

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

Butler, Ovid. "The Civilian Conservation Corps." American Conservation. U.S. Civilian Conservation Corps Records, Acc. 1351-001, Special Collections, University of Washington Libraries.

This article shows a primary perspective on the CCC's work nationally over its existence to the date of this article, which, based on the text of it, was the early 1940s, a little bit before the CCC disbanded. This showed me at what scale the CCC really did affect our nation. I used one quote from this source in my text. Ovid Butler, the author of this article, worked in the Forest Service, a government agency, and as the executive secretary of the American Forest Association (AFA), a volunteer environmental organization. Both are respected groups regarding forestry, and Ovid Butler, being employed by them, would be very credible with regards to the CCC's work, much of it regarding the forests.

Civilian Conservation Corps. The CCC and Wildlife. Washington D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1938. U.S. Civilian Conservation Corps Records, Acc. 1351-001, Special Collections, University of Washington Libraries.

This government document, published at the time of the CCC, described the CCC's improvements on the nation's wildlife. It showed me another aspect of the enrollee's work that hadn't been mentioned in any other sources yet. However, since this was written by the CCC themselves, it is highly biased in their favor. The fact that the CCC, a government agency, wrote this makes this one of the most credible sources I could find.

Civilian Conservation Corps. Forest Improvements by the CCC. Washington D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1938. U.S. Civilian Conservation Corps Records, Acc. 1351-001, Special Collections, University of Washington Libraries.

This source is a government document regarding the specific improvements the CCC made on the nation's forests and other lands. This described some improvements the CCC made that I hadn't known about before, broadening my knowledge of this topic. This source is bias for the CCC. It was written by the Civilian Conservation Corps at the time of its existence, therefore it is a very credible primary source.

Civilian Conservation Corps. Forests Protected by the CCC. Washington D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1941. U.S. Civilian Conservation Corps Records, Acc. 1351-001, Special Collections, University of Washington Libraries.

This government document is about how the nation's forests were protected by the CCC from the "three horsemen": fire, insects, and disease. It gave me more information on the latter two categories, which I previously hadn't known much about. I included one paraphrase from this source in my text. This source has a heavy bias for the CCC. It was written by the CCC, and is therefore a very credible document.

Civilian Conservation Corps. Records of Russell Knutson. 1933-1934. The U.S. National Archives. Provided by Gene Morris of the Civilian Records Textual Archives Services to Jim Knutson.

These eight early CCC period government documents record my Great Grandpa Russell Knutson's enrollment in and discharge from the Civilian Conservation Corps. They provided me with an example of how the logistics of the program worked, and serve as a record of the benefits given to enrollees and their families. Also, I included them in a booklet as artifacts to support my exhibit.

Civilian Conservation Corps. Reforestation by the CCC. Washington D.C.: United States Government Printing Office, 1941. U.S. Civilian Conservation Corps Records, Acc. 1351-001, Special Collections, University of Washington Libraries.

This government document describes the specific improvements made by the CCC regarding reforestation. It gave me many statistics such as how many trees were planted, which helped me understand how influential the CCC's work was on a national scale. I quoted this document once in my text. This was written by the CCC, making it both bias in favor of themselves, as well as a very credible source.

Emergency Conservation Work. What About the C.C.C.? Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1937. U.S. Civilian Conservation Corps Records, Acc. 1351-001, Special Collections, University of Washington Libraries.

This is an advertisement and informational article about the CCC in general and the benefits of it to you (a possible future enrollee) and the nation. This source both reaffirmed information I already knew, as well as helped me understand that information from the perspective of someone looking to possibly join the CCC. Since this source was trying to persuade someone to join the CCC, it was very positive in favor of that agency. This was written by the Emergency Conservation Work agency, which is another name for the Civilian Conservation Corps, therefore this is a credible source.

Emergency Conservation Work. The Work of the CCC in Water Conservation. Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1936. U.S. Civilian Conservation Corps Records, Acc. 1351-001, Special Collections, University of Washington Libraries.

This government document specifically refers to the work the CCC did in water conservation throughout the nation. It helped me understand the enormity of the work done in this field by the CCC. This source has a great bias in favor of the CCC. It was written by the Emergency Conservation Work government agency, otherwise known as the CCC, and is therefore a very credible source.

Gallup, George. "CCC One New Deal Feature that is Widely Approved." Spokesman-Review. 5 July 1936. Wallis and Marilyn Kimble Northwest History Database. Washington State University Libraries, Pullman, WA. 17 May 2009
<http://content.wsulibs.wsu.edu/pncc/NW_history/index.php>.

This newspaper article from about the middle of the CCC program's existence provided me with more of an analysis of the support of the CCC. It proved that most people did approve of the CCC, and wanted to continue it from that point, as shown in the nationwide poll I quoted in my exhibit. It mentioned a few reasons of doubt or disapproval of the program, but explained that overtime the criticism slowly disappeared, leaving overwhelming support for the CCC. This was published in a newspaper of the time, and is included in a database from a credible and well-known university.

Gilbertson, G. H. "Rehearsal for Defense." Soil Conservation. Vol. 7, No. 2. Aug. 1941. U.S. Civilian Conservation Corps Records, Acc. 1351-001, Special Collections, University of Washington Libraries.

This article is about how the CCC helped prepare the nation's defense and specifically how the CCC was a bridge between a regular citizen and a soldier. This helped me understand yet another aspect of how the CCC improved our nation and the enrollees, and how it helped the junior officers managing the enrollees as well. G. H. Gilbertson wrote another article for Soil Conservation about the CCC that was included in the first comprehensive national bibliography for the Civilian Conservation Corps by Larry N. Sypolt, showing that articles written by Mr. Gilbertson are credible for research on the CCC.

Grodsky, Morris. "Biography of Morris Grodsky." James F. Justin Civilian Conservation Corps Museum Biographies. 2003. 9 Nov. 2008
<<http://www.geocities.com/oralbio/grodskymbio.html>>.

This autobiography of Morris Grodsky, a member of the CCC in Colorado, is both specific about Mr. Grodsky's experiences in the CCC, as well as broad about the national history of this agency. This helped me understand how an enrollee might feel about both what they did in the CCC and how they were a part of something that had a huge affect on the nation. I saw the extent of the CCC's popularity in this source. Mr. Grodsky was a member of the CCC who was well educated and actually witnessed these events, making this a credible source.

Grodsky, Morris. The Home Boy's Odyssey: The Saga of the Journey from Orphan Boy to Criminalist. Bloomington: 1st Books Library, 2004.

This book gave me a more in depth look into Morris Grodsky's life. I learned more about his experiences, before the CCC and after, which helped me realize how much the CCC really changed his life. I also found the pictures I included of Mr. Grodsky from this source, both the younger picture of him in the military, and the photo from current time.

An enrollee who was actually in the CCC when it existed wrote this; therefore this is a very credible source.

Grodsky, Morris. Telephone Interview. 7 Nov. 2008.

This telephone interview with Morris Grodsky, the author of the autobiography in the previous source, encompassed specifically how his CCC camp worked and what he witnessed. He also described what specific ways the CCC affected our nation as a whole. From this source I learned more about what the Great Depression was like beforehand, and how much the CCC really helped further our country and the conservation movement afterwards. I had a total of four quotes from this interview. Excerpts from this interview are also included in my audio media clip featured with my exhibit. This is an extremely credible source because Mr. Grodsky was an enrollee who was actually there to experience and see these events and see their effects.

Hill, Edwin G. In the Shadow of the Mountain: The Spirit of the CCC. Pullman: Washington State University Press, 1990.

This book is mostly specific on the author's and others' experiences in the CCC. However, it also had a couple chapters about the overall affect of the CCC on the Pacific Northwest and the nation as a whole. This has shown me how all the enrollees mentioned were affected in a positive way, and that the CCC was completely a beneficial program. I used eight pictures from this book, as well as one map of CCC camps in Washington State. Six of my quotes also came from this source. Edwin G. Hill was a former enrollee in the CCC and was an eyewitness to the agency, so he is a very reliable source.

Roosevelt, Franklin D. "51 Message to Congress: Making the Civilian Conservation Corps a Permanent Agency." Public Papers of Franklin D. Roosevelt. 5 Apr. 1937. World Book Advanced. Leota Junior High Library, Woodinville, WA. 21 Oct. 2008 <<http://www.worldbookonline.com>>.

This document was written by one of our former presidents Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) describing a message from him to the Congress requesting that the Civilian Conservation Corps be made into a permanent agency. This source has shown me about some of the general improvements CCC made on the nation as well as the agency's popularity, while also addressing some of the concerns people had about the CCC. The CCC was Roosevelt's favorite agency and his proudest work, so this document has a heavy bias in favor of the CCC. This is an extremely credible source, since a recognized president of the United States wrote it.

State of Washington Department of Social Security. Monograph No. 23: The Civilian Conservation Corps Program in the State of Washington Apr. 1933 – Oct. 1936. Olympia: Thomas, Margaret E., May 1937.

This government monograph is a specific look at the work of the CCC in Washington State and how the enrollees and citizens of Washington were affected. I understood from

the statistics given more about what the average enrollee in Washington was like and their living status, as well as how they were helped through the CCC. This was written by a state government agency and is therefore a very credible source.

Secondary Sources

The Best Times of My Life. Dir. Burke Long. DVD. Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, 1994.

This video was about the CCC in Washington State Parks, though it focuses on Deception Pass State Park. This video had enrollees from the CCC in Washington reflecting on their experiences in the CCC, which helped me understand more about what the CCC meant to the men. This source also mentioned what life was like before the CCC, which helped me put into perspective how much the CCC's work was needed at that time. It also illustrated how much the CCC helped our state parks program. I quoted one statistic from this source. Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission distributed this video. They are a state government commission that oversees Washington's State Parks, where the CCC did much of their work, and are therefore a very credible and helpful source.

"CCC Brief History." Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy. 2 Oct. 2008. 20 Oct. 2008 <http://www.ccclegacy.org/ccclegacy.org/CCC_brief_history.htm>.

This is a broad overview of the CCC and its chronological history. "CCC Brief History" helped me learn the main points of the CCC's history and its basic purpose all over the nation. It also supplied new keywords and names for the CCC to search for in my research. I used one quote from this webpage in my final text. This ".org" site is bias in favor of the CCC, since it is made by and for the members of the CCC. This source was mentioned in many papers and articles' bibliographies, as well as referred to on many CCC museum websites. "The Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy is an incorporated non-profit membership group organized in the Commonwealth of Virginia," according to their "About Us;" therefore they are a credible organization that doesn't just exist online.

CCC Interpretive Center, Deception Pass State Park.

This museum provided a look at the CCC in Washington State Parks, as well as the CCC through the enrollees' eyes. It helped me understand through both pictures and quotes how much the CCC impacted the enrollees, as well as the vast amount of physical improvements that were made on Washington's State Park system. I used seven pictures and five quotes from this museum in my final product. The CCC Interpretive Center is located and maintained by Deception Pass State Park, a credible section of the Washington State Parks System.

“Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).” Riverside State Park. 28 Oct. 2008
<<http://www.riversidestatepark.org/ccc.htm>>.

This source is an overview about the CCC specific to their influence on Washington state parks. This source helped me understand what life was like for the individuals in the CCC. It also showed me what parks the CCC built or improved in Washington. This source was created by Riverside State Park and is posted on a “.org” site. Riverside State Park is a state government park and foundation, making it very credible.

Cohen, Stan. The Tree Army: A Pictorial History of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942. Missoula: Pictorial Histories Publishing Company, 1980. 90-91.

This book was an overview of the CCC that also included information on each section of the agency specifically. It helped me understand more about what the CCC did in different areas of their work, especially in relation to the national and state parks of our country. I also used two pictures and a map from this source, and quoted it once. Stan Cohen is a Missoula publisher and a credible historian who knows much about the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Cornebise, Alfred E. The CCC Chronicles: Camp Newspapers of the Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942. Jefferson: McFarland & Company, 2004.

This book showed me some of the more fun aspects of camp life through the camp newspapers. However, the quote from General George Marshall that I found was the most useful. George Marshall supervised multiple Washington and Oregon CCC camps from October 1936 to June 1938. This quote was best in expressing the contribution of the men of the CCC to the nation, specifically to the army. Alfred Cornebise has written many other historical books on topics from the early to mid 1900s, and is therefore a credible source.

Foner, Eric and John A Garraty. “Civilian Conservation Corps.” The Readers Companion to American History. 1 Dec. 1991. Sirs Researcher. Leota Junior High Library, Woodinville, WA. 28 Oct. 2008 <<http://sks.sirs.com>>.

This article is another broad overview about the CCC and how it affected the nation. It helped me understand what the CCC really meant in national history and the affect it had on the U.S.’s conservation efforts. Eric Foner is a DeWitt Clinton Professor of History at Columbia University, and is one of this country's most prominent historians. John A. Garraty was Gouverneur Morris Professor emeritus at Columbia University, though he has recently passed away. They are both very educated and nationally renowned, and wrote a very credible source.

Haigh, Susan. "CCC Workers Celebrate Contributions 75 Years Later." My Northwest. 18 Aug. 2008. 21 Oct. 2008 <<http://www.mynorthwest.com/?nid=15&sid=82025>>.

This article by Susan Haigh is a specific look at a CCC alumni reunion in Connecticut. I was able to learn from this what some CCC enrollees felt about their experience in the program and how it affected their lives. Overall, I now understand that the CCC was a very well liked program. Susan Haigh is an associated press writer and capital reporter within the Connecticut Public Broadcasting Network. She has earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in international relations and a master's degree in public policy, and is therefore a very credible source.

MacIntosh, Heather. "King County Landmarks: Camp North Bend (1935), North Bend." History Link: The Free Online Encyclopedia of Washington State History. 1 Jan. 2000. 21 Oct. 2008 <http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?DisplayPage=output.cfm&file_id=2385>.

This article is a specific reference to a camp in North Bend. It gives some background information about the CCC and what they did, but then it goes into information about the camps, specifically the one in North Bend, and what they are today. This source helped me understand the general layout of the camps, and what life was like in the CCC. It helped me understand references to main camp buildings during the rest of my research. A quick Google search on Heather MacIntosh shows that she is a creator and writer of the organization Preservation Seattle, graduated college with two masters degrees, and is now president and CEO of another non-profit organization, Preservation Action. These credentials show that Ms. MacIntosh is a credible source for information.

Merrill, Perry H. Roosevelt's Forest Army: A History of the Civilian Conservation Corps 1933-1942. Montpelier: Merrill, Perry H., 1981. 187-188.

This section of Mr. Merrill's book is a look at specifically what the CCC did in Washington State. It supplied many statistics, which helped me understand that the CCC worked in our state on a huge scale, and that its affect was not felt just on a national basis. Perry H. Merrill, a forester and Director of Vermont State Forest and Parks, wrote multiple books about forestry, and is a credible source who worked in a reliable government agency.

Oldham, Kit. "Construction of Olympic National Park Headquarters in Port Angeles begins in October 1939." History Link: The Free Online Encyclopedia of Washington State History. 21 July 2007. 18 Apr. 2009 <http://www.historylink.org/index.cfm?displaypage=output.cfm&file_id=8216>.

This online informational article was about the CCC's work on Olympic National Park in Washington State. It gave me another national park that the CCC helped in our state, helping me understand more about the extent of the CCC's work locally. This was

written by Kit Oldham, a knowledgeable attorney who has written over 150 credible historical essays published on this site.

“Other Government Agencies: Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) – Works Progress Administration (WPA).” Stewardship of the Public Domain: Government in the North Cascades. 23 Feb. 1999. 28 Oct. 2008 <<http://www.nps.gov/noca/hrs6-3a.htm>>.

This online article is about the CCC and its work in the North Cascades. It helped me understand more about what the CCC did locally inside our state, rather than just nationally. This was published on the credible National Parks Service government site.

“Washington State Parks and the Civilian Conservation Corps.” James F. Justin Civilian Conservation Corps Museum. 2008. 21 Oct. 2008 <<http://www.geocities.com/ccchistory/washington1.html>>.

This informative selection is an overview about the CCC and how they affected Washington state parks. I learned more about how the enrollees were helped, as well as the CCC’s affect on the nation. This was posted on an online CCC museum, which was influenced by many of the actual members of the CCC; therefore, it provides credible information.

Washington State. Parks and Recreation Commission. C.C.C. in Washington State Parks. Olympia: Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, June 1988. WA (State)--Parks-General to WA (St.)-Parks-Mt. Baker Nat’l Park, Acc. N 979.7, Special Collections, University of Washington Libraries.

This government pamphlet is a broad overview of how the CCC worked and how it helped Washington’s state parks. This source helped me reaffirm that the rest of the information I found was correct. I quoted this source once in my text. The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission, a government agency, created this source, therefore it is a credible source. However, the commission received much assistance from the CCC, so this source is biased in the CCC’s favor.

“We Can Take It.” We Can Take It. 18 Apr. 2009. 18 Apr. 2009 <<http://wecantakeit.org/index.html>>.

This site was the home page of a grassroots organization, “We Can Take It,” that calls for the reactivation of the CCC to solve our current economic problems. It helped me connect my topic to the events of today, showing its long lasting impact on our country. I found a great quote of President Barack Obama from this source, which I think really sums up the idea of learning from the past. This is an “.org” site recognizing a national and growing petition, and is, therefore, a credible source.

Images

“CCC Logo (cropped with Photoshop Elements 6.0).” Image. World Statesmen.org. 2000. 13 Dec. 2008 <http://www.worldstatesmen.org/us_ccc.JPG>.

I used this image of the CCC logo and seal to work with the title. It is the main government image of the CCC and may help some people recognize the agency from prior knowledge. It was green, so it matched my color scheme, and I thought its circle shape would be a nice contrast to the rest of the design. It also draws attention to my main quote.

“Enrollees Attending Class Provided by CCC.” Image. Psychology, Society, and Ability Testing (1859-2002): Transformative alternatives to Mental Darwinism and Interactionism. 2002. 12 Dec. 2008 <<http://www.comnet.ca/~pballan/Fig39.jpg>>.

I included this picture to show how enrollees received education benefits from the Civilian Conservation Corps. I also chose it because it shows that although this occurred during the Great Depression, men were still able to get a reasonable education through the CCC. All of the men pictured are studiously working, and they were set on the right paths, as explained in the next section from this on my board.

“Enrollees of Camp Saltwater, WA.” Image. Des Moines Historical Society. 17 Dec. 2008 <http://www.dmhs.org/map-photos/images/CCC_camp_at_saltwater.jpg>.

I chose this picture to show some of the individuals who worked on Washington’s state parks. This was specifically important because Saltwater State Park was one of the parks entirely built and started by the CCC boys. Also, it was an example of one of the 12 Washington State Parks helped by the CCC that are referenced earlier in the section.

“Enrollees Forming the Letters CCC.” Image. FDR: A Presidency Revealed. History Channel. 13 Dec. 2008.

This is a screenshot from a documentary on the History Channel of enrollees standing in the shape of 3 Cs. I think this picture is one of the best possible pictures I could ever find, because it literally shows that individuals were what made up the CCC. It helped tie my project into the NHD theme and was a great conclusion photo. Also, it’s simple and bold appearance works well with my design.

“Great Grandpa Russell Knutson’s CCC Ring.” Image. Nelson, Marlys. 6 Dec. 2008.

My great-aunt, Marlys Nelson, took this picture of my great grandpa’s CCC ring. I used this photo to show how much Great Grandpa treasured his time in the CCC. This also represents how most of the other 3 million enrollees felt about their CCC experience. This ring looks so worn because my great grandpa wore it all the time, and he was very proud of it. It works as a strong conclusion to my presentation, showing that enrollees really did think of the CCC as the best time of their lives.

“Pictures of CCC Structures from Deception Pass State Park, WA.” Images. Haakenson, Michel. 8 Nov. 2008.

My mom, Michel Haakenson, took two pictures at Deception Pass State Park: one of me at a drinking fountain built by the CCC, and another one of a CCC shelter there. They both show how the structures the CCC built are still used and enjoyed today. This helps put my topic into historical context, showing that even though it happened long ago, the impact of the CCC men has not died away over time.

“Pictures of My Great Grandpa Russell Knutson in the CCC in Minnesota.” Images. Our Family Photographs from Jim Knutson.

These two images, one of which is of Great Grandpa and his friend, show examples of individuals who worked in the CCC. I used these photos to create more of a personal connection to ‘the individual in history.’ I think they worked well as a secondary conclusion section to my exhibit.

“Some Enrollees from Washington.” Image. Center for Pacific Northwest Studies. 1 Jan. 2009. <<http://www.acadweb.wvu.edu/cpnws/CCC/CCCTitle.htm>>.

I chose this image to show examples of the men who worked in the CCC and brought about so much improvement to our nation. It was meant to evoke an understanding of how each person in the CCC made a difference. Hopefully the viewer understood how many people worked in the CCC, although number of people in this is miniscule compared to the total number of enrollees in the program. It was also a local picture from Washington State.

“Tower on Mt. Constitution, Orcas Island, in Moran State Park, WA, Today.” Image. Mount Constitution Lookout. 17 Dec. 2008. <<http://www.firelookout.com/wa/mtconstitution1986.jpg>>.

This shows the tower created by the CCC, pictured beside it on the board, as it is today. I used it to help get across how the impacts the CCC boys made on state parks are still felt today. This before and after section of pictures, including this picture, as well as the drinking fountain and park shelter pictures, help readers understand the lasting effects of the CCC.

Additional Media

Phillips, Barry. Ladom Se, Goro Zalade. MP3. Gourd Music, 2000.

This song was background music for the audio compilation of my interview with Morris Grodsky. I chose this because it was a more masculine sounding cello piece. It is slow and major sounding, which portrays a proud, retrospective mood while not overpowering the voice or sounding too happy.