

PICTORIAL
REVIEW

CIVILIAN
CONSERVATION
CORPS

DISTRICT I

COMPANY
4470



S. C. S-74

MONTMORENCI, SOUTH CAROLINA

THIS CERTIFIES
THAT

Name Philip [unclear]

Address P.O. Box 5 - [unclear]

is a member of this company.

U.S.

Company 4479

C.C.C.

Camp W. [unclear] S.C.

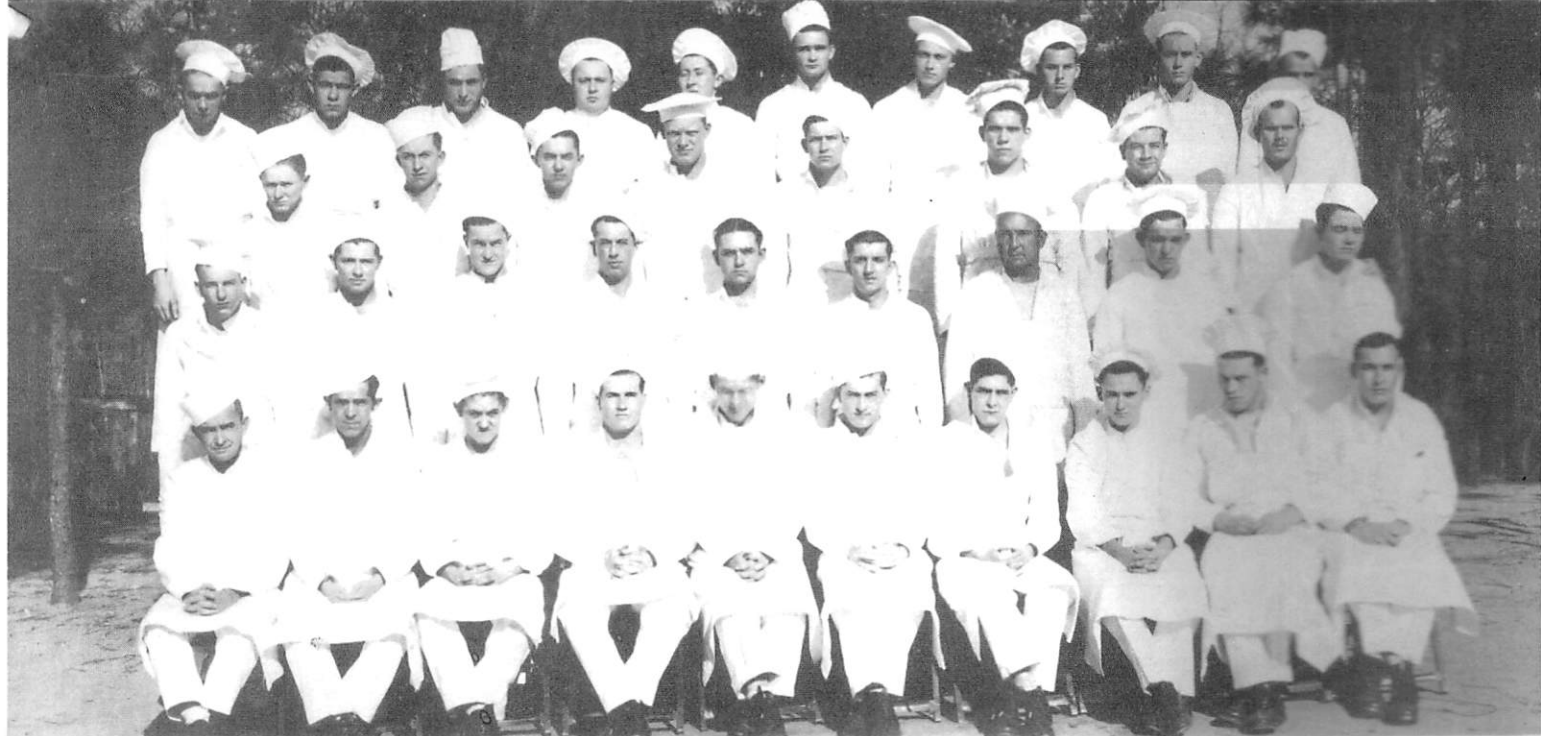
Date April 6, 1956

Philip [unclear]

Commanding Officer

[unclear]

Rank



Shown in photograph, FIRST ROW: H. Cook, "B" 4447; L. Cates, "B" 3435; L. Shehorn, "I" 4471; S. Sellers, "I" 1448; J. C. Carter, "I" 1401; B. Harrison, "B" 5433; G. Barron, "B" 423; W. Ayer, "I" 4468; L. Harmon, "B" 408; W. Berry, "I" 4467.
 SECOND ROW: T. Carroll, "B" 3437; H. Garrett, "A" 3422; W. Carpenter, "A" 3411; C. Brown, "B" 3440; J. Hall, "A" 3418; C. Collins, "B" 431; W. A. Goblet, "I" 4480; L. Laws, "A" 3417; N. Higgs, "A" 3409.
 THIRD ROW: S. Taylor, "I" 5468; C. Gilreath, "B" 1404; C. Gault, "B" 485; J. Stevenson, "A" 4474; C. Moye, "B" 4468; L. Creel, "B" 1445; J. Collins, "A" 4479; S. Smith, "A" 3423.
 FOURTH ROW: R. Seckinger, "B" 3446; O. Pate, "I" 453; D. Ellis, "A" 3429; A. McMahan, "B" 3447; E. Downey, "I" 3465; W. McLeod, "B" 4458; R. Jarvis, "A" 3408; H. Moore, "A" 3420; K. Jenrette, "A" 4482; W. Hartley, "I" 1420.

COOKS AND BAKERS SCHOOL

WINNSBORO, SOUTH CAROLINA

History . . .

The establishment of three Fourth Corps Area Bakers and Cooks Schools was authorized by the War Department in July, 1939.

Two Schools for Junior White CCC Enrollees were established, one at Wilson Dam, Alabama and one at Winnsboro, South Carolina, and one School for Junior Colored CCC Enrollees was established at Munford, Alabama.

The Bakers and Cooks School No. 1 was established at Camp SC SCS-12, Winnsboro, S. C., September 1, 1939. Only the Overhead of the School, consisting of two Officers, two Baker and Cook Instructors, three Assistant Instructors, one Senior Leader and four Clerks reported at that time and work was begun to prepare classrooms, rearrange the kitchen and mess hall and to install cooking equipment that had been furnished.

On September 14, 1939, forty-five Enrollees from Districts "A", "B" and "I", reported to the School and were given the prescribed course for inexperienced cooks. This class graduated November 10, 1939. The second school period for experienced cooks is now in progress and should be completed December 21, 1939.

The purpose of the School is to train Bakers, Cooks, Mess Stewards and Mess Officers, with a view to making the food served in all the camps of the CCC better.

It is yet too soon to estimate the value of the Schools but gratifying reports have been received from the Companies of the Schools' first graduates showing that they are helping to improve the Company Mess.

The personnel of the School is as follows:

- CAPTAIN W. E. BARKSDALE, Commandant
- LIEUTENANT REUBEN C. ALGOOD, Assistant Commandant
- CHARLES H. RUSSEY, Sgt. USA, Retired, BAKER
- INSTRUCTOR
- GEORGE TUCKER, Sgt. USA, Retired, COOK INSTRUCTOR
- THOMAS C. COLE, Senior Leader
- FERDINAND B. CROWNOVER, Chief Clerk and Assistant Baker and Cook Instructor
- JOHN T. GREEN, Assistant Baker and Cook Instructor and Storekeeper
- JULIAN L. GRINER, Assistant Clerk
- ROBERT A. LEWIS, Assistant Clerk
- GAMERON R. SMITH, Assistant Clerk



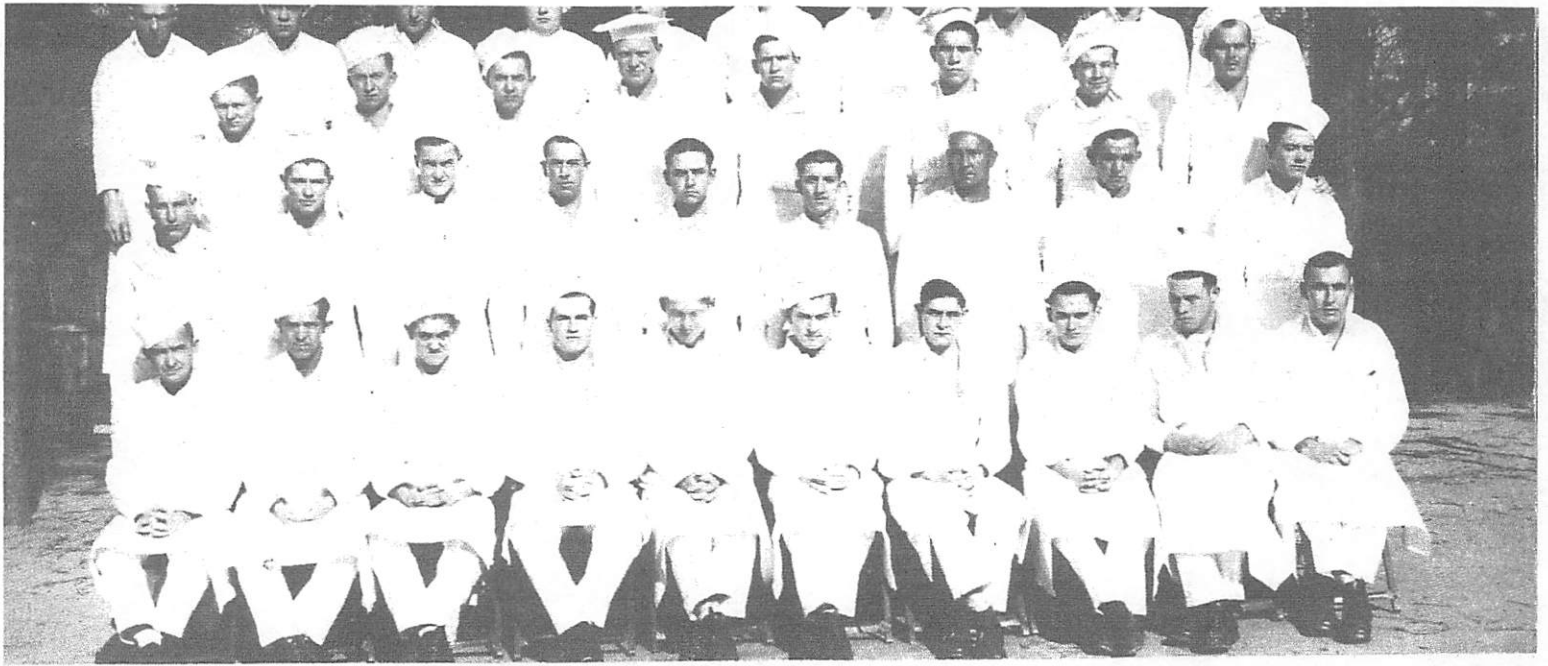
CAPTAIN W. E. BARKSDALE
Commandant



LT. R. C. ALGOOD
Assistant Commandant

Bakers School





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 CAMERON R. SMITH, Assistant Clerk
 THOMAS W. TIMMS, Assistant Baker Instructor
 GEORGE S. WHITTEMORE, Assistant Cook Instructor



CAPTAIN W. E. BARKSDALE
Commandant



LT. R. C. ALGOOD
Assistant Commandant

Bakers School



HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE DISTRICT "I" CCC

Following the passage of the basic law by Congress creating the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the organization of districts in the Fourth Corps Area, District "I" grew out of a conditioning camp initiated at Fort Moultrie, S. C., April 25th, 1933. Colonel Gilbert M. Allen, 8th Infantry, Commanding at that time, appointed Major (now Lieut. Colonel) Ralph C. Holliday, 8th Inf., as Camp Commander.

The United States Army was the only governmental agency equipped to feed, clothe, and otherwise administer the large number of young men brought together by the national emergency, and the soldierly manner with which problems of administration and supply were met is in the best traditions of that service.

Faced with the problem of medically examining, enrolling, inoculating, housing, feeding and training several thousand enrollees on short notice, Major Holliday, with his staff, set in motion the machinery to accomplish this end and, in a comparatively few days, his camp was ready for the reception of young men then being selected throughout the State of South Carolina. This historic old Fort took on an activity reminiscent of World War days. Too much credit cannot be given Major Holliday and his staff for the highly efficient manner in which they organized their camp and the intense interest they took in this mobilization of manpower to recover economic resources in this country, which, otherwise, would have been lost to future generations. During the weeks that followed, enrollees were given instruction in camp life, taught how to cook, how to requisition rations, clothing, and other necessities for their existence; in fact, how to become members of self-sustaining units in the field miles away from the established machinery of supply located at Fort Moultrie, S. C.

The most dramatic incident of the enrollment period was the arrival at Fort Moultrie of Veterans of the World War, who had enrolled for service with the Civilian Conservation Corps. Men, who, since the War, had been successful in business, but who had not survived the financial crash of 1929-30, marched in side by side with Veterans who had known little but misfortune since the day they had been demobilized. Several of these Veterans had held commissions in the Army during the War; in fact, the first man killed in the District had been a First Lt. of Infantry, and had had a distinguished war record. They were marched from the boat by Sergeant Hickman, 8th Infantry, himself a Veteran, and it was interesting to note that, unlike the junior enrollees, these men automatically fell into step and otherwise dropped back through the years to recover their Army training. Their conversations during their rest periods were of their experiences at Chateau Thierry, where many had fought desperately through the heat, dust, and intense shell-fire during those long summer days, in order that succeeding generations might live free from the blight of war; many of them had been at Soissons and in the hell-broth of the St. Mihiel salient.

Occasionally, their talks were of those comrades who had met

"Death's royal purple in the foeman's lines," and although there was a grimness in most of these reminiscences, it was evident that while they had been temporarily defeated by economic conditions they still remembered, with pride, that they had given to their country all that men can give—the offering of their lives.

The two officers assigned to command the two veteran companies were Major Eugene Villaret, C. A. C., and holder of the French Legion of Honor, and Major Alexander N. Stark, Infantry, twice recommended for the Congressional Medal of Honor, and holder of the Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star Citation, the French Legion of Honor, the French Croix de Guerre, with two Palms, also the Italian War Cross.

Since Army discipline was not to prevail in the training period, and all discipline was reduced to appealing to the better natures of the enrollees, considerable tact had to be exercised by all Regular Army officers and non-commissioned officers detached for duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps. It is a great tribute to these officers and men, used as they were to demanding and giving instant obedience, that their considerable tact and knowledge of men engendered a state of mutual respect and admiration between the enrollees and themselves. This condition continues until today, when officers of the Reserve Corps (now on civilian status) are largely responsible for the control and administration of camps throughout the District, and are carrying on the work in a highly commendable manner.

It can be seriously doubted whether the army of any other country could have so won the respect and admiration of young men recruited from all strata of life and suddenly concentrated in an entirely new environment. It was the opinion of a retired officer of a European army visiting the District that only the United States Army could have successfully administered the CCC and still allowed the enrollees that liberty of thought and action so essential to the progress of American manhood.

In the conditioning camps enrollees were thoroughly examined by medical officers and were then passed on to receive adequate training for their responsibilities. Training consisted of being taught to be entirely self-supporting units, capable of requisitioning clothing and food from Army sources by Army methods. Enrollees with an inclination for cooking were instructed in the art of preparing food for large bodies of men; medical orderlies, capable of caring for the sick, were given experience in Army Hospitals in order to insure the highest efficiency in this important phase of camp life; clerks, unaccustomed to the paper work of the Army were trained to perform their duties of administering the needs of the camps to which they were assigned. Inasmuch as a large majority of the camps were to be established in isolated sections, motor transportation was fundamental in importance. To meet this requirement, enrollees were carefully selected and trained in the maintenance and safe operation of motor vehicles, which instruction was imparted through the medium of district motor vehicle schools and safety meetings.

District Headquarters Personnel



The initial number of enrollees conditioned at Fort Moultrie was in the neighborhood of twenty-five hundred, and, after several weeks of intensive training these were distributed to eleven camps, previously reconnoitered by officers of the Regular Army, and located at Walhalla, S. C., Cleveland, S. C., Parr, S. C., Summerville, S. C., Moncks Corner, S. C., Fort Moultrie, S. C. (2), Sumter, S. C., Parris Island, S. C., Selma, Alabama, and Brunswick, Ga.

One hundred and thirty-nine enrollees, commanded by Captain P. B. Mayson, Infantry-Reserve, bound for Walhalla, S. C., was the first Company to leave Fort Moultrie, but was soon followed by others.

No buildings being available at these camp sites, the companies erected and occupied tents provided by the Army, but the purchase of lumber and other necessary material, for some of the camps, was soon under way and the erection of mess halls, company headquarters, camp infirmaries, and quarters for officers and foresters began almost immediately. Men whose lives prior to their enrollment had been spent in the cities of the State, thrived under the healthy conditions of camp life, while those who had lived in the country acquired a broader outlook from association with men with urban training.

The initial Using Services having been the State (Private Lands) and National Forest Service, the following projects had been planned: Fire lanes through dense woodland, designed to localize conflagrations during "burning off" seasons; anti-fire propaganda through sign-boards along highways and county roads urging protection of trees from fire—these sign-boards having been constructed and painted by CCC enrollees; construction of fire towers and houses for wardens at towers; planting of seeds and distribution of infant trees when suitable for replanting throughout the District, this being the first attempt on an organized scale to replace the vast acreages of timber cut down in South Carolina through the years, and the woodlands so ruthlessly destroyed by wanton fires.

With the recognition of the Civilian Conservation Corps as a conservation measure both economically and physically, for young men, and a definite contribution to the nation's resources, additional men were enrolled, with the result that during the remainder of 1933 twelve additional camps were established throughout District "I", these being located at Georgetown, S. C., Montmorenci, S. C., Walterboro, S. C., Florence, S. C., Kingtree, S. C., Blaney, S. C., Nichols, S. C., Witherbee, S. C., Luray, S. C., the three last named being Second Corps Area Companies, having been sent into the District from camps they had occupied in Montana and Idaho during the summer of 1933, the others having been trained at Forts Benning and McPherson.

Colonel Allen was relieved by Lt. Colonel (now Chief of Staff, U. S. Army) Geo. C. Marshall on June 28, 1933, and he in turn was relieved by Colonel F. F. Jewett on October 20, 1933, each of these officers having assumed the position of District Commander and having left upon the District the imprint of their high efficiency and soldierly character.

By December, 1933, the District had three thousand and thirty-seven enrollees in its camps, commanded by fifty-seven officers; only twelve of whom were of the Regular Army.

With the advent of 1934, officers of the Regular Army had turned over their commands to Reserve Corps Officers, and many of the Regular Army enlisted personnel in administrative positions had been replaced by CCC enrollees, who had been trained for this purpose. Even the intricacies of purchase and supply, with its voluminous mass of detail and its dependence upon a knowledge of hundreds of Army Regulations, had been relegated, for the most part, to Captain L. Y. Dawson, Jr., Eng-Res., by Captain Sleeper, QMC, District Quartermaster, and at his relief by his successor, Major Tupper, QMC, District Quartermaster.

Prior to August, 1934, the administration of District "I" had been conducted from Post Headquarters, with Captain Claude M. Adams, 8th Infantry, and later Captain Charles S. Johnson, 8th Inf., as District Adjutants; but on the 16th of August the District established its own headquarters, in a separate building, with Captain Geo. B. Buell, former Commanding Officer of the 44th Company, as Adjutant, he having gained necessary staff experience

while serving from May-July, 1934, as Assistant Adjutant of District "D," with headquarters at Fort McClellan, Alabama.

Several civilian employees were hired as Accounting or Property Clerks in the District Quartermaster's Office, and the District settled down for the remainder of the year to conduct its share of the New Deal's great experiment in economics and sociology.

A program for the construction of State Parks throughout South Carolina having been established, work began on them superintended by the State Forestry Commission. Under the guidance of well-selected superintendents and foremen of this service, enrollees laid the foundation for beauty spots at strategic points throughout the State, which will be a source of inspiration to future generations of South Carolinians. Everything possible was done to preserve the original growth of trees and plants, and necessary roads, paths and bridges were designed to blend with the type locale.

Appropriations having been made by Congress for the purpose, the Federal Government began to acquire National Forest land holdings in the State and CCC Companies in this District were sent to develop them. With the assistance of the Biological Survey and the Audubon Societies of America, enrollees were instructed in the conservation of wild life, with its concomitant benefit to themselves and to the State.

Due to a reorganization of Districts throughout the Corps Area, December, 1934, found District "I" with an enrollee strength of 2,585, commanded by fifty-six Officers of the Reserve Corps. The camps at Luray, Conway, Georgetown, Parr, Jacksonboro and Kingtree were abandoned, and several camps were transferred to the administrative control of other Districts.

During the first few months of 1935 the usual routine of the District was maintained, but in June the enrollment was doubled, bringing its concomitant problems of administration, supply and accounting. Seventeen new camps were ordered to be constructed without delay, and one old camp (Georgetown, S. C.) reoccupied.

Reconnaissances were conducted by Officers of the Regular Army and camp sites selected at McClellanville, S. C.; Clinton, S. C.; York, S. C.; Barnwell, S. C.; Pontiac, S. C.; Cassatt, S. C.; Bishopville, S. C.; Kings Mountain, N. C.; Chester, S. C.; Edisto Island, S. C.; Newberry, S. C.; Keltton, S. C.; Gaffney, S. C.; Rock Hill, S. C.; Rodman, S. C.; Winnsboro, S. C., and Lancaster, S. C.

Purchase and Property Clerks worked day and night to deal with the additional mass of detail engendered by the construction and equipment of the new camps. Almost every Clyde and Bull Line streamer coming to Charleston from the North brought supplies and equipment from the quartermaster department at Brooklyn and Philadelphia, while solid carloads of these items were unloaded daily at the Custom House Dock in Charleston, and distributed throughout the District by the fifty CCC motor trucks, which left in convoys every day.

The personnel nuclei of the new camps was provided by cadres from camps already established, an Officer and twenty-five men being sent to lay the foundations of the new Companies. These men cleared the grounds of the camp site, checked the building material to be used in the construction of the camp, stored it near the site of its erection and made necessary efforts to protect it from the elements. They established a mess for the workmen employed in construction, erected tentage for these workmen and for forestry officials and received and stored all stores and equipment as they arrived from the District Quartermaster's warehouses. At the completion of the camp they took over the buildings and formed the basis of the new Company.

All construction of new camps was superintended by Major Myron W. Tupper, District Quartermaster, and Captain L. Y. Dawson, Jr., the latter bringing to his task an expert knowledge of engineering and construction and being recognized as one of the ablest engineers in South Carolina.

Seven of the new Companies were sent to camps designated for soil conservation service. While much had been

done in the West and Middle West to combat the ravages of soil erosion, little if anything had been done in South Carolina. The decision of the Federal Government to initiate this service was welcomed by leading agriculturists and every assistance lent to insure the success of these projects.

Two of the new Companies were sent to camps contiguous to Federal land holdings; one was sent to construct a military park on the site of the Revolutionary battle of Kings' Mountain; three were sent to newly designed State Parks and the remainder to projects on privately-owned land.

Eight colored Companies, the first in the District, were organized in or received from other Districts, which, with the fifteen Junior White Companies, made a total of twenty-three new Companies for 1935.

During the early summer the two Companies sent into the District from the Second Corps Area were transferred to the State of Idaho, their camps being occupied by two of the Negro Companies. Other Negro Companies were allocated to camps in the District, as they became available.

On June 13th Colonel F. F. Jewett, 8th Infantry, was relieved as District Commander by Lieutenant-Colonel Walter K. Dunn, 13th C. A., who in September was relieved by Colonel Charles A. Dravo, 8th Infantry. Colonel Dravo was relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel Philip Gage, 13th C. A., commanding the Charleston Harbor Defenses, who in turn was relieved by Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Rogers, 8th Infantry. Upon the ordering of Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers (now Colonel) to Fort Benning, Lieutenant-Colonel Gage once more assumed command until the arrival on December 4th, 1937, of the new Post Commander, Colonel J. J. Fulmer, 8th Infantry, who assumed command of the District. Upon departure of Colonel Fulmer for station on the West Coast in September, 1939, Colonel Gage once again assumed command of the District, the Command he now exercises in addition to his Harbor Defense duties. Major Myron W. Tupper, QMC, was ordered to Hawaiian Depot on September 14th, 1935, and Major Walter Gregory, 8th Infantry, was appointed District Quartermaster and Captain D. W. Love, QMC-Res., was made District Supply Officer. Major Gregory was detached for duty with Organized Reserves and was succeeded by Major N. D. Woodward, 8th Infantry, in August, 1937. Major Woodward in turn was succeeded by Major George M. Couper, Infantry (DOL), the present District Quartermaster.

In October, 1935, with the reduction in projects ordered by the Government, the camps at Nichols, S. C., Chester, S. C., and Walterboro, S. C., were abandoned. Many of the men in these camps were sent to new side camps formed at different points throughout the District.

In January, 1936, camps were disbanded at Effingham, S. C., Lancaster, S. C., Ridgeville, S. C., and Cassatt, S. C., and in April, Moncks Corner and York, S. C., were ordered abandoned. The latter camp was reoccupied by 1429th Company from Warm Springs, Ga., which move became effective in May, 1936.

EDUCATION

The sporadic attempts to improve the educational status of enrollees were consolidated in March, 1934, when a definite educational program was initiated and Educational Advisers were employed to increase practical knowledge among enrollees, supplementing the efforts made previously by the Army and the Using Service. At the beginning of this movement it was found that too many subjects were being taught with the result that educational effort was diffused. In order to make the efforts of Camp Educational Advisers more effective, a District Educational Adviser was selected from among the Camp Educational Advisers—he being Mr. T. A. Myers (now Assistant Corps Area Educational Adviser). Mr. Myers has been succeeded by Mr. Lamar R. Plunkett, the present District Educational Adviser. Through conferences with the District Commander, Company Commanders, and the Camp Educational Advisers, together with the Using Services, the District Adviser has been able to coordinate all efforts so that they were more applicable to the immediate requirements of all concerned.

Today the educational program in District "I" is an elastic, flexible course of learning founded upon the needs of individual enrollees and the availability of equipment in

the camps. The basic program has been constructed by, and based upon the experience of those who have been close to the District since its beginning, and with this as a foundation there have been built and constructed programs which are more comprehensive and limited only by the amount of interest shown by those in charge of the camp programs and the individual enrollees. Hobbies are advocated at all times as they stimulate and help the enrollees to pass away their leisure time in a manner both profitable and instructive. In order to create interest along these lines special effort is made constantly by the officers and educational advisers in each camp.

The basic objectives of the District "I" CCC Educational program are:

- (1) To remove illiteracy.
- (2) To give elementary academic instruction to those enrollees who are deficient in grade school reading, writing, arithmetic and English composition.
- (3) By such vocational training as is practicable, and by vocational counseling and guidance activities, to assist each man to better meet his employment problems when he leaves camp.
- (4) To enable the enrollee to develop a practical understanding of the duties of a citizen, and, insofar as possible, a practical understanding of social and economic conditions.
- (5) To develop an understanding of first aid and hygiene, and to strengthen good habits of health.

Among the subjects taught under the general heading of agriculture are: Gardening, forestry, landscaping, bee culture, poultry raising, in addition to which the enrollee can receive fundamental instruction in subjects useful to him in farming communities. These include carpentry, brick laying, stone masonry, painting, auto-mechanics, blacksmithing, surveying, practical electricity, and the use of power and hand tools.

Under the heading of educational improvement the following subjects are taught: Citizenship, practical geometry, geography, reading, writing, arithmetic, English composition and general science.

Basic instruction sufficiently comprehensive to enable enrollees to obtain employment upon their discharge from the CCC are given in the following subjects: Filling station operator, sign painter, cabinet maker, stenography, typing, bookkeeping, electrical installation, shipping clerk, blue print reading, truck driving and servicing, sanitary engineering, air conditioning, aviation, cooking, all building trades, telephone linesman, business law, and practical steel construction. In the latter field the enrollees are given practical instruction by taking part in the erection of steel towers, tanks, bridges and other things used by the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Among the hobbies taught are photography, journalism, cabinet-making, leather craft, metal working, wood carving; in fact, almost any hobby they desire.

In the Negro camps fundamental trades are taught which include barbering and waiting on tables.

The District educational files contain hundreds of records demonstrating that the instruction received has been of inestimable value to enrollees when seeking employment in civil life.

Each camp in this District has a camp educational adviser, selected and appointed by expert authority, and responsible to the Company Commander for the coordination of educational and recreational facilities. Assisting him is an enrollee adviser chosen from the ranks for his fitness to help in the camp educational program, and in addition, there are usually in each camp two Army Reserve Officers (now on civilian status) capable of giving instruction in high school and university subjects and several members of the Technical Staff, all of whom are interested in promoting the cause of education and further fitting the enrollees to make a successful living upon completion of their services with the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The functions of a camp educational adviser are manifold, for he is called upon to teach, counsel, and advise, not only in the field of education but also in the field of morale. In order to win the confidence of the enrollees he must first prove to them that he is their friend, and, as such, willing to aid them with their problems whether they be spiritual

or temporal. It has been the experience of these camp advisers that approximately one-half of the enrollees in their respective camps are farm boys, and the other half either just out of school or with a little experience as common laborers.

Camp educational advisers assist in maintaining religious activities in camp by cooperating with visiting chaplains in securing the maximum attendance, by providing seating arrangements and by assisting them in the showing of films. They also supplement the work of chaplains by making contact with civilian ministers and laymen for the purpose of making religious talks to enrollees and by encouraging Sunday Morning Bible School Classes.

The camp educational advisers in District "I" have maintained an outstanding record in building up the educational program to where it is attractive to the enrollees; they are effective organizers of athletics and other forms of recreation, and their efforts have always won the approval, respect and active interest of the company commanders.

The coordination of all educational and recreational effort in District "I" is in the capable hands of Mr. Lamar R. Plunkett, and upon his shoulders is placed the responsibility for the success of the entire program. To this highly important post Mr. Plunkett brings a wide knowledge, not only of education, but also a sympathetic understanding of the problems met by youths in our highly complex civilization. His staff of thirty-five camp advisers, all of them college graduates, have, as has been said before, made an enviable record in their specialized field, and much of the credit for this is due to the sympathy and understanding which has existed and still exists between Mr. Plunkett and his associates.

MEDICAL

In order that the enrollees shall be kept fit and their health preserved, every camp in District "I" has a Medical Department in charge of a Medical Officer, or, when such is not available, a physician of the community is selected. In each camp sick call is held daily in the infirmary, a building specially adopted for this purpose, and for the reception and care of bed patients. Every effort is made to provide attractive surroundings in the sick ward, to the end that the comfort and well-being of the patients will be promoted. One or two enrollees trained to care for the sick are selected in each camp to act as assistants to the Surgeon, to work in the infirmary and to be nurses. Patients kept in the infirmary have the benefit of every medical service the community affords.

Cases requiring prolonged treatment, special facilities or expert nursing are sent to the Station Hospital at Fort Moultrie, S. C., or the Station Hospital, Fort Screven, Ga., all such cases being transported by ambulances which have been designed with relation to their comfort to the patient. A visit to these institutions reveals much the same conditions found in the leading hospitals of this country; specialists in all branches of medicine and surgery; specialists in eye, ear, nose and throat; specialists in X-ray technique, in bone surgery and in internal medicine. Men of the highest skill and experience are in charge of these hospitals and the diet kitchens are excellently equipped to prepare all sorts of food.

RELIGION

The religious welfare of the enrollees in District "I" is supervised by four chaplains of the Reserve Corps (on civilian status), and assisted by over forty civilian ministers. Each camp is visited at least twice a month by a chaplain and religious services of a general, non-sectarian nature are conducted.

The chaplains spend much time in mingling with the enrollees in the barracks and recreation halls and the athletic contests. This close association with the enrollees enables them more easily to bring their personal problems to the attention of the chaplains.

Very pleasant and successful contacts have been established with the civilian clergy who are adjacent to the camps. In practically all the camps both Protestant and Catholic services are conducted regularly. Many of these services are held on week nights when most of the enrollees are in camp. On Sundays transportation is provided to nearby churches when services are not conducted in camp.

An encouraging interest in religious activities has been generally manifested. It would in any event be tragic if

sufficient provisions were not made for conducting and encouraging the religious activities in the camps. Young men, as are these enrollees, need more moral guidance, and the minds of their parents must be more at ease when they know that provision is made for this important work.

Mention must be made of the invaluable assistance in these activities given by the officers in the camps. Some have conducted Sunday School and religious services with regularity. Others have stepped in when an emergency required or offered the opportunity. And all have encouraged the attendance of religious services by word and example.

The civilian clergymen who have visited the camps have declared themselves well repaid by the interest and attention displayed by the enrollees. Their enthusiasm has prompted them often to bring their choirs and other assistants with them.

Many clergymen, prominent both in their churches and before the public, have visited the camps. They have marveled at the opportunities provided in the camps for the character development of the enrollees. This development must necessarily be the result of all the agencies and activities of the camp life, and this knowledge must be an incentive to every one charged with any responsibility in the functioning of the CCC.

The chaplains have attempted to maintain satisfactory contacts with the public. They have addressed civic organizations and students in the schools and colleges. But the most satisfactory exponent of the CCC must remain the individual enrollee himself. There is every promise that he will continue to return to his home, as he has done in the past, superior in physical, mental and moral growth to the man he was when he first enrolled.

RADIO

In January, 1936, a long-felt want in the District was filled when a Signal Corps Officer was transferred from the Corps Area Signal Office to establish and maintain a CCC short wave radio net. The District was canvassed for qualified radio operators and men interested in entering the Radio School and training began immediately. By May the net was definitely established in four camps and plans made for others when possible.

On May 5th, 1936, the radio net was the primary means of saving a sinking yacht off the coast of South Carolina. The yacht, equipped with sail and a gasoline engine, had sprung a leak in a storm off the coast of Georgia and had been driven northward until, off the coast of Edisto Island, the captain realized that it could not float for many more hours. His predicament was increased by the fact that sandbanks and dangerous shoal water prevented his beaching his boat. The superintendent of the CCC camp on Edisto Island, a good waterman, effected contact with the yacht and after making arrangements for taking off the captain's wife and child, sent a message to the Charleston Navy Yard by short wave radio, requesting that station to get in touch with the Coast Guard Station and have help sent immediately. The Coast Guard Service sent a cutter without delay and the yacht was taken into tow, being finally brought to a Charleston shipyard. A total of five messages were handled during this incident, the whole demonstrating not only the value of the radio, but also the cool skill of the CCC operators during an emergency. There is no telephonic communication between Edisto Beach and the mainland, and it is undoubtedly true that the yacht and possibly the lives of those aboard would have been lost had it not been for the radio net.

At the present writing (December 1st, 1939) there are fourteen students in the radio school which is maintained at District Headquarters. These men receive instruction in radio code, operating procedure and general radio theory. This school has trained eighty operators since December, 1938. As a result of this training many of these men are now employed as shipboard operators, broadcast operators and radio service men. In addition to the above, school radio code classes are maintained in every camp in the district having a radio station.

The purpose of the net is: 1. To provide a rapid means of communication for the transmission of administrative messages to and from camps which were isolated or had poor facilities. 2. To provide a nucleus of trained personnel and operating stations around which might be built classes in radio instruction as an educational feature. 3. To effect

economies in CCC communication costs. 4. To provide amateur stations which enable enrollees to send radio-grams without cost to family and friends as a recreational feature.

The Commanding Officer of this unit, Mr. T. B. Winstead, a Signal Corps Reserve Officer, brings to his important position an expert knowledge of his subject, being a graduate engineer and with post-graduate courses in radio engineering taken at both universities and in the research laboratories of the largest electrical companies in the United States.

At the present writing there are twenty-four District "I" camps having short wave radio facilities. These form the district net.

QUARTERMASTER

Located seven miles away across Charleston's picturesque harbor, the Quartermaster activities of District "I" function faultlessly with those activities located at Headquarters, Fort Moultrie, S. C. The Motor Transport Branch, however, is located at Fort Moultrie, but is constantly in touch with the office of the Quartermaster by phone. A Government cable connects all activities in the area.

FISCAL BRANCH

Charged with the very important task of maintaining all records pertaining to the disbursement of District funds, the Fiscal Branch is a sub-division that is often consulted. Besides, this branch accomplishes a voluminous amount of monthly and special reports showing allotments, disbursements and balances.

Funds are allotted the district monthly for general maintenance, for subsistence, laundry, shoe repair, for pay of civilians, surgeons and dentists, for transportation, for gasoline and oil, and for various other items incident to the proper clothing, feeding, equipping and care of some 5,000 enrollees. The funds are set up in control ledgers and all disbursements entered by purpose numbers. A continuous or "running" balance is kept showing at a glance the amount of funds remaining on hand. Besides, another ledger shows expenditures from these funds by camps, where authorized. It is the duty of the Fiscal Branch to post against allotted funds all purchase orders, delivery orders and other purchase instruments and vouchers and to properly account for every penny expended from the funds allotted to the district.

PURCHASING AND CONTRACTING BRANCH

The purchasing and contracting for supplies and equipment, with the exception of subsistence supplies, is combined in one section, known as the Purchasing and Contracting Section. It is the function of this department of the District Quartermaster's Office to purchase a wide variety of miscellaneous supplies in the open market, to contract for ice, laundry, shoe repair, telephone and other services, and to initiate and complete all instruments governing the purchase, delivery and payment of all items so procured. A notable exception occurs in the case of supplies procured on Treasury Department Contracts. Here the Purchasing and Contracting Branch prepares purchase instruments in accordance with existing contracts and after receipt of the supplies passes these instruments for payment by the designated Finance Officer.

As all purchases must conform to the provisions of law, the task of procuring supplies and services assumes large proportions and a thorough knowledge of procedure is necessary in order that procurements may be approved for payment. No purchase can be said to be complete and final until the papers concerning the particular transaction have passed through the hands of a number of examining authorities and finally by the General Accounting Office in Washington. An understanding of basic law must supplement the knowledge of regulations for so varied a job and the Contracting and Purchasing Officer, the approving authority in the Quartermaster's Office, must be "on his toes" lest some obscure detail slip by and (in the language of the street) "gum the works."

PROPERTY SECTION

No less important is the Property Section, charged with the proper clothing and equipping of the enrollees and the supply of almost countless items that enter into the work and play of their daily existence. This section requisitions thousands of dollars' worth of clothing, bedding, and other equipage each year and makes a final accounting

for every article of property received, whether by means of requisition or by purchase instruments. It is the function of this branch to supply camps upon their establishment with almost every necessity, to maintain a constant flow of replacement supplies and equipment as they are expended, and to withdraw—either for storage, sale or reissue, all items remaining when a camp is abandoned. A sizeable job and one that requires patience, vision and a thorough knowledge of property.

SUBSISTENCE BRANCH

"An army travels on its stomach," and if there is anything more important than eating to a CCC enrollee the Quartermaster Section has yet to discover what it is. Therefore, the Subsistence Branch can be awarded a big portion of the honor that might be attached to the operating of the efficient, hard-working, enthusiastic aggregation of the young men in the camps of District "I." A prime requisite for one working in this section is accuracy, for there must be not the slightest degree of error in the handling of the Subsistence records. Food vendors who supply the district must be correctly advised as to the kind and quantity of food desired, they must be accorded equal opportunity to bid for the business, and they rightfully expect to be paid promptly for the supplies and services they render. On the other hand, the Camp Commanders must be furnished this food for the men promptly and all records pertaining to the food issued to him must be accurately kept in order that his company fund may receive all the credit due it. The issuing of an invitation for bids is in itself a job of considerable proportion. Then follows the compilation of bids received, the completion of contracts with successful bidders, and the notification of camp commanders as to whom contracts have been let.

MOTOR TRANSPORT BRANCH

With forty-seven trucks distributed among the thirty-four camps of the district a sizeable job devolved upon this branch in the maintenance of the District's motor vehicles. Besides, there are fourteen passenger cars and twelve trucks requiring constant supervision and attention in order that they may always be in first-class running order and capable of efficiently meeting the demands of a District whose transportation problems are stretched over an area reaching from the North Carolina line to the Florida Keys. A modernly equipped garage is maintained at Fort Moultrie for purpose of effecting minor repairs to district motor vehicles. Major repairs are made by Central Repair Shops at Sumter, S. C., and Lake City, Florida, under supervision of Technical Services. The District Motor Transport Branch at Fort Moultrie is charged also with the maintenance and repairs of all gas engines and electrical motors assigned to the camps where commercial power is not available. Regular inspections, repairs and replacements, where necessary, are made.

FINANCE OFFICE

On June 15th, 1939, a Finance Office was established at Fort Moultrie, S. C., and since that date has made disbursements for District "I" CCC. Types of payments handled include those of commercial accounts, by which practically all kinds of supplies are paid for, and also the pay and allowance accounts of officers (on active CCC duty), Quartermaster civilian employees and enrollees. In addition, the Finance Officer, this post, makes disbursements for the Regular Army Troops at the Post, and the officers and enlisted men en route to and from foreign service.

Captain Samuel J. Adams, F. D. (RA) is Finance Officer, and his staff consists of an Assistant Finance Officer (1st Lieut., Fin-Res.), a Master Sergeant, a Technical Staff Sergeant, a Private Specialist (F. D.) and fifteen civilian clerks. The latter are all experienced individuals, ten of them having been employed in the Finance Office, District "H" at Fort Benning, Georgia, and five having been transferred from the Finance Office, U. S. Army, Fort McPherson, Georgia, from which office disbursements for District "I" CCC were made prior to establishment of the Finance Office at Fort Moultrie, S. C.

During one month of 1939, a typical month, the Finance Office paid 37 Commissioned and Warrant Officers, 1149 Enlisted men (RA), 530 Civilian employees, 7092 CCC enrollees and 5389 allottees, a total of 14,199 persons. During this same month over 7900 checks were written and 1574 vouchers were paid. The above figures include all activities of the Finance Officer and not those of the district only.