

State of Vermont

House of Representatives



Montpelier, Vermont

Concurrent House Resolution

H.C.R. 60

House concurrent resolution commemorating the 90th anniversary of the establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps

Offered by: Representatives Bos-Lun of Westminster, Anthony of Barre City, Bartley of Fairfax, Beck of St. Johnsbury, Bluemle of Burlington, Branagan of Georgia, Brennan of Colchester, Brumsted of Shelburne, Burditt of West Rutland, Buss of Woodstock, Campbell of St. Johnsbury, Canfield of Fair Haven, Casey of Montpelier, Chapin of East Montpelier, Cina of Burlington, Clifford of Rutland City, Conlon of Cornwall, Demar of Enosburgh, Demrow of Corinth, Dickinson of St. Albans Town, Donahue of Northfield, Emmons of Springfield, Farlice-Rubio of Barnet, Galfetti of Barre Town, Goldman of Rockingham, Goslant of Northfield, Graham of Williamstown, Graning of Jericho, Gregoire of Fairfield, Hango of Berkshire, Harrison of Chittenden, Headrick of Burlington, Higley of Lowell, Jerome of Brandon, Labor of Morgan, Laroche of Franklin, Logan of Burlington, Maguire of Rutland City, Marcotte of Coventry, Masland of Thetford, Mattos of Milton, McCann of Montpelier, McCoy of Poultney, McFaun of Barre Town, Morgan of Milton, Morrissey of Bennington, Mulvaney-Stanak of Burlington, Nicoll of Ludlow, Ode of Burlington, Oliver of Sheldon, Page of Newport City, Parsons of Newbury, Peterson of Clarendon, Rachelson of Burlington, Roberts of Halifax, Sammis of Castleton, Shaw of Pittsford, Sibilina of Dover, Sims of Craftsbury, Small of Winooski, Smith of Derby, Taylor of Milton, Taylor of Colchester, Toof of St. Albans Town, Troiano of Stannard, Walker of Swanton, Williams of Granby, and Wilson of Lyndon

Whereas, on March 21, 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt proposed that Congress establish a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) to provide unemployed men ranging from 18–25 years of age (an age range later extended to 17–28) with manual labor work on conservation- and forestry-related projects, and

Whereas, the enabling legislation, known as the Emergency Conservation Work Act, also referred to as the Civilian Conservation Corps Reforestation Relief Act, 48 Stat. 22 (1933), sped through Congress, and, on April 5, 1933, President Franklin Roosevelt issued Executive Order 6101 formally organizing the CCC, and

Whereas, from 1933–1942, three million men passed through its residential work camps, and

Whereas, Vermont was slated to host four CCC camps, but the passionate lobbying of legendary State Forester Perry H. Merrill raised that number to more than 30, and camps were organized in or near Bellows Falls, Bethel, Brunswick, Cuttingsville-North Shrewsbury, Danby-Mount Tabor, East Barre, East Wallingford-Weston, Elmore, Jericho, Ludlow, Lyndonville-East Burke, Marshfield-Groton, Mendon, Middlesex, Milton, Montpelier, Montpelier-Wrightsville, Moscow-Stowe, Northfield, North Thetford, Peru, Plymouth, Proctorsville-Cavendish, Poultney, Ricker Mills, Rochester, St. Albans, Sharon, Underhill Center, Waterbury, Waterbury Village, West Burke-Sutton, Wilmington, and Windsor, leaving a legacy of dams, forests, parks, trails, and shelters and garnering a reputation for effective forest fire fighting, now therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives:

That the General Assembly commemorates the 90th anniversary of the establishment of the Civilian Conservation Corps and honors the memory of those dedicated CCC personnel who strove to enhance the natural resources and associated amenities in Vermont during the Great Depression.