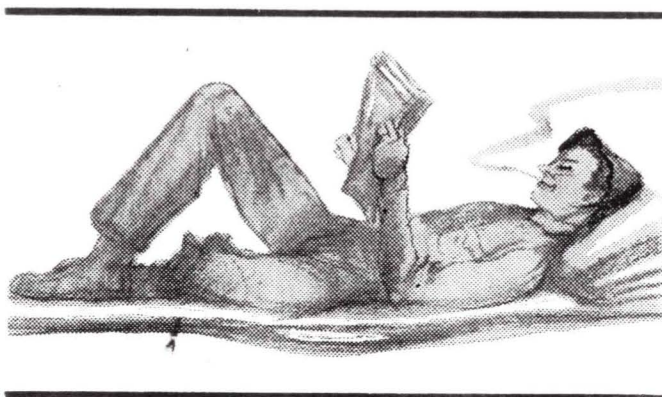
Service records are kept for each CCC enrollee. Into these records go all the basic information concerning the individual enrollee, his accomplishments while in the CCC and notations of any major disciplinary action which had to be taken against him. After an enrollee leaves the corps his record goes on permanent file with the United States government. It's a wise enrollee who will keep his service record clean of any marks of demerit.

One's record in the CCC can be used to good advantage by an enrollee after leaving camp, when he applies for employment. Many employers give preference to men who have had CCC experience. Such persons naturally would be more likely to hire a boy who has a good CCC conduct and work record than one who has not. Likewise, if you leave the CCC and at some later time want to return, your record will be checked before the Army will enroll you.

Promotion in the CCC is possible only if an enrollee's record is clean. Your chance to become a leader or an employee of one of the technical services will be greatly lessened if you permit your conduct, while an enrollee, to stamp you as unworthy or unreliable. Your right to re-enrollment, after having served one enrollment period, will depend upon the record you maintained in camp and on the work project.

You're Your Own Washwoman

In camp you do your personal laundry, or pay to have it done, if you want to spend part of your five dollars per month that way. Washing clothes is just a matter of getting a cake of laundry soap and going to it. It would be best, however, to inquire about how to wash your woolen garments, before you start in on them. Otherwise, they may come out several sizes too small. If you are lucky enough to be in one of the long-established companies that has made enough profit from its canteen to buy a washing machine, your laundry work will be that much easier. In some such camps, enrollees do laundry for the whole camp, charging for the work, which they do on their own time.



What Man-Days Mean

In the CCC you will hear much about Man-Days. It is a measure of effort expended on a job. A man-day is the work of one man for one day. You may also hear it expressed as man-week. The meaning is the same—the work of one man for one week.

Camps are proud of their man-days records of work. Keen competition often exists between some camps, each trying to outdo the other in the number of trees planted, miles of trails built or dams constructed in the fewest man-days of labor. Man-days without accidents and man-days without sickness win honors for camps and keep injuries and sickness to a minimum.

For A Second Hitch

To be eligible for re-enrollment, a junior must be physically fit, must be within the 23-year age limit, must not have served more than 18 months (counting from July 1, 1937), must be unmarried, and his performance of work satisfactory to both the company commander and the project superintendent. (Age and marital status restrictions do not apply to War Veterans nor to the group of overhead exempted by law.) If you do not re-enroll at the expiration of an enrollment period, you are not eligible for re-enrollment for six months.

Six Days Off

During your stay in the CCC, you will have the opportunity of visiting your home on leaves of absence granted you by your company commander. Except in cases of emergency, you are not permitted such leaves until after you have been in the corps for six months, and then only upon re-enrollment. Leaves with pay may be granted, at the rate of one day for each month served, but not to exceed six days in any one enrollment period. Such leave can be granted at any time during the succeeding six months. Leaves in addition to this, which may be granted in emergencies, are without pay. Transportation at all times while on leave is at the enrollee's expense.

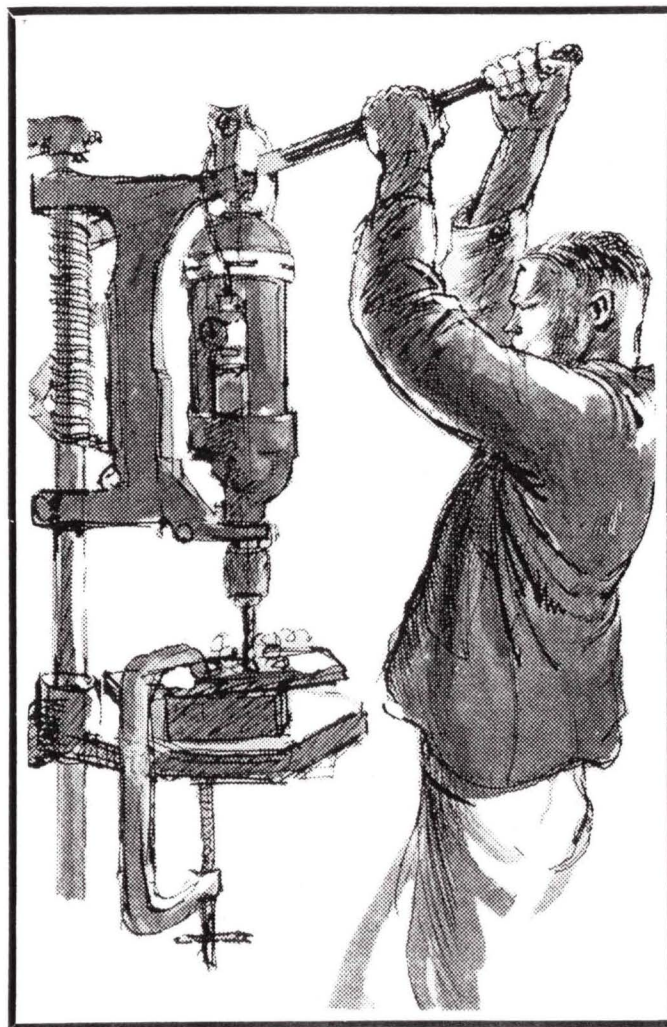
While on leave, you may wear either the CCC uniform or civilian dress. Folks with whom you come in contact will judge the CCC pretty much by what they think of you, so it is part of your CCC duty to present as good appearance as possible. Mixed garb, part CCC uniform and part civilian dress, does not give such an impression. Enrollees are not permitted such combination dress. If you wear the uniform while on leave, you are required also to keep it in good repair, clean and pressed.

* * *

Hitch hiking and riding of freight trains or "blind baggage" is prohibited in the CCC. Such travel is dangerous and should not be practiced. Some enrollees who have violated these rules have been killed or injured. If you do not have funds to pay for transportation, it is wiser to wait until you do have. When you accept a ride from a stranger driving an automobile, you have no way of knowing just how dangerous a driver or a person he may be. Enrollees have been injured or killed in auto accidents while riding with such persons. Some enrollees have been robbed and beaten by the driver of a car who offered them a "lift."

Getting friends at home to write "faked" letters, claiming some emergency or the existence of a job, which an enrollee might show his company commander to get a leave, worked for a while in the CCC, but not any more. Before granting such leaves, the company commander contacts the selecting agency, representatives of which are in a position to check the authenticity of the claim, or requires a letter directly from the prospective employer. If the commanding officer discovers that the enrollee was "faking," it doesn't help the enrollee's prospects for advancement or future leaves, and may result in disciplinary action.

CCC Education Is Practical



Many CCC camps have use of nearby trade schools or shops where they are given opportunity of learning much about specific trades and the use of machinery. This forms a part of the camp's educational program.

What's Your Outfit?

Each company is designated by a number. Each camp, likewise, has a designation. The company number usually indicates the Army corps area in which the company was formed. The camp designation indicates the technical service in charge of the work project at the camp. Numbers from 100 to 199, from 1100 to 1199, from 2100 to 2199, etc., indicate companies originated in the First corps area. Co. 212, Co. 1240, Co. 3220 and Co. 4209 would be Second corps area companies. The same system is employed in denoting companies formed in the other seven corps areas, the third digit from the last indicating the corps area.

Camps are designated such as: P-63; SP-4; F-7; NP-2; CE-6; S-52. The letters indicate the technical service or division thereof. The designations, by services, are: A—Bureau of Animal Industry; BF—Bureau of Game Refuge; CE—Corps of Engineers; BR—Bureau of Reclamation; DG—Division of Grazing; F—National Forest (U.S. Forest Service); GF—Land Grant; GLO—General Land Office; MC—Mosquito Control, (U. S. Forest Service); MP—Military Park (National Park Service); NA—National Arboretum (Bureau of Plant Industry); NHP—National Historical Park (National Park Service); NM—National Monument (National Park Service); NP—National Park; P—Private Forest (U. S. Forest Service); S—State Forest (U. S. Forest Service); SCS—Soil Conservation Corps; SP—State Park (National Park Service); TVA—Tennessee Valley Authority (U. S. Forest Service); and TVA-P—Tennessee Valley Authority (National Park Service).

Why the Serial Number

Each enrollee upon joining the CCC is assigned a number, which is entered on his service records and which he keeps on his person, imprinted on a metal disk, until he is discharged. This is called his serial number. Its purpose is that of keeping accurate identity of each enrollee's record, and of giving enrollees a better chance of keeping track of their property and personal equipment while in the CCC. The serial number forms a double check, with the enrollee's name, and makes possible the keeping of more accurate records of the enrollment.



10% of Enrollees are Colored

Approximately 10% of CCC enrollees are Negroes. Except for certain assignments, these enrollees are formed into companies by themselves, but do the same kinds of work other enrollees do. Negro educational advisers are assigned to Colored companies and some of the camps have Negro officials, particularly technical service supervisory personnel. Negro CCC men have worked on some of the largest CCC projects undertaken. The educational programs in the Negro camps have been among the outstanding ones in the corps.

Technical Services

During the past, nearly two-thirds of the camps have been operated by bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, and about one-third by Department of the Interior bureaus. The U. S. Forest Service and the Soil Conservation Corps have supervised the work in the largest number of camps. Currently, about two-thirds of the camps are being operated by these two Department of Agriculture services.

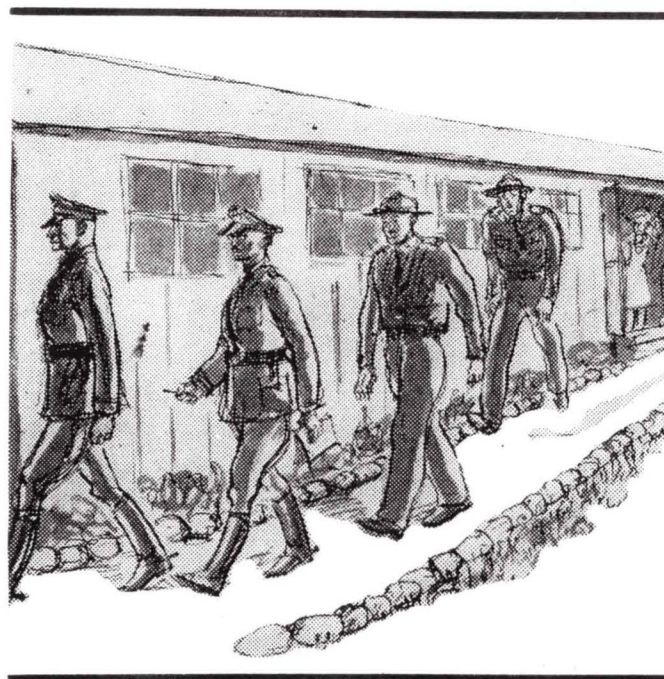
About 8000 Indians are enrolled in the Indian Civilian Conservation Corps. They work exclusively on Indian reservations, doing work similar to that done by the regular CCC. These camps are operated entirely by the Office of Indian Affairs, of the Department of the Interior.

In Alaska, except for one camp in Mt. McKinley National Park, CCC enrollees, for the most part, sleep at home, going to their CCC work each morning. In Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, there are some camps, but part of the men there also live at home. There are approximately 2200 enrollees in Puerto Rico, 800 in the Hawaiian Islands, 300 in the Virgin Islands and 850 in Alaska. The latter does not include the one National Park Service camp, of 200 men, in Mt. McKinley National Park. These men were sent to Alaska from camps in Washington and Oregon in May, 1938, for six months' work.

The technical services are in charge of both the work and the camps in the territories. The men do work similar to that done by the CCC on the continent. They work mostly in national parks and forests, located in the territories.

Side Camps or Spike Camps

Some camps operate what are known as side camps or spike camps. These are small camps, usually of tents, to which detachments of a few men are sent, to work on some particular project too far from the main camp to make transportation each day practical. These detachments are placed under control of a junior Army officer and a work project foreman. A side camp is operated as a part of the main camp, and while some of them exist for considerable periods of time, upon completion of the project the men return to main camp.



What About Inspections?

You may get an idea that CCC camps are the most inspected places you've ever been in. You'll probably be correct. There are daily inspections by company officers of barracks, equipment and machinery. There are other inspections each week by company officers, of clothing and personal equipment. During the month there may be inspectors from sub-district or sector, from district headquarters, from corps area headquarters, or from Washington. The purpose of these inspections is to maintain each camp in the "pink" of operation and maintenance.

The technical services have their own inspectors, who check up on the progress of the conservation work being done, on equipment and on their field personnel. Inspectors working personally under the director of the CCC, also visit the camps at intervals. The director, his assistants, and Washington officials of the War Department and the various technical services also visit the camps.



The War Veterans

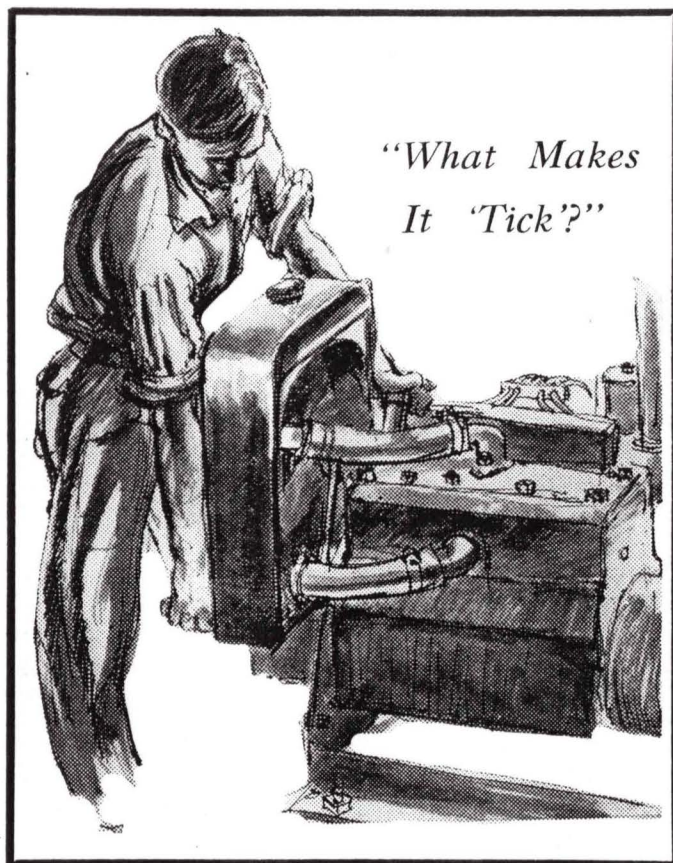
War Veterans make up approximately 10 per cent of the total enrollment of the CCC. To be eligible for enrollment, a man must have served in an armed service of the United States during one of its wars, and must be in need of employment. There are no age restrictions for veterans and they do not have to be unmarried. As with other enrollees, veterans are required to work 40 hours per week, with one hour off for lunch and not more than one hour permitted for travel to and from the work project. Time lost from work because of the weather is made up each Saturday, but not to exceed eight hours.

Veterans are assigned to companies by themselves, and are not mixed with junior enrollees. Veterans may be transferred to junior companies, however, to act as mess steward or cook, thus becoming part of that company's overhead, exempted from enrollment limitations. Should a veteran wish to leave such position, he is transferred back to a veteran company. Veteran companies are assigned to those work projects which the technical services and the Army think them best suited for.

Definite quotas are set for war veterans, as they are for junior enrollees, by states in accordance with population. Veterans are selected for CCC work by the Veterans' Administration, instead of by the Department of Labor, as the juniors are. There are war veteran companies in all the corps areas. Their companies are administered in the same manner as junior companies and they are engaged in the same general types of conservation work.

No Private Autos

Enrollees are not permitted to operate privately-owned automobiles, trucks or motorcycles in or outside camp, except when on authorized leave away from camp. Such violation of regulations subjects an enrollee to possibility of being discharged from the CCC. The reason for this is twofold. First, there are so many young men in actual need of employment that the CCC hardly would be the place for those who could afford the cost of an auto. Second, the government wishes to keep enrollees as safe from possible injury as possible, and autos are the cause of many accidents and resultant injuries.



*"What Makes
It 'Tick'?"*

Where Enrollees Come From

About 50% of all enrollees come from the rural communities of the country, and 50% from the cities. A majority of the former are from non-farm rural communities. New York state, Illinois and Texas furnish the largest numbers of enrollees. The Fourth Corps area (Southeastern United States) has enrolled more men than any other corps area. The Ninth Corps area (Far Western states) has had more camps than any other corps area. Many enrollees from eastern and central states are sent to the large parks and forests of California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and the Southwest.

What the CCC Costs

It costs the government about \$300,000,000 to operate 1,500 CCC camps for one year, with an enrollment of approximately 312,000 men, including those in the territories. About one-fourth of this money goes to pay the enrollees and their dependents. Another one-fourth pays for food and clothing. Supplies, equipment and pay to civilians costs one-fourth, and the remainder goes to pay Reserve Corps officers, to build and maintain camps, for transportation, etc.

It costs a little less than \$1,000 per enrollee to maintain the CCC for one year. This includes not only that which is paid the enrollee and the cost of his clothing and food, but also the cost of all overhead such as construction, supervision, instruction and supplies. Of this amount, approximately \$300 is paid to the dependents of each enrollee.

How Things Are Bought

The War Department handles all the money which goes for the payment of enrollees' monthly allowances, allotments to their dependents, the purchase of food, clothing and camp supplies, for the building of the camps and their operation, for medical attention, and for the payment of salaries to Reserve corps officers.

The Army, thru its quartermaster corps, maintains large depots where it gathers together food, clothing and other supplies and from which they are distributed to the individual CCC camps. Perishable foods, however, are purchased in the vicinity of the camp itself, generally by the company commander, or at district headquarters.

The technical services buy their own equipment and employ their own personnel, payment being made from CCC appropriations administered by Army finance officers.

All money expended for the CCC is allotted to these departments from funds voted by Congress. Each department is permitted certain amounts of money for the financing of their particular share of CCC work. A definite amount of money also is allotted to the office of the director and to the Department of Labor, the latter for expense of selecting the enrollees.



Camp Cook Is Busy Fellow

Your Long-handled Undies

When winter comes, enrollees are issued heavy clothing which includes woolen O.D.'s, an overcoat or mack-inaw, overshoes, mittens, a winter hat and winter underwear. Other articles of winter clothing, such as heavy boots, windbreakers and in some instances, snowshoes are issued those men given work which calls for their need.

All camps in possible snowbound climates are required to maintain an emergency supply of food as a precaution against being snowed in by sudden storms. All camps are well heated during the winter but extra precaution must be taken by enrollees to guard against fire.

The Food You Eat

Food in the CCC is purchased, prepared and served so as to give enrollees substantial, healthful and body-building meals. While there may be an absence of "fancy dishes," few American homes serve meals so scientifically selected as those served in CCC camps. The CCC menu is the result of many years of experimenting by the U. S. Army, to find the most healthful food values. All food served in CCC camps is purchased under rigid regulations which require pure and high-grade products. All foods must measure up to U. S. Army standards.

A large part of CCC food, mostly staple products, is purchased through the Army quartermaster corps. Perishable foods are purchased, for the most part, by company or district commanders, from food dealers near camp. All meats served in the CCC must pass rigid inspection by Army officers qualified in this work, or by Dep't of Agriculture meat inspectors.

Food for one man, for one day, is known as a RATION. A definite amount of money is allotted for the purchase of CCC rations. The ration allowance averages between forty-five and fifty cents. This means that each man's food for one day costs that much. Each company is allowed rations for the number of men in the company at a specified time.

* * *

The food account and supplies in each camp are carefully checked and accounted for by the company commander, and are the object of regular check by Army inspectors. This is to assure the best possible food for the men and to maintain strictest economy in the purchase and preparation of food.

CCC cooks and bakers are selected for their previous experience or training in cooking or baking, or learn the trade while in camp. The Army conducts schools for student cooks and bakers and some camps include cooking and baking in their educational program. Many enrollees have had the opportunity of working up from "kitchen police" to positions as cooks.

The mess steward manages the camp kitchen under direction of the company commander. The first cook, or cooks, is the boss of the kitchen. Menus are made out for several days in advance. The mess steward's job is that of supervising the kitchen, mess hall and storeroom. Cooking and baking is divided between the first and second cooks and assistant cooks. "Kitchen police" wash pots and pans, prepare vegetables for cooking and keep the kitchen and mess hall clean. In some camps they also serve as waiters.

Honors for Heroes

Certificates for Valor are awarded in the CCC for outstanding deeds of heroism. Issued by the Director of the CCC, in the name of the President of the United States, these certificates have been awarded CCC men for such deeds as saving persons from burning buildings, from drowning, from earth cave-ins and from freezing to death. Others have been issued for outstanding meritorious work in caring for injured persons or for performing "beyond-duty" acts for the safety of others at the risk of self.

Your Camp Library

You will find a library in your camp, containing many volumes of various kinds of books, magazines and newspapers. This library is maintained as part of the CCC welfare program, directed by the Army. There are two types of books, which you are at liberty to read at any time. One group is of more or less general information, or non-fiction type and the other is composed of fiction stories. The latter group of books is changed at intervals with other books so as to give you an opportunity of reading as much as you like while you are in the CCC. There are many books in each camp library which can be used in connection with the educational program. These books cover a wide range of subjects. Weekly and monthly magazines, selected so as to please all types of readers, are furnished all camps. You may find your own daily or weekly newspaper in your own camp library which in most camps is located in either the recreation building or the educational building. Care must be exercised by enrollees in the use of camp library books. The camp library is for the benefit of all enrollees and each camp has rules governing the time and manner by which individuals may possess library books. Camp books are government property and must be treated as such.

About Being Transferred

Enrollees are assigned to companies by the Army. Applications by enrollees for transfer to other companies are always given consideration and granted when some emergency warrants. Wholesale transfers cannot be approved because of the resultant confusion and loss of efficiency to the work project.



Seeing the World in the CCC

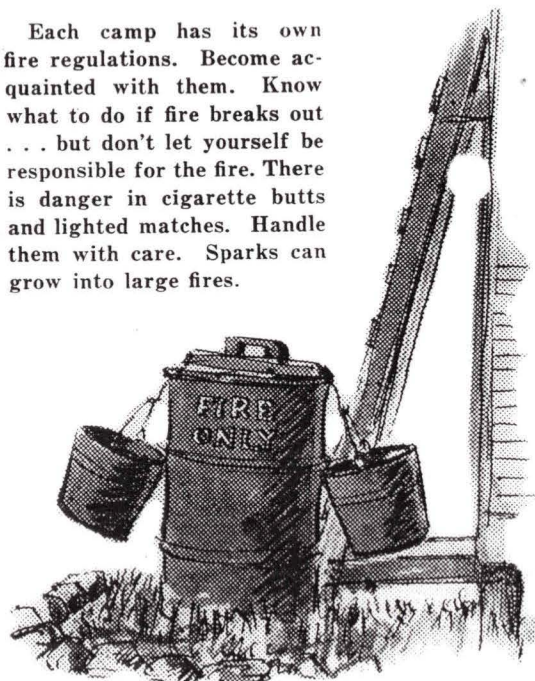
Thousands of CCC enrollees have had a chance of "seeing the world" while in the corps. These have been enrollees of eastern and southern states who have been sent to work projects in the southwest or the far west. This has been necessary because of the large enrollment for the CCC in the former parts of the country and the abundance of conservation work in the latter sections.

When enrollees are transported for any great distance they usually go by companies and occupy special trains. When enrollees leave the corps from these camps, at the end of their enrollment period, other enrollees are sent to take their places. These men are called replacements, and they sometimes are sent in small detachments.

Keep the Camp Clean

Keeping the camp clean is the first duty of every CCC enrollee. This includes constant care of both the barracks and the camp site outside. Bedding must be cleaned and floors must be scrubbed. Stoves must be kept polished and fire buckets filled with fresh water. Throwing such trash as papers and matches on the ground within camp is against camp rules and enrollees caught doing so usually are in for reprimand or possibly some extra duty on the week-end. Constant vigilance must be maintained at all times against the possibility of fire breaking out in camp. It is every enrollee's duty to safeguard against fire and to know what to do if there is a fire.

Each camp has its own fire regulations. Become acquainted with them. Know what to do if fire breaks out . . . but don't let yourself be responsible for the fire. There is danger in cigarette butts and lighted matches. Handle them with care. Sparks can grow into large fires.



About Fingerprinting

All persons connected with the CCC, from the director down to the enrollee, are required to be fingerprinted. This is for the protection of the personnel, in the interest of justice, as an aid to the government in matters of claims, and for the purpose of making proper identification in event of accident.

Thousands of private individuals are voluntarily having their fingerprints made each year for this best of all means of personal identification.

Safety Regulations

RIDING IN TRUCKS. Seats are provided for those who ride in trucks. Enrollees are prohibited from standing in trucks, riding on the end gate or overcrowding the truck. Maximum man-load for dump trucks is 15; large stake body trucks, 25; small stake body trucks, 20 and pick-up trucks 6.

* * *

HANDLING OF TOOLS. If you work too close to the next person you are likely to get struck with a pick, a shovel or some other tool. You are likely, too, to strike someone else. Keep a safe distance when working with tools. Tools with sharp edges or teeth will cut men as well as trees and earth. Learn how to use the tools with which you work. Learn how to carry them when that is necessary. Don't throw loose tools into a truck in which men are riding.

* * *

DRIVING. If you are given a job of driving a motor vehicle, keep in mind speed limits must be observed, that you are responsible for the vehicle, those who are riding with you and yourself. All but a few accidents are caused by negligence. Negligence, or lack of attention to the job of driving, may bring injury or death to you or others. Don't drive CCC automotive equipment without specific instructions from someone in authority.

* * *

HORSEPLAY. Such action on the part of enrollees is responsible for many accidents. Horseplay in the barracks, in camp after work, in the shower rooms or during lunch or rest periods, has put many men in the hospital and has brought death to others. Play is healthful recreation. "Fooling" is both childish and dangerous. Practical jokers may be responsible for somebody going thru the rest of his life crippled or blind.

* * *

BLASTING. Only persons experienced in the handling of explosives should attempt to work with them. Do not attempt blasting or use of dynamite except on specific instructions of someone in authority to issue such orders. Don't take chances on being struck with flying debris following blasting. The excitement of seeing the blast isn't worth being maimed or killed. Don't be foolish enough to smoke while handling explosives. Only persons holding certificates of competency for blasting are placed in charge of such work.

YOUR EYES. It is foolish to run a chance of losing or impairing your eyesight by "not being bothered" to wear eye goggles provided for those enrollees working on jobs which might otherwise endanger the eyes. Flying particles of rock, metal or acid may blind you. Do not use hammers, mallets, wedges, chisels or other such tools with mushroomed or burred heads. Welding goggles must be worn when work requires use of oxyacetylene gas torches, electric torches or other welding devices.

* * *

FALLING OBJECTS. Enrollees may be hurt by falling stones, trees, snags and other objects. Make sure your position is safe before starting work. Don't permit the falling of any object without knowing that others are not in its likely path of fall. If you are working in a gravel pit, be sure you are safe from over-hanging top soil. It caves in without warning and those who are caught are seriously injured or killed.

* * *

SWIMMING. Don't swim in any pool, lake or stream without authority and knowledge of company officials. Don't swim in any water without knowing that the water is sanitary. Don't dive or jump into water without knowing its depth. Rocks, snags or mud at the bottom of shallow streams have caused the drowning of many persons. Enrollees are not permitted to go swimming except at such times and places as may be designated by the company commander, and then only when accompanied by some authorized person. Each company has designated persons who act as life guards. Enrollees must obey their instructions while swimming.

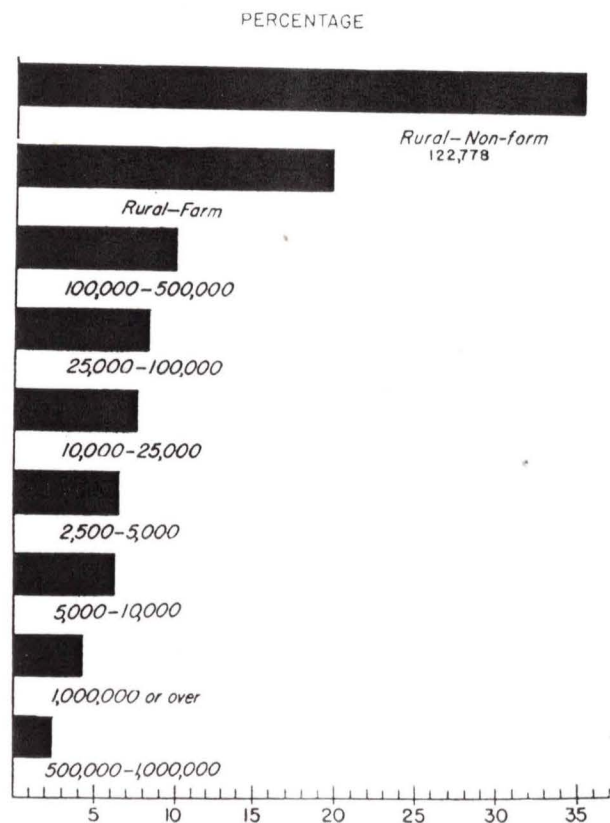
* * *

POISON PLANTS. Learn to recognize such poisonous plants as poison oak and ivy and poison sumac. When required to work in the vicinity of such plants, wear long gauntlets. Don't permit the gauntlets to touch your face or other parts of your body. Ask your foreman to point out these dangerous plants. Keep away from them. And keep out of the smoke of fires in which they are being burned.

* * *

SNAKE BITES. All enrollees should be thoroughly familiar with the poisonous snakes of the community in which the camp is located. About 75 percent of snake bites occur in the legs. So, if you are working in a thicket or swamp, protect yourself from this danger. Learn the symptoms of snake bite and what to do when bitten. Don't take chances with snakes. Death from snake bite isn't a pleasant death.

DISTRIBUTION OF C. C. C. ENROLLEES, BY SIZE OF PLACE FROM WHICH ENROLLED

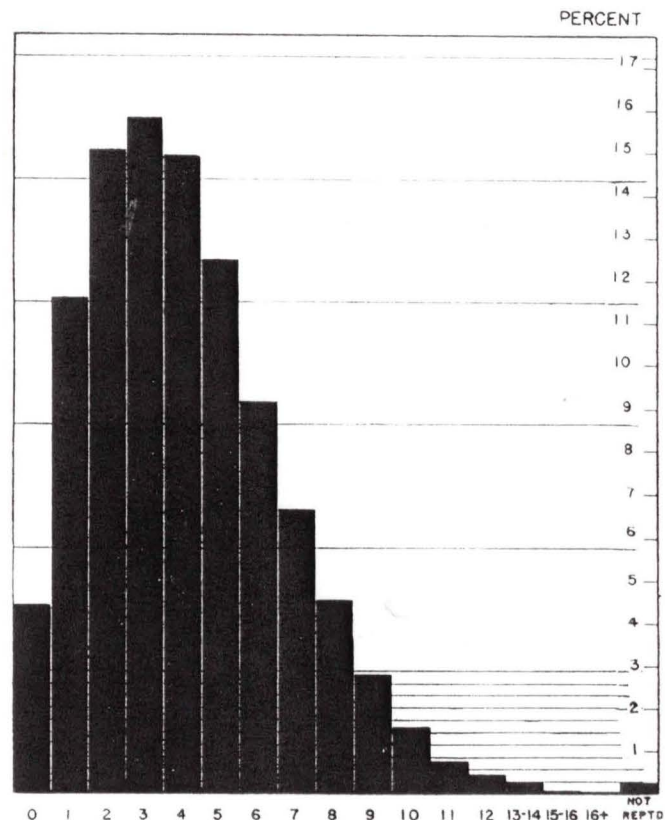


The number of enrollees whose homes are in the rural communities of the country outnumber those who live in the large cities. About 45 per cent of all enrollees are from the small towns (under 2,500 population) and the farms. The other 55 per cent come from towns and cities of 2,500 population or more. Of the former, however, nearly twice as many come from the small towns as from the farms.

* * *

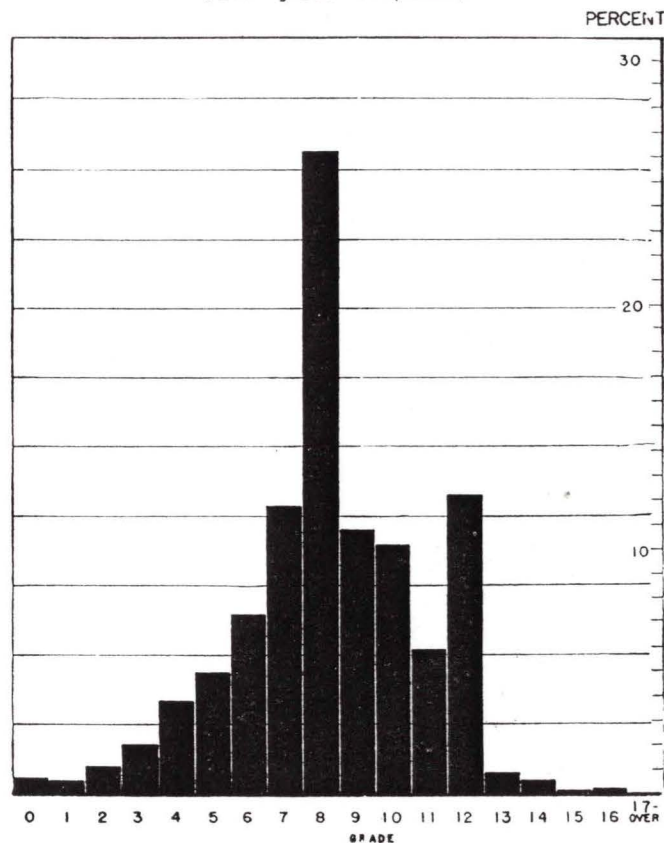
The statistical graphs on these pages were prepared by the statistical division of the office of the director of the CCC, in Washington, from data collected in a census of more than 300,000 enrollees. The figures, however, change from time to time, and may be higher or lower in individual companies.

NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS PER C.C.C. ENROLLEE



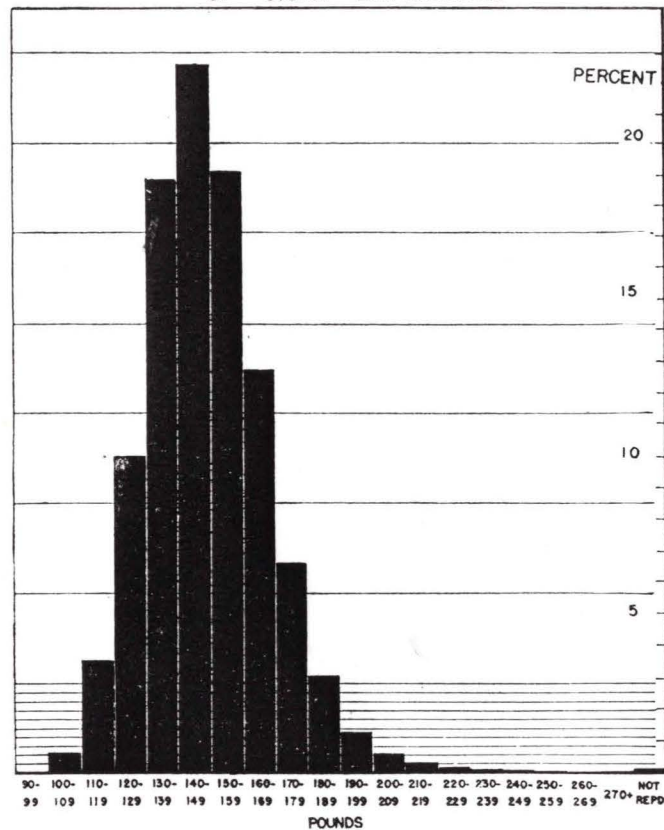
How many dependents do you have? Those enrollees with two, three or four dependents make up approximately 50 per cent of all enrollees. Some enrollees have as many as 16 dependents. A small number, probably not more than 10,000 in 300,000 enrollees, have no dependents. Nearly ten per cent of all enrollees have as many as six dependents and approximately 11 per cent have only one. Those with three dependents outnumber those with either two or four, but only by one per cent.

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL
OF C.C.C. ENROLLEES.
(Last grade completed)



If you ask a CCC enrollee how much schooling he has had, you are most likely to be told that he has been thru only the first eight grades. More enrollees have gone that far in school than thru any other grade. The chances are that there will be two eighth grade graduates to every one who has completed any other grade of grammar or high school or college. About 40 per cent of all men in the CCC have had some high school training. About 26 per cent have passed thru the eighth grade. Not more than four per cent have attended college. Fewer than one per cent have had no schooling.

WEIGHT GROUPS
OF C.C.C. ENROLLEES



The Typical CCC Enrollee

The average CCC enrollee is between 18 and 19 years of age, has completed grammar school and has been without a job about seven months before entering the CCC. He is approximately 147 pounds, 5 feet, 8¼ inches tall and has a chest expansion of 3 inches. He allots \$25 of his monthly allowance to four dependents and will serve in the CCC from nine to 12 months.

(As reported by their supervisors)



Enrollee's Name

Company Number Camp Designation

Camp Location _____ Dates _____

Company Number Camp Designation

Camp Location Dates

Company Number Camp Designation

Camp Location _____ Dates _____

Company Officers

Technical Officials

This image shows a full page of dot grid paper. It features horizontal ruling lines spaced evenly down the page. Vertical margin lines are present on both the left and right sides, creating narrow margins. The entire page is covered with small dots, which serve as guides for writing or drawing. There are no markings, text, or illustrations on the page.

Upon Entering the CCC

Weight Height

Education **Occupation**

Upon Leaving the CCC

Weight _____ **Height** _____

Education	Occupation
<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>

OATH OF ENROLLMENT

(Upon entering the CCC, each enrollee subscribed to the following oath. It is a contract between the enrollee and the U. S. Government, and should be lived up to in each respect.)

I, _____, do solemnly swear that the information given above as to my status is correct. I agree to remain in the Civilian Conservation Corps for the period terminating at the discretion of the United States between _____ unless sooner released by proper authority, and that I will obey those in authority and observe all the rules and regulations thereof to the best of my ability and will accept such allowances as may be provided pursuant to law and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto. I understand and agree that any injury received or disease contracted by me while a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps cannot be made the basis of any claim against the government, except such as I may be entitled to under the act of September 7, 1916, and that I shall not be entitled to any allowances upon release from camp, except transportation in kind to the place at which I was accepted for enrollment. I understand further that any articles issued to me by the United States Government for use while a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps are, and remain, property of the United States Government and that willful destruction, loss, sale or disposal of such property renders me financially responsible for the cost thereof and liable to trial in the civil courts. I understand further that any infraction of the rules or regulations of the Civilian Conservation Corps renders me liable to expulsion therefrom. So help me God.

The Law That Governs the CCC

The act of Congress upon which the CCC is organized and maintained is cited below.

(Public No. 163, 75th Congress)
(Chapter 383, 1st Session)
(H. R. 6551)

To establish a Civilian Conservation Corps, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established the Civilian Conservation Corps, hereinafter called the Corps, for the purpose of providing employment, as well as vocational training, for youthful citizens of the United States who are unemployed and in need of employment, and to a limited extent as hereinafter set out, for war veterans and Indians, through the performance of useful public work in connection with the conservation and development of the natural resources of the United States, its Territories and insular possessions: **Provided**, That at least ten hours each week may be devoted to general educational and vocational training: **Provided**, That the provisions of this Act shall continue for the period of three years after July 1, 1937, and no longer.

Sec. 2. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is authorized to appoint a Director at a salary of \$10,000 per annum. The Director shall have complete and final authority in the functioning of the Corps, including the allotment of funds to cooperating Federal departments and agencies, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the President in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 3. In order to carry out the purpose of this Act, the Director is authorized to provide for the employment of the Corps and its facilities on works of public interest or utility for the protection, restoration, regeneration, improvement, development, utilization, maintenance, or enjoyment of the natural resources of lands and waters, and the products thereof, including forests, fish and wildlife on lands or interest in lands (including historical or archeological sites), belonging to, or under the jurisdiction or control of, the United States, its Territories, and insular possessions, and the several States: **Provided**, That the President may, in his discretion, authorize the Director to undertake projects on lands belonging to or under the jurisdiction or control of counties, and municipalities, and on lands in private ownership, but only for the purpose of doing thereon such kinds of cooperative work as are or may be provided for by Acts of Congress, including the prevention and control of forest fires, forest tree pests and diseases, soil erosion, and floods: **Provided further**, That no projects shall be undertaken on lands or interests in lands, other than those belonging to or under the jurisdiction or control of the United States, unless adequate provisions are made by the cooperating agencies for the maintenance, operation, and utilization of such projects after completion.

Sec. 4. There are hereby transferred to the Corps all enrolled personnel, records, papers, property, funds, and obligations of the Emergency Conservation Work established under the Act of March 31, 1933 (48 Stat. 22), as amended; and the Corps shall take over the institution of the camp exchange heretofore established and maintained, under supervision of the War Department, in connection with and aiding in administration of Civilian Conservation Corps work-camps conducted under the authority of said Act as amended: **Provided**, That such camp exchange shall not sell to persons not connected with the operation of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Sec. 5. The Director and, under his supervision, the heads of other Federal departments or agencies cooperating in the work of the Corps, are

authorized within the limit of the allotments of funds therefor, to appoint such civilian personnel as may be deemed necessary for the efficient and economical discharge of the functions of the Corps without regard to the civil-service laws and regulations.

Sec. 6. The President may order Reserve officers of the Army and officers of the Naval and Marine Reserves and warrant officers of the Coast Guard to active duty with the Corps under the provisions of section 37a of the National Defense Act and the Act of February 28, 1925, respectively.

Sec. 7. The Director is authorized to have enrolled not to exceed three hundred thousand men at any one time, of which not more than thirty thousand may be war veterans: **Provided**, That in addition thereto camps or facilities may be established for not to exceed ten thousand additional Indian enrollees and five thousand additional territorial and insular possession enrollees.

Sec. 8. The enrollees in the Corps (other than war veterans, enrollees in the Territories and insular possessions, Indians, not to exceed one mess steward, three cooks, and one leader per each company) shall be unmarried male citizens of the United States between the ages of seventeen and twenty-three years, both inclusive, and shall at the time of enrollment be unemployed and in need of employment: **Provided**, That the Director may exclude from enrollment such classes of persons as he may consider detrimental to the well-being or welfare of the Corps, except that no person shall be excluded on account of race, color, or creed: **Provided further**, That enrollments shall be for a period of not less than six months and reenrollments (except in the case of one mess steward, three cooks, and one leader, in each company, and War Veterans) shall not exceed a total term of two years: **Provided further**, That in the discretion of the Director continuous service by the enrollee during his period of enrollment shall not be required in any case where the enrollee attends an educational institution of his choice during his leave of absence: **Provided further**, That the Director shall be authorized to issue certificates of proficiency and merit to enrollees under such rules and regulations as he may provide.

Sec. 9. The compensation of enrollees shall be in accordance with schedules approved by the President, and enrollees with dependent member or members of their families shall be required, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Director, to make allotments of pay to such dependents. Other enrollees may make deposits of pay in amounts specified by the Director with the Chief of Finance, War Department, to be repaid in case of an emergency or upon completion of or release from enrollment and to receive the balance of their pay in cash monthly: **Provided**, That Indians may be excluded from these regulations: **Provided further**, That the pay of enrollees shall not exceed \$30 per month, except for not more than ten per centum who may be designated as assistant leaders and who shall receive not more than \$36 per month: **Provided further**, That not to exceed an additional 6 per centum of such enrollees who may be designated as leaders and may receive not more than \$45 per month as such leaders.

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

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

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

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

Sec. 14. The Director may authorize the expenditure of such amounts as he may deem necessary for supplies, materials, and equipment for enrollees to be used in connection with their work, instruction, recreation, health, and welfare, and may also authorize expenditures for the transportation and subsistence of selected applicants for enrollment and of discharged enrollees while en route upon discharge to their homes.

Sec. 15. That personal property as defined in the Act of May 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 311), belonging to the Corps and declared surplus by the Director, shall be disposed of by the Procurement Division, Treasury Department, in accordance with the provisions of said Act: **Provided**, That unserviceable property in the custody of any department shall be disposed of under the regulations of that Department.

Sec. 16. The Director and, under his supervision, the heads of cooperating departments and agencies are authorized to consider, ascertain, adjust, determine, and pay from the funds appropriated by Congress to carry out the provisions of this Act any claim arising out of operations authorized by the Act accruing after the effective date thereof on account of damage to or loss of property or on account of personal injury to persons not provided for by section 10 of this Act, caused by the negligence of any enrollee or employee of the Corps while acting within the scope of his employment: **Provided**, That the amount allowed on account of personal injury shall be limited to necessary medical and hospital expenses: **Provided further**, That this section shall not apply to any claim on account of personal injury for which a remedy is provided by section 10 of this Act: **Provided further**, That no claim shall be considered hereunder which is in excess of \$500, or which is not presented in writing within one year from the date of accrual thereof: **Provided further**, That acceptance by any claimant of the amount allowed on account of his claim shall be deemed to be in full settlement thereof, and the action of the Director or of the head of a cooperating department or agency upon such claim so accepted by the claimant shall be conclusive.

Sec. 17. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out the purposes of this Act: **Provided**, That no part of any such appropriation shall be used in any way to pay any expense in connection with the conduct, operation, or management of any camp exchange, save and except such camp exchanges as are established and operated, in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Director, at such camps as may be designated by him, for real assistance and convenience to enrollees in supplying them and their supervising personnel on duty at any such camp with articles of ordinary use and consumption not furnished by the Government: **Provided further**, That the person in charge of any such camp exchange shall certify, monthly, that during the preceding calendar month such exchange was operated in compliance therewith.

Sec. 18. This Act, except as otherwise provided, shall take effect July 1, 1937.

Approved, June 28, 1937.

AMENDMENTS

(1) May 1938. This amendment provides for five enrollee project assistants to be included in group exempted from age, marital status and length of service requirements provided for in Section 8.

(2) May 1938. This amendment permits discharge of enrollees, at end of enrollment period, "at the convenience of the government," and not necessarily after completion of entire enrollment period.

PERSONAL EVALUATION

Upon entering the CCC, write down in the spaces provided, your answers to the questions listed below.

1. What kind of job do you want when you leave the CCC?

2. Do you find it easy to get along with other people? Why?

3. What is your understanding of "good citizenship"?

4. What do you think of religion?

5. What do you think of education?

At the end of three months in the CCC answer these same questions.

1. What kind of job do you want when you leave the CCC?

2. Do you find it easy to get along with other people? Why?

3. What is your understanding of "good citizenship"?

4. What do you think of religion?

5. What do you think of education?

Again, at the completion of six months, answer the same questions.

1. What kind of job do you want when you leave the CCC?

2. Do you find it easy to get along with other people? Why?

3. What is your understanding of "good citizenship"?

4. What do you think of religion?

5. What do you think of education?

And, finally, at the end of one year in the corps, answer the questions.

1. What kind of job do you want when you leave the CCC?

2. Do you find it easy to get along with other people? Why?

3. What is your understanding of "good citizenship"?

4. What do you think of religion?

5. What do you think of education?

DIARY
First Week

Second Week

DIARY
Third Week

Fourth Week

DIARY
Fifth Week

Sixth Week

DIARY
Seventh Week

Eighth Week

DIARY
Ninth Week

Tenth Week

DIARY
Eleventh Week

Twelfth Week

DIARY
Thirteenth Week

Fourteenth Week

DIARY
Fifteenth Week

Sixteenth Week

DIARY
Seventeenth Week

Eighteenth Week

DIARY
Nineteenth Week

Twentieth Week

DIARY
Twenty-first Week

Twenty-second Week

DIARY
Twenty-third Week

Twenty-fourth Week

DIARY

Twenty-fifth Week

Twenty-sixth Week

EDUCATION SCHEDULE

MONDAY

Instructor, Time, Place

.....

.....

.....

TUESDAY

Instructor, Time, Place

.....

.....

.....

WEDNESDAY

Instructor, Time, Place

.....

.....

.....

THURSDAY

Instructor, Time, Place

.....

.....

.....

FRIDAY

Instructor, Time, Place

.....

.....

.....

SATURDAY

Instructor, Time, Place

.....

.....

.....

.....

DAILY SCHEDULE

(Fill in time from camp schedule)

Reveille	a.m.
Roll Call	a.m.
Breakfast	a.m.
Sick Call	a.m.
Work Call	a.m.
Dinner	a.m.
Sick Call	p.m.
Retreat	p.m.
Supper	p.m.
School Call	p.m.
Taps	p.m.

HOLIDAYS

Reveille	a.m.
Breakfast	a.m.
Sick Call	a.m.
Dinner	p.m.
Sick Call	p.m.
Supper	p.m.
Taps	p.m.

TAPS

*Day is done
Gone the sun
From the lake
From the hills
From the sky
All is well
Safely rest
God is nigh*

*Written by Forrest W. Gaz
CCC Company 128
Hinsdale, Massachusetts*



PASSING ON THE LEGACY

PASSING ON THE LEGACY

Ceremony Honoring the Civilian Conservation Corps

Big Meadows, Shenandoah National Park

Saturday, September 29, 2001

Patriotic Songs.....	<i>Page County High School Band</i>
Entrance Parade of CCC Alumni	
Welcome.....	<i>Connie Rudd, Assistant Superintendent, Shenandoah National Park</i>
Pledge of Allegiance.....	<i>Audience</i>
America the Beautiful.....	<i>Katie Barlow</i>
Address.....	<i>Gale A. Norton, Secretary, U.S. Department of the Interior</i>
Address.....	<i>Lt. Gen. Robert B. Flowers, Commander-in-Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</i>
Remarks.....	<i>Vernon 'Bud' Schertel, Executive Director, National Association of CCC Alumni</i>
Remarks.....	<i>Colette Silvestri, Chair, Shenandoah National Park CCC Reunion Committee</i>
Remarks.....	<i>Fran P. Mainella, Director, National Park Service</i>
Passing On the Legacy of the Civilian Conservation Corps	
	<i>Skyline Drive Groundbreaking Shovel Passed to Charles Varro, President, National Association of CCC Alumni; Shovel passed on by all CCC Alumni to representatives of National Public Lands Day and on to Kevin Coyle, President, National Environmental Education & Training Foundation.</i>
Remarks.....	<i>Kevin Coyle, President, National Environmental Education & Training Foundation</i>
Remarks.....	<i>Reverend George Reynolds</i>
Taps.....	<i>Audience Sings</i>
Closing Remarks	

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS PLAQUE DEDICATION CEREMONY

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1996

11:00 A.M.



Chapter One Eleven
Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni

192nd COMPANY

PRINCETON, MAINE

IN 1933 PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
AND THE CONGRESS ESTABLISHED THE CIVILIAN
CONSERVATION CORPS OR THE C.C.C. THIS PROGRAM
INTENDED TO PROVIDE WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED YOUNG
MEN IN THE 1930'S, BECAME ONE OF THE MOST
SUCCESSFUL AND POPULAR PROGRAMS OF THE
NEW DEAL.

IT IS WITH A GREAT DEAL OF PRIDE THAT WE
DEDICATE THIS PLAQUE IN HONOR OF THE
CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS AND RECOGNIZE
THE CONTRUBITION THAT YOUR HARD WORK MADE
IN THIS AREA.

Ron Dougherty
RON DOUGHERTY
CHAIRMAN
CHAPTER 111
PLAQUE COMMITTEE

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

PLAQUE DEDICATION

SEPTEMBER 7, 1996

PRINCETON, ME.

INVOCATION-----REV. JAMES KESEL

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE--RON DOUGHERTY

GREETINGS-----MR. WILLIAM SMITH
CHAIRMAN BOARD OF
SELECTMEN

INTRODUCTIONS-----MR. PHIL GOUZIE
PRESIDENT
CHAPTER 111

REMARKS-----MR. BOB CHENEVERT
PAST PRESIDENT
CHAPTER 111

FORMER MEMBERS OF THE 192ND CO., CCC
AND OTHER CCC CAMPS IN THE STATE OF
MAINE ARE INVITED TO SAY A FEW WORDS
ABOUT THEIR CCC EXPERIENCES.

PRESENTATION OF GIFT BY RAY ROBERTS
CHAPTER 111 MEMBER TO MRS. DESCHENE
CHAIRWOMAN OF THE PRINCETON PLAQUE
COMMITTEE.

PLAQUE DEDICATION---MR. PHIL GOUZIE
PRESIDENT
CHAPTER 111
NACCCA

BENEDICTION-----REV. JAMES KESEL



NACCCA



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS ALUMNI

CHAPTER III 83 FORT ROAD SO. PORTLAND, Me. 04106

We wish to thank Rep Tom Andrews, Acadia Nat Park Sup't Robert Reynolds, and his Asst Len Bobinchock for their help in getting permission to place a plaque in a National Park.

Phil Gouzie, Joe Letarte, and Bob Blair made a special trip to Acadia to place the plaque on the rock furnished by the Park Officials. We thank you fellows for that.

We had beautiful weather for Dedication Day. The officials of the Park and their staff did all they could to make this a special day as they furnished a beautiful CCC inscribed cake with the 154th Co. number on it.

Sup't Reynolds opened the occasion with a welcome to the CCC Alumni and friends and mentioned the work done by the CCCs in the park.

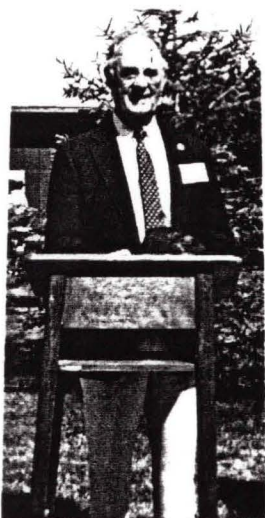
Ron Daugherty Chm. of this plaque committee spoke next about the boys of the 154th Co and how they enjoyed the area.

Mr Austin Wilkins the eighty nine year old retiree from the state forestry dep't. drove up from Augusta to tell us how it was in the CCC when he was Forest Commissioner for the state, in those days. Mr Wilkins gave an interesting talk about how much the boys accomplished in the work that they did.

John McLeod, Phil Gouzie and Bob Chenevert gave an account of work they did and how the CCC came along at the right time, for the right people.

Mr Len Bobinchock was the last speaker before the Dedication and he spoke of the Park and the CCC and invited us for cake and drinks.

Phil Gouzie was asked to be the Chaplin and accepted and went ahead and dedicated the CCC Plaque in a very touching way that went to the heart of what we are trying to do.



Ron Daugherty



Thanks to Bill Hersey for Scholarship money. (No place for article this time.) George Egloff NACCCA No Est Dir. says he has refused another operation. We wish him the Best. Hope you can turn it around George. We were glad to see so many of you folks at the dedication. Next SMTD Dinner Nov 5th. Must make Reservations. Call 3 days ahead Bob Blair 799-2207--Bob Chenevert 799-1230 .

Best Wishes.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Acadia National Park

P.O. Box 177

Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

207-288-3338



NACCCA



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS ALUMNI

CHAPTER 111 83 FORT ROAD SO. PORTLAND, Me. 04106
PROGRAM

DEDICATION OF CCC PLAQUE AT ACADIA NATIONAL PARK SEP'T 12, 1992

Robert Chenevert Open Program with Pledge of Alliegance.

Robert W. Reynolds Acadia Park Superintendent. Introduction
to the Park.

Ronald J. Dougherty Chairman of Plaque Comm for Chapter 111 NACCCA

Francis Derwin Pres. Chapter 60 Quincy, Ma.

Austin Wilkins Forest Commisssuoner for Maine during CCC activity.

Philip Gouzie Chaplin and Secretary of Chapter 111 NACCCA. Dedication
of Plaque

Pres. Ch 111

NEWS RELEASE

u.s. department of the interior

national park service

Release Date: September 8, 1992

Contact: Len Bobinchock
(207) 288-0374

CCC MEMORIAL TO BE DEDICATED AT ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

Park Superintendent Bob Reynolds announced that the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Alumni Chapter 111, will hold a plaque dedication ceremony honoring CCC Company 154, Eagle Lake Company, on Saturday, September 12, 1992.

The 154th Company was based at McFarland Hill and served from May 1934 to June 1942. The Company was involved in blister rust control, fire hazard reduction, campground development, trail and road construction and general clean-up in Acadia National Park. The park and forest conservation work performed by the CCC's, at Acadia and across the country, stands today as the nation's single most important public works program and the projects completed by the Corps continue to benefit the public a half-century later.

The ceremony will be held at 1:00 p.m. outside the park headquarters information building on Route 233, three miles west of Bar Harbor. The Reverend Theodore Wallace, a former member of CCC Company 193 in Millinocket, will preside at the dedication of the plaque and Mr. Robert Chenevert, President of Alumni Chapter 111, will officiate the ceremony. Other speakers will include George A. Egloff, Director of the Northeast Region of the National Association of CCC Alumni, Ronald Dougherty, Chairman of the Dedication Program, Austin Wilkins, former Commissioner of Maine Forests and co-author of the book, IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST, and Robert Reynolds, Superintendent of Acadia National Park. Former members of the CCC, particularly members of the 154th Company, and the general public are invited to attend the dedication.

- 30 -

Prepared 9/1/92

Acadia National Park

P.O. Box 177

Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Economy is so poor that our government must act

President Bush had better quit acting like Casper Milquetoast as far as the United States is concerned. Domestic issues are as important as foreign issues.

Just because a Democratic president (Franklin D. Roosevelt) instituted a far-reaching domestic policy is no reason to not at least consider reinstituting it.

Ellen Goodman said in a recent column what I had been thinking when the massive layoffs began: Why not reinstitute the old Civilian Conservation Camps and the Works Progress Administration to help unemployed, inner-city kids work and possibly learn a trade? At least it will make people feel they are worth something to our country.

We in America are being treated like unwanted children. We can give aid to people in other lands, but can't take care of our own.

The resurrected CCC could also be utilized by various states and municipalities for road maintenance and bridge reconstruction, while building housing for the homeless and various community structures.

I don't recall that any schools, public buildings or sidewalks built by the Public Works Administration ever collapsed or were defective.

Ernest Brousseau
Old Orchard Beach

The Ellsworth American, Ellsworth, ME 04605

Thursday September 10, 1992

CCC Plaque Dedication Planned Sept. 12 in Park

ACADIA NAT'L PARK—ANP Superintendent Robert Reynolds has announced that the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Alumni Chapter 111, will hold a plaque dedication ceremony honoring CCC Company 154, Eagle Lake Company, on Saturday, Sept. 12.

The 154th Company was based at McFarland Hill and served from May 1934 to June 1942. The company was involved in blister rust control, fire hazard reduction, campground development, trail and road construction, and general cleanup in Acadia National Park. The park and forest conservation work performed by the CCC at Acadia and across the country, stands today as the nation's single most important public works program, and the projects completed by the Corps continue to benefit the public a half-century later.

The Acadia ceremony will be held at 1:00 p.m. outside the park headquarters information building on Route 233, three miles west of Bar Harbor. The Rev. Theodore Wallace, a former member of CCC Company 193 in Millinocket, will preside at the dedication of the plaque, and Robert Chenevert, president of Alumni Chapter 111, will officiate at the ceremony.

Other speakers will include George A. Egloff, director of the Northeast region of the National Association of CCC Alumni; Ronald Dougherty, chairman of the dedication program; Austin Wilkins, former commissioner of Maine Forests and co-author of the book, *In The Public Interest*; and Reynolds of ANP. Former members of the CCC, particularly members of the 154th Company, and the general public are invited to attend the dedication.



NACCCA

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS ALUMNI
CHAPTER 111 P.O. BOX 2399 SO PORTLAND, MAINE 04106



Friday July 7, 1992

Hon. Thomas H. Andrews
Member, United States House of Rep.
177 Commercial St.,
Portland, Me. 04101

Dear Mr. Andrews:

On July 27, 1992, I was notified by the U.S. Department of Interior that our request for establishing a plaque at the former site of the 154th Co. CCC in the National Park at Bar Harbor, Me., was approved on July 16, 1992 by the Acting Director Herbert Cables.

I would like to thank you and your staff at this time on behalf of Chapter 111 NACCCA for interceeding for us in our efforts to obtain our goal.

We are all very happy and pleased with the results and have set a date for Sept. 12, 1992 for the dedication with Mr. Len Bobinchock, Director of Operations at the Park

Sincerely,

Ron. Dougherty
Member Chapter 111, NACCCA

RONALD J DOUGHERTY
BOX 21
ACTON ME 04001



National Association of CCC Alumni

NACCCA

Northeast Region

17 PLYMOUTH DRIVE BARRINGTON, RI 02806
401-245-6855



20 August 1992

Len Bobinchock
Deputy Superintendent
National Park Service
P.O. Box 177
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

Dear Mr. Bobinchock:

I have received word from Mr. Ronald Dougherty, about the placing of a plaque, honoring the Civilian Conservation Corps, and your part in the initial stages of planning.

It is with great gratitude that I extend to you, the feelings of joy on behalf of our organization, and all of the former CCC boys throughout the country. We thank you and all others in the National Park Service, for the time and effort spent in this endeavor to perpetuate the CCC.

I have extended my feelings to Ron, and told him I would like to be there on 12 September if possible. It would please me to meet and thank you in person. I will be in attendance at our NACCCA National Reunion in Las Vegas, from 6 through 11 September, where I must take part in a Board meeting on the 10th. If this old body can still take it, after Las Vegas, I will make the drive to Bar Harbor on the 12th.

Please except the enclosed CCC Historic calendar with my best wishes. I hope some day to see many more pictures of CCC work, in the national parks throughout the 50 states.

Very sincerely,

George A. Egloff
Director, Northeast Region
NACCCA

cc: Ron Dougherty
Bob Chenevert

Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

North Atlantic Region
15 State Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02109-3572

TAKE
PRIDE IN
AMERICA

Acadia National Park

COPY

JUL 27 '92

July 24, 1992

A98 (NAR-0)

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Acadia National Park
From: Regional Director, North Atlantic Region
Subject: CCC Plaque

Enclosed is an approval by WASO to install the commemorative plaque citing the achievements of the CCC at Acadia National Park. Please note the reference and need to conform to 36 CFR 2.62.

Congratulations.

Marie Rust
Regional Director

Enclosure



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Acadia National Park
P.O. Box 177
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609



July 27, 1992

A8215 (ACAD)


Mr. Ronald Dougherty
P.O. Box 21
Acton, Maine 04001

Dear Mr. Dougherty:

This letter refers to your request of November 6, 1991, to place a plaque at McFarland Hill commemorating the Civilian Conservation Corps. As you know the placement of plaques within a national park requires specific authorization from either Congress or the Director of the National Park Service. I am pleased to inform you that Acting Director Herbert Cables approved the request on July 16, 1992. I apologize for the delay in gaining the approval and look forward to working with you in the placement of the memorial.

Please call me at 288-0374 when you are ready to proceed.

Sincerely,


Len Bobinchock
Deputy Superintendent



National Park Service

FAX

ELT

COPY

National Park Service
North Atlantic Regional Office
TeleFax Number (FTS) 223-5022 / (617) 223-5022

Let's let them know they can proceed.
AL

Number of pages to follow 1

Date 7/24/92

To Sept. ACAD

Fax number 8-207-288-5507

Telephone number 8-207-288-5456

Location _____

(if WASO, specify C Street or L Street)



From John Guthrie, MGMT. & Operations

Telephone number 617-223-5071

Subject Civilian Conservation Corps Plaque for Acadia
NATIONAL PARK

Special instructions to recipient _____



IN REPLY REFER TO:
A98(601)

COPY

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

P.O. BOX 37127
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127



JUL 16 1992

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, North Atlantic Region

From: ~~Acting~~ Director *[Signature]*

Subject: Civilian Conservation Corps Plaque for Acadia National Park

This is in response to your memorandum dated May 7, 1992, on behalf of Chapter III of the Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni (ACCCA), to place a plaque at Acadia National Park to commemorate the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).

Approval is granted to allow the plaque at Acadia National Park, based on your recommendations and favorable support from the Superintendent; the ACCCA proposal that includes the cost of materials and installation; and is in conformance with Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations 2.62 Memorialization.

NORTH ATLANTIC REGION DATE <u>JUL 22 1992</u>	INITIAL & DATE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REGIONAL DIRECTOR	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DEP REG DIRECTOR	<i>[Signature]</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> EO	
<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC AFFAIRS	
<input type="checkbox"/> SPEC ASST TO RD	
<input type="checkbox"/> ARD. ADMIN	
<input type="checkbox"/> CONT. PROP & OFF SERV	
<input type="checkbox"/> INFORMATION MGMT	
<input type="checkbox"/> PERSONNEL	
<input type="checkbox"/> PROGRAM ANALYSIS	
<input type="checkbox"/> PROG. BUDGET	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>[Signature]</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> CONCESSIONS	
<input type="checkbox"/> INTERPRETATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> ENGR & MNT	
<input type="checkbox"/> RES PROT & MGMT	
<input type="checkbox"/> ARD. P & RP	
<input type="checkbox"/> CULTURAL RESOURCES	
<input type="checkbox"/> ENVIRONMENTAL	
<input type="checkbox"/> PLANNING & DESIGN	
<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	





IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Acadia National Park
P.O. Box 177
Bar Harbor, Maine 04609



July 27, 1992

A8215(ACAD)

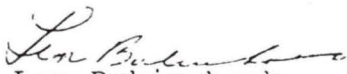
Mr. Ronald Dougherty
P.O. Box 21
Acton, Maine 04001

Dear Mr. Dougherty:

This letter refers to your request of November 6, 1991, to place a plaque at McFarland Hill commemorating the Civilian Conservation Corps. As you know the placement of plaques within a national park requires specific authorization from either Congress or the Director of the National Park Service. I am pleased to inform you that Acting Director Herbert Cables approved the request on July 16, 1992. I apologize for the delay in gaining the approval and look forward to working with you in the placement of the memorial.

Please call me at 288-0374 when you are ready to proceed.

Sincerely,


Len Bobinchock
Deputy Superintendent

THOMAS H. ANDREWS

MEMBER OF CONGRESS
FIRST DISTRICT, MAINE

WASHINGTON OFFICE
1724 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-1901
(202) 225-6116

DISTRICT OFFICE
177 COMMERCIAL STREET
PORTLAND, ME 04101
(207) 772-8240
TDD (207) 772-8240
1-800-445-4092



COMMITTEE ON
ARMED SERVICES

COMMITTEE ON
SMALL BUSINESS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

May 14, 1992

Ron Dougherty
P.O. Box 21
Acton, Maine 04001

Dear Mr. Dougherty:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter this office recently received from Marie Rust, Acting Regional Director for the National Park Service, in response to my inquiry on your behalf.

According to Ms. Rust, your request for the placement of a commemorative plaque in Acadia National Park has been forwarded to National Park Service Director James Ridenour for consideration. I will let you know as soon as we have received a response from Mr. Ridenour.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Laurie Lemley".

Laurie Lemley
Special Assistant to
Representative Thomas H. Andrews

Enclosure

May 6, 1992

A8215(NAR-O)

ARD-O, J. Guthrie
Actg. DRD, J. Burchill
Actg RD, M. Rust

Memorandum

To: Director, National Park Service

From: Acting Regional Director, North Atlantic Region

Subject: Civilian Conservation Corps Plaque for Acadia National Park

We have been contacted by the office of the Honorable Thomas H. Andrews on behalf of Chapter 111 of the Association of Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni (ACCCA). The ACCCA proposes to place a plaque at Acadia National Park to commemorate the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) activities at Acadia and other National Park Service areas.

Based on favorable comments supporting the proposal from the Superintendent and in keeping with the requirements of NPS Management Policy Chapter 9, page 17, we request that you consider this proposal. The CCC Camp based in Acadia played a significant role in managing park resources and constructing and maintaining many of the facilities which now comprise the park.

The proposed plaque would be located in the vicinity of the headquarters and winter visitor center building, which is close to the site of the original CCC camp on McFarland Hill. The plaque would not disturb any natural or cultural features, nor would it encroach on open space or visitor use areas. The plaque would be a brass plate sixteen inches by ten inches (16"x 10") mounted on granite and inscribed with the following: "This plaque was dedicated by Chapter 111 Alumni and by former members of the Civilian Conservation Corps in memory of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and members who served at this post and other CCC camps in Maine and throughout the United States between the years of 1933 and 1942." The ACCCA proposal includes the cost of materials and installation. The plaque, as designed, would require minimum maintenance from the staff at the park.

If you or your staff require further information on this matter, please contact Associate Regional Director, Management and Operations, John Guthrie at 617-223-5060. Thank you for your assistance with this matter.

(sgd.) Marie Rust

Marie Rust

bcc: Cong. Liaison Div. (202) w/co inc.
/ Supt. ACAD w/co. inc.
RD's secy/co inc.
NARO Office of Communications w/co inc.
M & O Reading File
J. Guthrie:5/8/92:223-5060:wp0265a
7



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NORTH ATLANTIC REGION
15 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02109-3572



IN REPLY REFER TO:

May 6, 1992

A8215 (NAR-0)

Honorable Thomas H. Andrews
Member, United States House
of Representatives
177 Commercial Street
Portland, Maine 04101

Dear Mr. Andrews:

Thank you for your letter of April 10 to Congressional Liaison Specialist Marilyn Merrill, on behalf of your constituents, Mr. Ron Dougherty and Mr. Bob Chenevert, regarding the installation of a Civilian Conservation Corps commemorative plaque at Acadia National Park. Your letter has been referred to this office for reply.

Based on the favorable comments supporting the proposal from the Superintendent at Acadia National Park and according to National Park Service policy, this office is forwarding your request to our Director James Ridenour, for approval. Per policy, he is the only one authorized to approve a memorialization of this nature. As the matter progresses, we will keep the park superintendent, Bob Reynolds, apprised. Thank you again for your interest in this proposal.

Sincerely,

Marie Rust
Acting Regional Director

Copy to your Washington Office

THOMAS H. ANDREWS

MEMBER OF CONGRESS
FIRST DISTRICT, MAINE

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
1724 LONGWORTH BUILDING
WASHINGTON, DC 20515-1901
(202) 225-6116

DISTRICT OFFICE:
177 COMMERCIAL STREET
PORTLAND, ME 04101
(207) 772-8240
TDD (207) 772-8240
1-800-445-4092



COMMITTEE ON
ARMED SERVICES

COMMITTEE ON
SMALL BUSINESS

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

April 10, 1992

Ron Dougherty
P.O. Box 21
Acton, Maine 04001

Dear Mr. Dougherty:

Thank you for letting us know of your desire to place a plaque commemorating the work of the Civilian Conservation Corps in Acadia National Park.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I recently sent to Marilyn Merrill, Congressional Liaison Specialist for the National Park Service, requesting an expedited review of your request. I will let you know as soon as I have received a response.

Again, thank you for bringing this matter to our attention.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Laurie Lemley".

Laurie Lemley
Special Assistant to
Representative Thomas H. Andrews

Enclosure

RONALD J DOUGHERTY
BOX 21
ACTON ME 04001

DECEMBER 5, 1991

DEAR BOB:

I CALLED MR. LEN BOBINCHOCK THE CHIEF OF OPERATIONS FOR THE ACADIA NATIONAL PARK IN BAR HARBOR ME. TODAY. THE PARK HEADQUARTERS IS LOCATED ON THE SITE OF THE 154TH CO.C.C.Cs. HE INFORMED ME THAT HE SENT A LETTER TO THEIR REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS, HIGHLY RECOMENDING THAT WE COULD PLACE A PLAQUE AT THAT SITE. HE HAS NOT RECEIVED A REPLY AS YET. HE SAID THAT IT MAY HAVE TO GO THROUGH WASHINGTON AND WAS WONDERING IF ANYONE FROM THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF THE CCC HAS BEEN COORDINATING THE PLACING OF PLAQUES IN OTHER NATIONAL PARKS WITH WASHINGTON.

DO YOU KNOW OF ANYONE THAT MAY BE DOING THE COORDINATING? IF SO WOULD YOU WRITE TO THEM TO SEE IF THEY CAN HELP US?

HE PROMISED TO ~~NO~~ NOTIFY US BY LETTER AS SOON AS HE GETS A REPLY.

RON DOUGHERTY

*Len Bobinchock
Chief of operations
Acadia Nat Park Hdqts
Bar Harbor, Me 04609
tel - 288-3338*

RONALD J DOUGHERTY
BOX 21
ACTON ME 04001

DECEMBER 5, 1991

EAR BOB:

I CALLED MR. LEN BOBINCHOCK THE CHIEF OF OPERATIONS FOR THE ACADIA
NATIONAL PARK IN BAR HARBOR ME. TODAY. THE PARK HEADQUARTERS IS LOCATED
ON THE SITE OF THE 154TH CO.C.C.Cs. HE INFORMED ME THAT HE SENT A LETTER
TO THEIR REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS, HIGHLY RECOMMENDING THAT WE COULD PLACE A
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DO YOU KNOW OF ANYONE THAT MAY BE DOING THE COORDINATING? IF SO WOULD
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HE PROMISED TO NOTIFY US BY LETTER AS SOON AS HE GETS A REPLY.

RON DOUGHERTY

*Len Bobinchock
Chief of operations
Acadia Nat Park Hdqts
Bar Harbor, Me 04609
tel - 288-3338*



COPY

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Acadia National Park

P.O. Box 177

Bar Harbor, Maine 04609

IN REPLY REFER TO:

November 7, 1991

A8215 (ACAD)

207-288-8888
COPY

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, North Atlantic Region
Attention: Associate Regional Director, Operations

From: Superintendent, Acadia National Park

Subject: Proposed CCC Plaque at Acadia

On November 6, 1991, I was contacted by Mr. Ronald Dougherty a former member of the Civil Conservation Corp, 154th Company, which was based at McFarland Hill in Acadia. Mr. Dougherty represents Chapter 111 of the CCC Alumni. He indicated that there is nationwide movement by various alumni groups to place plaques at sites of former CCC camps. He requested permission to place a plaque at McFarland Hill which is currently the site of the park's administrative headquarters and winter visitor center. The plaque would consist of a brass plate sixteen inches by ten inches (16" x 10") mounted on granite and inscribed with the following: "This plaque was dedicated by Chapter 111 Alumni and by former members of the Civilian Conservation Corps in memory of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and the members who served at this post and other C.C.C. camps in Maine and throughout the United States between the years of 1933 and 1942."

NPS Management Policies Chapter 9, page 17, allows new commemorative works and plaques only where the association between the park and the individual or event is of transcendent importance or where authorized by Congress. Any commemorative work must be authorized by Congress or approved by the Director (36 CFR 2.62).

The CCC camp based in Acadia played a significant role in managing park resources and constructing and maintaining many of the facilities which now comprise the park. As such, it appears that the test of transcendentness can be easily met. In addition, the memorial which would be placed at park headquarters would not adversely affect visitor use or the purpose for which the park was established. The CCC Alumni would bear all costs associated with the fabrication and installation of the plaque, and future maintenance by the park staff should be minimal. I, therefore, have no object to its installation. However, as I interpret

Management Policies and the Code of Federal Regulations, only the Director of the National Park Service or Congress has the authority to permit new commemorative plaques. Are you aware of any Servicewide effort to cooperate with CCC alumni groups to commemorate former CCC camps in the parks? Would you support the installation of a memorial at Acadia and facilitate approval by the Director? Your advice and support is appreciated.

Robert W. Reynolds

CCC Remembered

For many people, Labor Day heralds the end of summer and vacations. Parents heave a sigh of relief as children head for school again. Preparations for winter begin, closets are rummaged through for sweaters and coats. Swimming and camping gear is tucked away. Sometimes lost in these preparations for winter is the original meaning behind this holiday, to honor the American worker whose talents and skills have produced an endless variety of goods and services.

It is appropriate on Labor Day to reflect on some of the special laborers who have worked in national parks and on public lands across the United States, the Civilian Conservation Corps. The CCC or "Roosevelt's Tree Army" was created by Congressional Legislation between 1933 and 1942 as part of an ambitious government plan to put people to work. Unmarried men and women between the ages of 18 and 25 could enroll for 6 month periods. They were paid \$30.00 per month of which \$25.00 was sent home. They also were outfitted with uniforms and received their lodging and food. Hopefully, they could return to their homes after enrollment and find good jobs with the skills and education gained from their time in the CCC.

As camps were set up across the country, young men and women set to work on reforestation, building, and a host of other projects. The Department of the Army built

the camps and ran day to day operations while the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture arranged projects. CCC life was tough, with the 8 hour days beginning at 6 AM. Evenings were often set aside for sports or for classes.

Here at Acadia, two camps were set up, the 154th Company at Eagle Lake and the 158th Company at Great (now Long) Pond in Southwest Harbor. The fledgling national park benefited greatly as the CCC enrollees set out to survey and mark its boundaries, built roads into the park, and protect the pine forests by removing diseased trees. The CCC had regular assignments but were on call during emergencies such as forest fires and floods. At Acadia, they fought fires and completed post-fire clean up.

William McFarland, assigned to the Eagle Lake Camp recalled the scenery. "This, I was to realize, is one of the most picturesque scenes in the world. The Mountain comes out of the seas of Frenchman's Bay, part of the Gulf of Maine and the Atlantic Ocean." Former CCC members have funded a memorial plaque which will be installed at a ceremony at park headquarters on September 12. As you enjoy the beautiful scenery of Acadia, take a few moments this Labor Day to thank the many CCC workers across the country who contributed so much to our national parks.



R. Dougherty/
ND 02. 1937-38

P E R S O N N E L

N. A. PEAVEY
COMMANDING

E. T. BROOKS
SUBALTERN

W. M. DROHAN
EDUCATIONAL ADVISER

P. J. BOYLAN
SUPERINTENDENT

* * * * *

T H E S T A F F

HAROLD ZIMON
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

JAMES MCCANNELL
ART EDITOR

LAWRENCE TILLEY
STENCILIST

RONALD DOUGHERTY
NEWS

MICHAEL GRYP
NEWS

MERLE HAWKES
NEWS

PERLEY MCNUTT
NEWS

TYPING
BY
ADVANCED TYPING
CLASS



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Editorial

This issue of the ACADIAN will mark the passing of one HAROLD "HASSEL" ZIMON, creator of the column, HASSEL'S HASH, indefatigable author of 154 th Co.'s goings and comings, and driving force behind a hundred different enterprises that bespeak his daring and hail his genius. When he took pen in hand and altiloquently wrote of your shortcomings and my deficiencies, deftly embellishing here and polishing there, always soothingly satiric, never bitingly caustic, we appreciated his talent and enjoyed his humor. Certainly, he will be missed. Old haunts won't be the same. But the memory of the GREAT ONE will be a vitalizing tonic and an invigorating bracer for days to come.

E D U C A T I O N A L

The Educational Program for the past six months has made rapid and notable progress along many lines. The courses have been well taught and exceptionally well attended. The Department has endeavored to offer a balanced curriculum of vocational, academic, and informal activities. Beyond the courses, effort has been made to place skilled enrollees in key camp jobs. We have been outstandingly successful in this respect with regard to clerical and typing jobs. Many new courses have been introduced during the past school term. In January, the Manual Training course was revised and a new class in Mechanical Drawing was started. This class was incorporated in the program after the need for such a course became more and more evident. The class probably would have been commenced much sooner but for the fact that no qualified instructor was available. Mr. John Stratton, who has had much practical experience along such lines and who successfully conducted the Manual Training course for over a year and a half, was transferred from that department to teach the new group. His class was an immediate success. The Manual Training and Shop classes are now under the supervision of Mr. Roy McCarthy who brings a wealth of practical experience to his new job. Many changes have been effected in the shop course with which the camp is now more or less familiar. The Department introduced another excellent feature to its program during the latter part of December.

All clerks, typists, and skilled overhead enrollees were introduced to the course in Secretarial Training. This course attempts to bring to the classroom practical office situations for solution and discussion as well as offering the student a practical course in business English.

The Department has purchased a new silk screen process outfit to be used in making up the camp paper. Eddie McCannell, popular company clerk, will have full charge of operating and instructing the new machine. This should prove quite an addition to the camp paper and should result in better and more attractive publications. Eddie has had considerable experience in the use of such materials and we are sure that he will turn out some excellent work for the camp paper.

The elementary class is carrying on a correspondence with members of the Idabel, Oklahoma CCC camp. Letters from this company have already been received here and the boys in our class are busy preparing answers for the far western camp.

The Company, I am sure, will feel keenly the loss of Harold Zimon who has been the Assistant Educational Adviser since Charlie Ferris left camp late in October. Harold has carried on nobly teaching, supervising, and interviewing, in addition to editing the camp paper. Lawrence Tilley, who has been in training in the Educational office for the past month, will succeed Zimon as the new Assistant Educational Adviser.

* * *

IN THE EDITOR'S MAIL

Dear Editor:

I come from Madison, am 20 years old, am 5'10" tall, weigh 180 lb. and work in the Canteen in my spare time. My problem is that I have a friend who comes from the neighboring town of Skowhegan and persists in carrying all the news of my social and personal life at home to camp. He has lately been telling the boys that I am engaged to be married which is true but makes things rather complicated in my social doings with a Bar Harbor girl. I know quite a bit of his personal life but I never tell anyone that he is married and is also a family man because I do not think it is being fair to let his Otter Creek girl friend know.

Oh, what can I do?

--Mulligan

Dear Mulligan:

I have thought your perilous plight over and my only solution to this complicated problem would be to challenge your Skowhegan friend to a duel at sunrise. For weapons I would recommend cream puffs or marshmallows to be slung at twenty paces until one of you is killed or at least sick to your stomach.

* * *

Dear Editor:

Although I am just a Rookie I realize that you are a busy man so I'll come right to the point. Everywhere I have ever eaten it has been the custom of one to season his own food. I do not profess to know much about cooking as I have always been at the receiving end of this line, but I do wish to state a bit of ordinary common sense which might prove helpful to all in camp.

There is no doubt of the fact that most of our food is over seasoned and don't you think that if the cooks put less seasoning on the food it would be better all around? Then if there wans't enough salt on the potatoes we could add salt to suit our own individual tastes. Whereas if there is too much salt or pepper on our food it sure is a deuce of a job to brush it off. Just what do you think of my suggestions?

-- Iama Chowhound

Dear Mr. Chowhound:

I can see the point in your good New England common sense and I agree 100% with you. I am quite sure that when the cooks in the kitchen read this letter they cannot help but recognize the advice in your letter

* * *

Dear Editor:

I haven't much of a problem but I do wish you would satisfy my curiosity by answering my following question: I have often wondered just why my girl closes her eyes when I kiss her.

-- Googie

Dear Googie:

What would you do if you were kissing an ape?

* * *

Dear Editor:

I am 23 years of age, weigh 135 lb. and am the sole owner of a head, rear bumpers, and stomach. My problem is as follows: I have received a letter from a very dear friend of mine. In this letter she stated that I make very good chocolate cake. I am very proud of my ability to make such lovely cake. However, my one and only heartthrob, known hereabouts as Sally, sincerely stated in the letter that

COMEDIES

she did not like my arch rival, Robert Cousins just because he has a car. I know that her folks have a car and besides she doesn't like to ride in a car. At the end of the letter was something which equally broke my heart. She wrote: "Homer, you don't love me. You just think you do." How can I mend my broken heart?

-- Homer

Dear Homer:

In regard to your question I suggest that you speak to Claude Bouchard who is a man of experience when it comes to dealing with children.

* * * *

CAMP PERSONALITIES AND OTHERWISE (LADIES CHOICE)

BEST LOOKING--Joe Michaud and Chippie
BEST DRESSED--Toddy York and Myron Ellis
BEST LIAR--Googie Nash and George Libby
NOISEST--Carl Seeley and Gerald Vienneau
BEST DANCER--Perley McNutt and Dave Aubut
BEST SPORTSMAN--Ronald Dougherty and Doc Jalbert
BEST LIKED--Eddie McCannell and Harold Ramsdell
FATTEST--Alan "Daniel Boone" MacWilliams and Fernald Urquhart
BEST LEADER--Dick Stratton and Fernald Cyr
BEST ASSISTANT LEADER--Curt Davis and Roger Candage
BIGGEST CHEWYOUNG--Ronnie O'Neil and Harold Zimon
BEST WORKER--Wallace Poulin and John Reid
BEST DRIVER--Spike Havey and Island Brown

TALLEST--Ira Portor and Buddy Clark
LADIES' MAN--Claude Bouchard and Fernand Gagnon
BEST FIGHTERS--Artie Gendreau and Leon Huguenot
BEST WRESTLER--Auguste LaBlanc and Millsbury Kimball
STRONGEST--John Palmer and Leonard Hooper
BEST CLASS ATTENDER--Roland Carrier and Tiger Lyons
WITTIEST--Eddie McCannell and Octave Begin
BEST HOSPITAL ORDERLIES--Ronnie O'Neil and Doc Jalbert

* * * *

KNICK--KNACKS and KNOCKS

Junkman: "Any rags, papers, old iron?"
Man-of-the-house Ellis: "No, my wife's away."
Junkman: "Any bottles?"

"Mr. Boylan, your child is badly spoiled."
"G'wan with you."
"Well, if you don't believe me, come and see what the steam roller did to him."

Reid: "I am an iron man."
Phee: "Well, why come to me and bragg about yourself?"
Reid: "I'm not bragging. I want to sell you an electric iron."

The common wail is we're in debt,
A Republican candidate is our best bet,
What a squander was a raise to Brooks,
That's one time Uncle Sam got hooked.

CONFUCIUS SAY:

Man cannot act like skunk without somebody getting wind of it.

KNICK-KNACKS AND KNOCKS

Mrs. Ellis: "Go back and fight him, you coward."

Mr. Ellis: "But he's given me two black eyes already."

Mrs. Ellis: "Well, he can't give you any more, can he?"

Doc Jalbert: "Why do you have BF7652 tattooed on your back?"

McNeil: "That's where my wife ran into me with car when I was opening the gates."

Bryce: "Can you let me have five--"

LaBlanc: "No--"

Bryce: "Minutes of your time?"

LaBlanc: "trouble at all, old boy."

York: "I warn you, I won't be able to pay for this suit for three months."

Nash: "Oh, don't worry. That's all right, sir."

York: "Thanks. When will it be ready?"

Nash: "In three months, sir."

Helen: "My little brother will tell if he sees you kissing me."

Lyons: "But I'm not kissing you."

Helen: "Well, I thought I'd tell you anyway."

Rogers: "Is there anything that hibernates in the summer?"

Sands: "Santa Claus."

Getchell: "What is ordinarily used as a conductor of electricity?"

Dudley: (all at sea) "Why-er--"

Getchell: "Wire. Correct. Now tell me what is the unit of electric power?"

Dudley: "The what, sir?"

Getchell: "Exactly, the watt. Very good. That will do."

Dickey, C.: "They tell me you're smoking Y.M.C.A. cigeretts now.

What are they?"

Arsenault: "That's the brand that Young Men Cash Away."

Elsie M.: "How is it your hands are so dirty?"

Sugar: "Nobody had a shampoo today."

Mr. Boylan: "What's the charges against this man, Dick?"

Stratton: "Arson, your honor. Burning up the road."

Guptill: "Do you ever pause and reflect on the opportunities you have missed?"

Phillips: "No. It ~~would~~ be just my luck to miss some more while I was reflecting."

Tilley: "It takes a long time to get anything through Hawkes' skull, doesn't it?"

McNutt: "I should say so. That man will be dead and buried before he even finds out he is sick."

Johnson: "How does that clock run that you won at the fair?"

Stanchfield: "Fine. It does an hour in forty minutes."

Mr. Peavey and Mr. Brooks were sitting together in a movie house watching a crook film when one turned to the other and said, "I forgot to close the safe when we left the office."

The other replied, "Well, that's alright isn't it? We're both here."

Since the quaranting, the CCC motto has been, "It's a great life if you don't week-end."

MEN OF THE YEAR

The ACADIAN staff in **this issue** announces the annual MEN OF THE **YEAR** awards. It is an ACADIAN tradition to **name** the two outstanding enrollees of **the year**, who, by their conduct, **achievements**, and camp spirit, have proved themselves worthy of the honor,

MEN OF THE YEAR.

RONALD DOUGHERTY and LUDGER DOUCETTE were the unanimous choices of the Staff for this years award. Both boys will be discharged this month after two years of service in the C's, a service that was marked by meritorious accomplishment and challenging attainment. The Staff congratulates the

MEN OF THE YEAR

and wishes them **continued success** in all future endeavors.

LOCALS

BIRTHS

We are happy to announce the coming of the stork which will bring to Mr. and Mrs. 154 th Co. in April about 50 new rookies. Congratulations, Mr. and Mrs. 154 Co. Think of all the dough Papa Dione made with just quintuplets. We know that five children born at the same time are called quintuplets, but we'll present a rubber check of \$50 to the mathematical demon who can tell us just what they call 50 born at the same time.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. John Bryce announce the engagement of their son "Billy" to Miss Lorraine Seavy.

Mr. and Mrs. William Phillips are planning a "Nation Wide" celebration in honor of their son Calvin's engagement to a certain lovely Bar Harbor debutante.

We are thrilled to be able to announce the engagement of our own Doc Jalbert to a very charming young girl whose name resembles that of a motor car and whose looks would make Greta Garbo look like Charlie McCarthy.

We are also announcing the engagement of Carl Seeley to Miss Florence Mitchell of Bar Harbor. Congratulations, Carl; and the staff hopes you will be very happy.

Congratulations, Normie, although we don't know which Margaret it will be you certainly can't go wrong as both of them are very charming and innocent young ladies.

Googie Nash is still holding his own and I hope that in the next issue of the ACADIAN we will be able to announce his engagement.

MARRIAGES

Our last paper was right, folks, and although the news is old, and so is my grandmother, we are happy to announce the marriage of Lawrence Ellis to Helen Grover. Congratulations, Bob!

We are proud to announce the marriage of Raymond Rogers to one of his home town beauties. It is said that Rogers met this lass while going to college. We don't know who this luck girl is, Rogers, but I'm willing to bet that she isn't as pretty as you are.

We are also happy to announce the marriage of Leo Trennam to a very lovely young Otter Creek debutante. Leo has purchased an estate on the tip of the Shore Road that would do justice to a John D. Rockefeller. Mr. and Mrs. Trennam will be at home to their many camp friends after March 27. Everybody is invited to the house warming on the thirtieth of the current month.

Wedding bells tolled for Artie Gendreau and Sylva Longworthy. The rotund Artie and the rollicking Sylva have purchased the cottage on the McFarland estate.

Eddie McCannell and Octavia Begin were united in wedlock at an old fashioned knock down and drag out affair which took place in Otter Creek last Sunday. Chippie Carrier was best man.

* * *

STUFF AND NONSENSE

YOU'LL SEE IT ON THEIR TOMBSTONES

Here's to dear old Ellis, Bob,
Whose chin stuck out above the
mob.
In basketball he was sure a whiz,
But when it came to women--fizz!

"I'll draw the line at kissing,"
She said in accents fine,
But Bryce was a football hero,
And so he crossed the line.

Delmar had a little swing,
It wasn't hard to find,
For everywhere that Delmar went,
The swing was just behind.

If during many more meals,
They insist on serving slum,
We'll see on the mess hall bulletin board,
"Over here! Get your Tum!"

YOUR HIT PARADE

Top Tune of the Week-- "PENNY
SERENADE" -- (C-C-C-you can have
it for a penny)

Best Picture-- "FOUR WIVES"
(don't try it boys)

Best Song-- "THERE'S A HOLE IN
THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET (mouth)

Second Best Picture-- "ANOTHER
THIN MAN" (fresh from the mess
hall)

Best Magazine Advertisement--
"WATCH THE FORDS GO BY" (C-men
certainly do when hitch-hiking)

Another Good Flicker-- "WE ARE
NOT ALONE" (maybe it is just

MUSIC IN NAMES

DAVID AUBIT--In the Mood
WALLIE POULIN--You're a Sweet
Little Head-ache
BOB ELLIS--Thanks for Everything.
ARTHUR WILLIAMSON--I'm Forever
Blowing Bubbles
RONNIE O'NEIL--My Heart Belongs
to Fannie
EDDIE McCANNELL--Swing Low Sweet
Charlotte
BILLIE BRYCE--It Looks Like Lorr-
aine in Cherry Blossom Lane
MERLE NASH--Googie Good Bye
PAUL LYONS--Tigar Rag
JOE LEBRETTON--Somebody Stole My
Gal
BERNIE LEVASSEUR--The Beer Bellie
Poker
LAWRENCE TILLEY--Bweildered
ROLAND LEVASSEUR--Our Nation is
of Thee
DELMAR CURRIER--The Bugle Call Rag
OMAR STANCHFIELD--His Ragtime Band
JOE MORIN--When you and I were young
Maggie
RAY YOUNG--When Your Hair has
Turned to Sylvia
GERALD GETCHELL--I'm Always Think-
ing of You Marjorie
MERLE HAWKES--There's a Far Away
Look in your Eyes
TODIE YORK--She Left Me for the
Leader of a Swing Band
MIKE GRYP--At Least you could Say
Hello
CLARENCE ROSSIGNOL--Rosy the Red
Skin
PHIL ARSENAULT--Here We are Out
of Cigeretts
HUBERT CLARK--She's Selling What
She Used to Give Away
AUGUSTE LEBLANC--I'll be down to
Get You in a Taxi McCarthy
BUZZY GLIDDEN--Indian Love Call
BOY MCCARTHY--Chatterbox

HASSEL'S HASH

CONGRESS

Congress is celebrating its--
unaccomplishment anniversary.

EDUCATION

Modern colleges are now giving
flavored diplomas to their stu-
dents so that the starving grad-
uates will have at least one
good meal before they die.

WAR!!!

Aint it awful.

DEPRESSION

It isn't at all bad now that
we are used to it.

LITERATURE

The most book loving people in
the world are lawyers. They us-
ually have more books in their
office than they have in the New
York Public Library.

DRAMA

The word "drama" came into
being during the Holy Roman Em-
pire. It started with the play
"She Done Him Wrong," which
played for eight consecutive weeks
at the great Colosseum and was a
great hit. During the last act
when the hero stood over his un-
faithful spouse with a sword in
his hand saying, "Drama, I'll
kill her!" the people were so
touched with the scene, that
ever since then they have called
all serious and tragic plays
"dramas."

THE NATIONAL DEBT

Plenty more where that came
from.

HITLER

Whenever Hitler sees a fire

hydrant it takes all of his seven
thousand guards to hold him. He
recently forbid the entry of all
straight jackets into Germany.
I wonder why.

THE STOCK MARKET

You play it just like checkers.
If you don't win, you lose.

THE DUKE OF WINSOR AND WALLY

SIMSON SCANDALL

Well, at least he married the
dame.

SUNDAY MOVIES

Now that we have Sunday movies
in Maine, so many people won't
have to go to church on Sundays
to amuse themselves.

PROHIBITION

A terrible problem has arisen
in our country. We have so many
illiterate people here that they
are poisoning themselves by buy-
ing "rot gut" liquor, just be-
cause they can't read the labels
on the bottle. Our most efficient
Congress has spent six years ar-
guing just what they are going to
do about the situation. The Dem-
ocrats want to compel these peo-
ple to go to school. The Repub-
licans say no to this and just
want to bring back the 18th am-
endment.

SCIENCE

Einstein still persists in
claiming there is a fourth de-
mension. He certainly must have
been drunk when he had this hal-
ucination because any darn fool
knows there are only three.

WOMEN

Phooie!!!

— DEDICATIONS —

HOPLESSNESS

If I could pluck from the sky, the stars,
And pin them to your hair,
Or place a robe of soft moon-beams
Upon your shoulders fair,
And then kneel down with rapt intent
My trembling heart to lay,
My tongue would fail and leave unsaid
The words I'd meant to say.

From Wallace Poulin to Pauline Goveall (To
hope it's not too late for valentines)

THE CREW

What care I for a dash of sleet,
Or the nip of the wind or a wave,
I'll take her through, nor care what comes--
It's either my ship or a grave.

You'll have to weather the gales to win
No matter what o'er you do
But you can't bring the ship to port, alone--
Too much depends on the crew.

There'll have to be more than an idle boast
To conquer the waves of life.
The crew counts half on a stormy sea--
And half of the crew's your wife.
(BILL LONGTON to his wife)

WE PARTED

We parted, and I thought
My heart would break
But no, the wound is healed
And my spirit will partake
Of the love of him
That's more than love divine,
Of the love that once was ours,
But now is only mine.

To Eddie McCannell from Charlotte.

"FAREWELL—HAPPY LANDINGS"

DAVIS, CURTIS

L. BONTE, ROLAND

DOUGHERTY, RONALD

L. POINTE, ROBERT

H. VEY, GEORGE

LIBBY, GEORGE

N. DEAU, EDWIN

M. C. WILLIAM, ALLAN

O'NEIL, RONALD

M. DORE, RAYMOND

ZIMON, HASSEL

MICHAUD, JOSEPH

BEGIN, OCTAVE

MORIN, OSCAR

BINETTE, HENRY

PELLETIER, RAOUL

CLOUTIER, FRED

PERKINS, MERLE

DEVEAU, EUCLIDE

QUINN, EDGAR

DEVOE, RAOUL

SANDS, LEROY

ELLIS, LAWRENCE

SEELEY, CARL

GAGNON, BERTRAND

SOUCIER, ALBERIE

GAGNON, FERNAND

SPENCER, JOSEPH

GERRISH, RODNEY

THERIAULT, EUCLIDE

HOOPER, LEONARD

WERBER, RALPH

KIMBALL, MILLSBURY

R. Dougherty
nd ca 1937-8

A C A D I A N

SUPERVISORY PERSONNEL

Lt. George E. Desrosiers, Commanding
Lt. Earl T. Brooks, Junior Officer
Dr. Maurice Grosberg, Camp Physician
Walter M. Drohan, Educational Adviser

FORESTRY PERSONNEL

Patrick J. Boylan, Superintendant
Edward P. Maher, Supervisor
Roy Salisbury, Supervisor
Walter Leland, Supervisor
Richard Shorman, Supervisor
Clinton Shibbes, Supervisor
Allen Mitchell, Supervisor
Vernon Lunt, Supervisor

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Fernand Caron	-	Arthur Dow
William Tozier	-	L.J. Michaud

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

YOUR LIBRARY

One of the most cherished rooms in a man's home is his library. Whether it be small in size, simple in taste, quiet in design, or whether it be elaborate in appointments, rich in adornments, luxurious in furnishings, man loves it for what it is, for the seclusion which it brings, for the peace which it affords. Books are true friends, blessed companions. Through them, we see new lands, experience new adventures, visit with quaint people. Books broaden the mind and sharpen the intellect, they strengthen the character and vitalize the imagination. We turn to them for comfort in time of sorrow, for relaxation in time of stress, for enjoyment in time of leisure.

Ours is a beautiful library, the praise of all who visit it, the joy and pride of those who made it possible. You have shown your appreciation in the way you have cherished it. Continue to make use of it that you may grow, broaden, learn; that you may make books your friends, the type of friends upon whom you can always depend, true, loyal, sympathetic friends.

THE SKIPPER SPEAKS

What does the CCC mean to the Enrollees

You have been members of the CCC for periods varying from one month to five years, but have you all stopped to think of what the CCC means or should mean to you. If not, now is the time to stop to think it over and figure out what to do to get the most out of the opportunities offered.

What is the primary purpose of the CCC? It is not to give you employment for life, because service is limited to two years for members under 24 years of age. The purpose of the CCC is to serve as a stepping stone to aid boys of high school age to become men ready to step out in the world and earn a living, or to serve as a haven while times in the commercial world are bad. For this reason you should all try to fit yourselves so that when you must go out to make your way in civil life, you will be prepared and able to earn a living.

How can you make the most of the opportunities offered? It is done by taking an interest in your work in the field and in camp so that if ever there is an opportunity to secure employment in civil life doing similar work, you will have the confidence in your own ability to do the job.

Secondly you should learn to think and do your work thoroughly so that you never get into the rut of doing thing automatically.

Find out the reason why work is done in a certain way and strive for thoroughness, speed and perfection in anything you undertake. Lastly you should study the opportunities offered by the Educational Program and select courses that interest and that may help you in civil life.

It would not be very strange if your educational activity in camp; be it radio, leathercraft, typing, or woodworking; turned out to be a means of earning a living when you graduate from the CCC.

HOSPITAL NEWS

During the past month the hospital has undergone a few changes for the better.

New wall board has replaced the old celltex in all rooms. A larger laundry cabinet has been built, and new curtains now decorate the windows. Linoleum has been laid marking a distinct on all the floors. It is hoped that all enrollees will appreciate the improvement made, from reading this paper, and will become sick, just to satisfy their curiosity.

The sick list the past month has been gratifyingly low. Paul Duffy suffered an infection in his arm and was laid up for a week.

For the benefit of the new enrollees, sick call is at 7:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. daily. It is hoped by Dr. Grossberg, camp surgeon for both Acadia National Park Camps, that this will be heeded as he is unable to spend all his time at this camp.

BASKETBALL

A basketball meeting was held at the schoolhouse, Tuesday evening, Oct. 18, for the candidates of the 54th Company.

Allen Mitchell the coach, presided at the meeting. They talked about getting for the coming basketball season. Those fellows who are trying for this year's team are -- Nash, St. Peter, Hill, Gilbert, Smith, Mahan, Wentworth, Jones, Brilliant, King, McEnough, McKechnie, Grype, Chasse, Harris, Bussell, Stratton, Dubay, Gulin, Treadwell, Lyons, Martin, Barry, Trennam, and Howes.

CAMP NEWS

It was a great event when the rookies came stringing into camp by a group of 22 at noon and 5 at night. I suppose that they were expecting to be razed, but as usual the old men's bark was worse than their bite, so the rookies were not troubled and enjoyed a very good first night (I hope). Caron uncovered among the rookies an artist for our Camp paper. The rookies turned out for the school classes very nicely; the class having the most was leathercraft (?) the teacher hope the attendance will keep on being as satisfactory.

Well, a whole troop of rookies descended upon us recently and they appear at first glance to be a pretty good bunch of fellows. They seemed to be quite impressed by the way things are run around the camp and some of them seemed to be the least bit homesick.

Chiappe, the second barrack Leader will probably be off his feet for a while, since he must impress the rookies with his stern and abrupt attitude, so that they will come around to doing things his way as soon as possible.

Those rookies will undoubtedly line things up a bit and give the impression that the camp is populated, for a while it resembled a ghost town.

TELLING IT
WITH THE
KEY HOLE REPORTER

A popular and well known debutante whose name we withhold, is rumored to be suing the millionaire playboy Phillip Levasseur. This courtship began shortly after the "Bride to be" broke her engagement with the manager of the "Axe Handle Factory" Albert Nadeau.

Society was agog at this unexpected announcement, although the young debutante showered her unwanted attentions upon this thrice wed and divorced millionaire, he shunned her affections.

A shower was held at the house of the "Bride to be", where the absence of playboy Levasseur did not pass unnoticed. Levasseur was at the opera with the "Axe Handle King", Nadeau while the shower was in full swing, (unknown to Levasseur) although it is rumored that Nadeau had known the fact, without the appearance of Levasseur the "Bride to be" is bringing suit against Levasseur for breach of promise and alienation of affections. (For further details consult Levasseur).

FLASHES

CUTTING IN

It is rumored that Donat Jacques has been seen visiting the local night clubs with the past fiancée of Lt. Gagnon, also that a knot it is assumed, has been tied. We hope that he realizes the weight and drag of the ball and chain. The old saying that two can live as cheaply as one is fictitious.

"Please note that he has her picture over his bunk."

HELP WANTED AND ADVERTISEMENT

WANTED--Barber's apprentice. Needs very little experience. Learn as you go along. Apply in person to Alvin Thomas.

HOME COOKING--Pastries, pies and doughnuts. Try our new "Mushy-Mush Bread". Brooks Bakery

REDUCE--Try our new reducing belt. Lose all that surplus fat. Develop new energy. Feel peppy. Act ten years younger. This new belt has done wonders for me. James MacWilliams

At last a fellow by the name of Hale invested a 3 cent stamp to get my free book "Dynamic Tension." Just watch his muscles bulge and develop.

Signed: Charles Atlas

AIN----Kelp-A-Malt the wonder beverage. "I gained 20 pounds by drinking Kelp-A-Malt. It has given me new Vim and Vigor and a new outlook on life."

Zazu Pitts

"Flashed from the Press
Radio Bulletin"

Flash--The wild man from the "Waite" pudding head" Jones is courting the country Widder Sosopass.

Flash--"Snuffy" Smith has a yen to get back to Calais so he can scout out once in a while to see the Clog-horn gals.

Flash--"Red" McNeil was promnading up the Main Stem with his battle axe the other night.

Flash--Looky Looky Here comes Cookie. But where is Myron Ellis?

ADVERTISING

Notice: Anyone, who has any old chimney bricks, please report to Mr. Young, right away.

Notice: Since Chick, the barber, left camp a certain barrack leader cannot afford a haircut. Instead of having the barrack chip in for a radio, they could chip in one cent apiece and get him a haircut.

Notice: Members of the camp desire to know if it could be arranged to have a washing machine and ironer, as their are no facilities at present to take care of the demand for pressed laundry shirts.

FLASHES

They say there are some pretty girls in Northeast Harbor, is that right H. Beal?

Lanpher is known as the women's man. We wonder how he does it.

Coco Cola Kid, Chiappe, is quite the man about town. He has completely taken over the social life of Bar Harbor since the annual disappearance of the Fords, Rockefellers, and Atwater Kents.

Arnold, the personality kid, yodeler and jitterbug.....if he only had a fan!

Merle Nash claims that he is the All Star football player...the only one man team.....

St. Peter works so hard he has to swim to keep from drowning in his sweat.

Walter Howes is forever day-dreaming about that Miss back home.

C. Treadwell claims he graduated from the Wald-Off-Hotel.

The great G. Smith is still holding the records, they say.

Snifter Sands sniffed and sniffed and then found himself snuffed.

PERSONALITIES

"Did you Ever See A Dream Walking"
Mickey Quarry

"The Jutterbug Frolic"
Charlie Arnold.

Joe Marino and Louis Durour imitate perfectly a Jap and a Chink arguing over a laundry check.

Knowles and Crossman do the big town of Bar Harbor together, believing in the cooperative movement in spending their cash.

Sis: Albert, what have you been doing the last ninety days?
A. Michaud: Ninety days, Sis.

Thomas: Look at the two deer in the tree...
Zazu: Which tree?

Dionne: Is that the best you can buy?

Parent: No, but its the best I can afford.

Ham: Does this package belong to you?

Enrollee: Who's name is on the Package?

Ham: The name is obliterated.

Enrollee: Then it can't be mine. My name is Smith.

NUT AFRAID OF NUT!

While picking through the foliage the other day in the gypsy moth crew, Michaud picked up a beech-nut and dropped it into the bag at the same time calling B.B. McGreevy over to witness the new type of bug. Poor McGreevy shrunk back in horror on viewing the "beast."

TREADING THE GLORY PATH

WITH

"MIKE" GRYPE

Basketballs are already filling the air, yes, even with football still very much in the limelight. Allen Mitchell, popular supervisor and capable coach, called together the candidates for the 1938 Green and White quintet on Tuesday, October 18. Responding to the clarion call of the versatile Allen, were many ex-high school and club players to form the most promising squad in camp history. Led by the dynamic Roxy Bouchard, fast traveling little forward from Old Town, 154 Co. expects big things from its sharpshooting basket brigade. The team should be much farther along this year due to the fact that such players as the towering Bill Wentworth, elongated master of the tipp off, and Peter McDonough, Portland's gift to the Hall of Fame, will be in the line-up augurs well for a good season. Your correspondent goes way out on the limb to tell you that you definitely have a winner this winter.

Reviewing further the sports season, let's take a look back at the Baseball season just passed. You, of course, are now well aware that Hammy's team this past year was the best that ever wore the Green and White spangles of 154 Co. You were there, no doubt, at the opening game of the season when Bar Harbor's cocky Celtics got to Larry Bussell late in the game and slapped us slap happy to the tune of 9 to 1. But you were also there later in the season to see us get sweet revenge in a glorious 15 to 1 conquest.

And that just about tells the story of the inspired team that improved with each game to finally wind up the season with twenty-six victories and only eleven defeats. And, by the way, that whaling Hammy's hamstringers handed the boys from Southwest was sweet to the palate. Below is the season's story in colors...you provide the music:

Date	Opponent	Place	Score	
			154 Co.	Opp.
May 17	Bar Harbor Celtics	Bar Harbor	1	9
" 24	Bar Harbor Celtics	Bar Harbor	11	10
" 26	Corea	Corea	2	6
" 30	Franklin	Franklin	5	3
June 5	Northeast Harbor	Northeast	8	11
" 9	Franklin	Bar Harbor	27	3
" 12	Millbridge	Millbridge	13	7
" 20	Northeast Harbor	Camp	7	6
" 22	Bar Harbor AA	Bar Harbor	0	21
" 23	Bar Harbor Celtics	Bar Harbor	6	4
" 26	Corea	Bar Harbor	13	12
" 28	Northeast Harbor	Camp	5	12
" 29	Bar Harbor Celtics	Bar Harbor	2	5
July 6	Northeast Harbor	Northeast	2	7
" 9	Alumni	Bar Harbor	14	4
" 14	Seal Harbor	Seal Harbor	17	1
" 15	Bar Harbor Celtics	Bar Harbor	3	4
" 17	Otter Creek	Otter Creek	8	1
" 17	Seal Cove	Seal Cove	2	3

Date	Opponent	Place	Score	
			154 Co.	Opp.
Aug. 4	Kimballites	Camp	8	0
" 5	Southwest	Southwest	6	0
" 6	USS Philadelphia	Bar Harbor	6	12
" 7	Harrington	Bar Harbor	8	1
" 8	Otter Creek	Bar Harbor	10	9
" 9	Bar Harbor Celtics	Bar Harbor	7	6
" 15	Bar Harbor Celtics	Bar Harbor	15	1
" 21	Center AA	Camp	27	4
" 27	Camden CCC	Camden	7	12
" 30	Aurora Cubs	Aurora	16	3

Success in the field of sports was not confined to baseball, however, for we also had a boxing team that wowed a packed Bangor Auditorium at the State amateurs last month. Carl Lawless, sturdy light-heavyweight, crashed through with honors in his class, while Louis Cote, a gentleman athlete if ever there was one, stole the show although he lost his final bout. To both you boys, an orchid, you more than upheld the prestige of old 154.

Taking a steal from Walter Winchell let me dot and dash you along the glory path with some personal glimpses of what is going on in the world of sport. Sid Luckman, Columbia hand grenader, certainly put Yale and Army on the spot....the big Blue fullback easily ozoned the big fellows into defeat....we too had a Sid Luckman in Dick Carpenter, the streamlined Portland Flash.....Dick certainly threw that old pigskin with unerring accuracy and for unbelievable distances.....some high school has missed an excellent athlete in the intrepid Dick.....Pitt should tread the football glory path...that dream backfield of Goldberg, Stebbin, Cassiano, and Chickerino is unbeatable.

Bill Wentworth, newest sensation in our sports realm, may be a rookie in point of service but he is no rookie when it comes to playing basketball... what a center.....that idea of Lt. DesRosiers and Mr. Drohan regarding a gridograph certainly should please you sportsminded and football-mad stay-in-campers.....now, for a final dot and then a dash into the background 'till next month.....Luigi Cote, the washroom flash pinned his hopes on the Cubs and his pocketbook on the Yanks... smart fellow, Luigi.....So Long

Back again for a short P.S....late flash from headquarters tells us that there will be a ONE-ACT-PLAY and MINSTREL on the night of November 22.. you and you, and you are requested to cooperate....we want Mr. Drohan and Lt. DesRosiers to know we are back of them in this undertaking...offer your services and your talent NOW.

To get a little further away from the field of sports for just a minute, the idea being to impress upon your more or less impressionistic minds that there is probably being more done for our welfare here than at any other camp in the country....the library, the school, the instructors, all working for you, and YOU, and Y-O-U

	Opponent	Place	Score	
			154 Co.	Opp.
4	Kimballites	Camp	8	0
5	Southwest	Southwest	6	0
6	USS Philadelphia	Bar Harbor	6	12
7	Harrington	Bar Harbor	8	1
8	Otter Creek	Bar Harbor	10	9
9	Bar Harbor Celtics	Bar Harbor	7	6
15	Bar Harbor Celtics	Bar Harbor	15	1
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EDUCATION

The Department of Education lists the following courses and instructors for the Fall Term period:

Commercial Courses and Academic Subjects	Mr. Walter M. Drohan	<i>Ed. Advisor</i>
Leader Training	Lt. George E. DesRosiers	<i>Commanding</i>
Baking and Mess Management	Lt. Earl T. Brooks	<i>Dr. officer</i>
Forestry	Mr. William Parsons	
Current Events	Mr. Patrick Boylan	<i>For supervisor</i>
Rope Splicing	Mr. Edward Maher	<i>"</i>
Mapping	Mr. Walter Leland	<i>"</i>
Surveying	Mr. Richard Sherman	<i>"</i>
Designing	Mr. Clinton Shibles	<i>"</i>
Mechanics	Mr. Allen Mitchell	<i>"</i>
Leathercraft	Mr. Ellis M. Young	
Radio	Mr. Percy Stevens	
Manual Training	Mr. John Stratton Jr.	<i>For supervisor</i>
Woods Lore	Mr. Vernon Lunt	<i>Comp. physical</i>
First Aid	Dr. Maurice Grosberg	
Films	Mr. Camille Saucier	

Classes are being conducted in the School Building, the Manual Training Shop, and the Radio Laboratory.

The Department of Education Welcomes the opportunity to discuss with any boy class program which will fit his particular needs.

March 17, 1939 - 8:30 to 12:00

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Ham, Robert
Jacques, Donat
Jones, Lloyd
Joyce, James
Levasseur, Walter
Michaud, Albert
Michaud, Lionel
Morin, Ulysse
McGreevey, Edward
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7. Trot

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10. Fox Trot

11. Waltz

12. Contra or Trot

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14. Waltz



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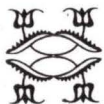
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