

II. The youth training camps, of which the American Civilian Conservation Corps is the most useful and instructive example for Canadian study, were primarily designed to deal with one special problem of an acute industrial depression. It was set up in 1933 as an emergency measure to take care of young men, able to work and in need of employment, both those who had lost jobs and those who had never had them. The youthful unemployed were early recognized as a special and particularly difficult problem who did not fit into ordinary relief patterns. Special camps were set up for them:

- (1) to provide food and shelter for boys in need of it;
- (2) to substitute a better and more wholesome social atmosphere than that in which the homeless unemployed would normally find themselves;
- (3) to give them technical training and vocational guidance which would prepare them for employment in private industry and fit them for taking their proper place in the community;
- (4) to use their strength and willingness to work on socially useful public works which might not have been undertaken if the C.C.C. had not been available.

III. The experience of the United States with the C.C.C. has satisfied the Administration and American public opinion that its organization is doing an essential work that could not be discharged by any combination of the other relief agencies. The C.C.C.

