UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK GRAND CANYON, ARIZ. November 21, 1936.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

Honorable Carl Hayden, U. S. Senator, 49 No. Country Club Drive, Phoenix, Arizona

My dear Senator Hayden:

As requested by you, during your recent visit to the Park there is attached hereto a memorandum representing local opinions of the Army and Technical Services as to why the CCC Companies should be maintained, continuously, at full strength.

My failure to send you this information at an earlier date has been largely due to my efforts in checking up the enclosed information to see that it had the approval of the men responsible for the CCC activities in this section of Arizona.

With kindest regards to you and Mr. Rocca, I remain.

Sincerely,

M. R. Tillotson, Superintendent.

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Assistant Superintendent.

ADVANTAGES OF MAINTENANCE OF FULL COMPANY STRENGTH DURING ENROLL-MENT PERIODS, FROM THE TECHNICAL SERVICE VIEWPOINT.

With the work programs of the technical service based upon full company strength or an average number of men that are to be turned over to the technical service, decreases in company strength due to discharges, desertions etc., between enrollment periods, make the work programs difficult to accomplish.

From the limited knowledge available, there appears to be a turn over of men each period that approximates 48 per cent. The bulk of these separations of course come at the end of the enrollment period.

There always seems to be a gap of several weeks between the time enrollees are discharged at the end of the period and when enrollees are received by the Company Commander, who in turn must have an opportunity to enroll the new men in the Company, equip and have the enrollees pass their necessary physical tests.

If replacements were made monthly, the decreases toward the end of the enrollment periods would not be so marked.

The general appearance and moral of the camp should be better, as the enrollees' spirits seem to be highest when the company strength is highest.

From the technical service viewpoint, it is not always feasible to discontinue work on a job because of the decreased number of enrollees available. The usual practice is to try to keep all projects operating, even though the number of enrollees in the crews are reduced. However, reduced numbers bring about diminshed supervision, as explained below:

When the Company is at full strength now (167 enrollees) a total of 10 leaders at \$45.00 per month and 15 assistant leaders at \$36.00 per month are authorized. These rated men are divided as follows: - 5 leaders and 6 assistant leaders to the Army and 5 leaders and 9 assistant leaders to the technical service. When the Company strength drops to 100, as it may toward the end of the enrollment period, a total of 6 leaders and 9 assistant leaders are authorized for the Company; this being divided into 5 leaders and 4 assistant leaders for the Army and 1 leader and 5 assistant leaders for the technical service. The enrollees picked for their outstanding qualifications, including leadership, are placed in charge of small groups of enrollees to direct their efforts, under supervision from the technical foremen and project superintendent. The reduction of rank required by lowered Company strength, appears to work a hardship on the leaders and assistant leaders who, though as capable as ever, must lose their ratings because of a decreased Company strength.

FROM THE ARMY'S VIEWPOINT.

1. It is suggested that a full CCC Company strength be maintained during enrollment periods by enrolling men on the first of each month.

2. Mess management will be stablized to a fixed number, which means men can be fed better and cheaper.

3. The number of rated men will be kept constant, therefore abolishing the present situation of derating men when strength is lower.

4. Replacement of key-men in army overhead and technical service will be gradual, therefore obtaining more capable men as new positions appear.