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(Interviewee, print) (Interviewer, print)

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George Pirkle
(Interviewee's signature)

Address Hwy. 78 w.
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Date March 03, 1995

Phone _____

Hal Birchfield
(Interviewer's signature)

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Heflin, Alabama

Date March 03, 1995

Phone 463-2167

has transcript X

Interviewee Background Information

Name: George Pirkle
Address: Oxford, Alabama
Phone Number(s): _____
Approximate age or date of birth: 1917
Mother's name: _____
Father's name: _____
Places lived and when: Cleburne co. And Oxford

Education: eighth grade

Religion: Baptist
Business, political and social memberships (past and present): _____

Present occupation: Retired
Former occupation(s): Shipping Foreman U.S. pipe

Special skills: _____
Major Accomplishments: _____

Local events in which you have participated: _____

State and/or regional events in which you have participated: _____
served in W.W. II

National events in which you have participated: _____

International events in which you have participated: _____

Natural born U.S. citizen? ~~Yes~~/No
Naturalized Citizen: Yes/No Date: _____
Country from which you emigrated: _____
Documents, photographs, and artifacts which are in your possession: _____

Individuals you recommend who might be candidates for an oral history interview: _____

Additional information: _____

OUTLINE OF INTERVIEW TAPE

- I. General information about Mr. Pirkle
 - A. Education
 - B. Greatest accomplishment
 - C. Outstanding Events in your life time

- II. CCC Camps-Enrollment
 - A. When Mr. Pirkle first enrolled
 1. Where he registered
 2. Going to Ft. McClellan
 - B. CC Camps run like military camps
 - C. Types of CC Camps (Soil erosion in Clay County)
 - D. Being assigned to a Camp (Smokey's and Ashland)

- III. CCC Camp life
 - A. Time period required to serve
 - B. Typical day
 - C. The foreman
 - D. Type of work
 1. repair bridges
 2. worked on roads
 3. swamps
 4. soil erosion
 5. fish hatchery
 - E. The food at the camps
 - F. Sleeping at the camps
 - G. Clothing
 - H. Pay

- IV. About the Depression
 - A. His fathers job
 - B. Oxford Bank folding

- V. Black CC Camps

- VI. Recreation in the CC Camps

- VII. Conclusion

Interview with George Firkle
Subject: C.C.C. Camps
by
Hal Birchfield
March 3, 1995

H.B. You were born in Cleburne County, in Heflin, or where?

G.P. Yes, Heflin route three.

H.B. You see I am living in Heflin now myself. My wife is from Heflin.

G.P. I have a son that lives over there, Jimmy Firkle.

H.B. He's the principal at the high school. I go to church with Mr. Firkle at New Harmony.

G.P. You do?

H.B. What about education? How far did you go in school?

G.P. Ah, I didn't finish high school. I came up during the depression. When I got old enough to go to work I found a job and went to work, then I worked for a while and work was slow and then the C.C.C. were open and I went to there in '37 and stayed almost a year.

H.B. Ah. Your present occupation is retired. Your former occupation was U.S. Pipe. What did you do at U.S. Pipe?

G.P. I was a shipping foreman for a while until they moved the shipping to Chattanooga. When I went inside I was foreman over the pipe department.

H.B. And ah, What would you consider your major accomplishment in life?

G.P. (pause) I guess raising a family.

H.B. That's a pretty good accomplishment nowadays. O.K. ah, looking back on your life what events nationally in the world in the United States do you still remember that is the most outstanding event that you can remember (pause) that maybe shocked you or took you by surprise?

G.P. Well, I was expecting this but it was the end of World War II. I was in the canal zone and we were down there ready to be shuttled into the Philippines or where ever the war was over in Europe. And I had been over after I spent two years and something in the Aleutians. Came back to the United States and took some advanced training and ah, was shipped to

the Canal Zone and about the time we got down there the war ended in Europe and they were shuttling troops through the Canal Zone, getting ready to go into the Philippines or into Japan or wherever they could make a big push to end the war. And while I was down there they dropped a couple of bombs on Japan and, ah, it wasn't long til' they didn't need to shuttle us in with the other troops going in there and , ah, it wasn't long before the war was over. In fact, before I left there the Battleship Missouri came back through the Gathoon Locks and, ah, stayed in the locks there long enough so that if any one wanted to go in and view the table they signed the treaty on and all that while it stayed there long enough, ah, I guess two or three hours in that lock but we didn't have to go (to the war) and it wasn't long before we were sent back to the states.

H.B. When you had heard they had dropped the "bomb", did you know what it was and did you understand the concept of how much it would destroy?

G.P. No, I don't believe that nobody realized how powerful that thing was until after they got the results of it.

H.B. What about any local events since you've been in Oxford or Heflin , in the state of Alabama or locally that stands out?

G.P. (pause) not particularly. Ah, Oxford's a good place to live. There's been a lot of events that have happened in Oxford that's been good.

H.B. Let's talk about the C.C.C. camps because that's what I am doing my paper on, that's what I really want to get involved in.

(Telephone rings)

G.P. Sorry.

H.B. No, that's fine. Ah, go ahead, anything you want to say is fine.

G.P. Ah, during the depression, the depression started...
(Telephone rings)

H.B. When you first...., When the C.C.C. Camps started in Roosevelt's "New Deal", he was trying to get work for folks. How did you find out about the C.C.C. Camps? What got you involved?

G.P. Ah, well now ah, they had been in existence since the early '30's and I didn't go in until '37. And there were some C.C. Camps around here and ah, they had a good program and, ah, most of them had a baseball team and a basketball team and ah, we knew they were doing a lot of work on Cheaha Mountain and they built that old tower that's up there now , so I just signed up for them and they called me. I don't know how I really got in at that time. I probably was working.

H.B. Did you have to go to town to register like...

G.P. We registered and a...(?)

H.B. At the Probate Judge's office?

G.P. I believe it was the old City Land building is where they called us. That's on 13th and its right above the (train) depot at that time. I started fishing that morning and I was walking and met another boy going to town and he said they were going to call some for the C.C. Well the fellow I was going fishing with, we both were signed up for them. So we turned around with him back and they called me. I was kind of surprised that I got called but ah, we left there and went to Fort McClellan and we were issued clothing there and they made assignments there what camp we were going to and they (the recruits) went all over the country from there.

H.B. Was it sort of like, I keep seeing in these books, where it was run by Army Officials and it looks almost like barracks?

G.P. Almost like the Army. Ah, in fact the war was looking like we was about to get in war with Germany at that time when I first went in and they got some of the politicians tried to get some of the camps turned into boot camps they already had the men there, but Roosevelt turned it down. Said that everybody was going to be in this war and it wasn't going to be the poor class of people fighting. They would be the first to go if they did that and he said he was not going to have that.

H.B. That's what I was kind of getting out of these books is you know, at that time Germany was building an army or they were fighting some in Poland and Czechoslovakia, Taking those little countries over and the more I got to looking I just kept thinking, I wonder if in the back of their minds they were thinking this is a civilian run operation but at the same time they were getting all these country boys who had never been away from home in the barracks with a bunch of other men and trying to get them orientated into that kind of army type life.

G.P. Well but they were not going to, we had the barracks each C.C. camp had a company strength of over two hundred men, probably about the same as a company in an infantry or an artillery or any way they had the room to do the training that usually had been instruction. We didn't have no range or nothing.

H.B. So it was run just like a military camp except there was no military action going on?

G.P. The barracks looked just like boot camp barracks.

H.B. There was no military guns or anything. Everything you did had to do with a civilian basis of planting trees?

G.P. There were three types of C.C. camps. There were soil erosion camps, that were at most like in Clay County, they had one, building up poor land, cutting out swamps, putting out pine

seedlings and another thing , Kudzu (laughs). I think the C.C. got blamed for putting out all the kudzu, but it would keep land from washing and ah,we would,the land that had gullies washed in it with the sod to slow it down and catch it.

H.B. Now I am interested in the kudzu because back home we got about eight hundred acres and it's eat up with kudzu. You know it makes good cow feed.

G.P. It does and I don't know why. We grazed our cows on it. Here in Oxford, people lived on Pay Street,the kudzu just took over out there.

H.B. I love it. I ran an electric fence around it, went and bought some poor cows at the sale put them in there and about six months later they were fat.

G.P. I don't know why people don't capitalize on this stuff. It is one of the best mulch you can get and Randolph County, Clay and Cleburne is just full of it. They say that you mulch that and you can use it around your garden and you cant beat it.

H.B. Ah, now where were you at when you joined the C.C. Camps. One day you said they called you and you were down. On a bus?

G.P. Got on a bus on went to Fort McClellan.

H.B. O.K

G.P. Then we came home from out there. We were sworn in and ah, we were assigned camps out at the Fort and they let you trade places because some of the boys wanted to stay together and ah, I was assigned to Wild Cat Canyon, California. That's just right over the mountain from the University of California. How come me to know ah, later on I was in the Army and was sent to the west coast that's where our battery headquarters was at and the old C.C. camp at Wild Cat Canyon and I had to go over there to take a drivers test to get a license for driving a truck so I got to go to that camp anyway when I was in the Army.

H.B. So, now when you went, you were there for a day and then you got to come home?

G.P. I think we were at the fort for about a week but we was and got to come home that night to tell our folks where we were at. Mine didn't even know where I was at. They just got the word out to word at the city land building then I believe was the name of it that they were going to call some to the C.C.and they called a good many that day and that's how I was called.

H.B. And after that you said you were not in California, you were stationed where? Where were you at? And where did you do your work at?

G.P. Well, ah, a fellow wanted to go with his buddy that was going out there (California) and he was going to the Smokey Mountains National park and he wanted to trade with me. I told him that would suit me so we had it changed there on paper and I went to the Smokey's and

he went to Wild Cat Canyon.

H.B. Did you stay there the whole tour?

G.P. No I transferred to Ashland from there but I liked the Smokey's and I was on the ball team up there and we were in a C.C. league . We just moved from camp to camp during Baseball season, But it was a National Park Camp. We built fire trails and during fire season we went to different camps some of the camps that had closed down they sent about 30 over there to stay through fire season which was about three months long.

H.B. How long were you stationed and was there a time limit that you had to join up and like the army you had to go in for two years?

G.P. Every six months. You could re-up every six months.

H.B. Every six months you rotate? were you able to stay as long as you wanted to or did they have a time limit?

G.P. Well at the time there were, but when I left they were about to close out . The war was getting closer and a lot of defense programs were going on and C.C.were on there way out in what....'38 and '39. I was in '37 and '38.

H.B. Oh, and what was the facilities like I mean as far as eating, sleeping and a personal hygiene and showers?

G.P. It was nice. It was almost like boot camp other than close order drill and no weapons.

H.B. They got all of you up at a time in the morning?

G.P. Reveille and retreat and we had a foreman where we had a project superintendent he was a civilian, a company commander he was military in the reserves. Most of them were called out of the reserves you know and served in one camp. They served like we did, six months here six months somewhere else or they might stay there.We could stay in one place or put in for a transfer if you wanted to get closer to home and sometimes you were able to get closer to home. These National park camps were top of the line for the C.C. and the park camps were next and the soil erosion not as desirable work as working in the national park. They fenced pasture, cut out willow swampland all that in soil erosion. We planted pine trees and kudzu and if you take 200 men you can plant a lot of pine trees in a day. We would usually plant them after a rain like we've had in the last two or three days (it rained 5 1/2 inches in two days) and the ground was soft.

H.B. Did you have like a regimented schedule of what you were going to do? Did you know what you were going to do for that week, that day or that month or did they just come out and say we're going to do this today?

G.P. Your foremen were civilians and each had a crew. You were a crew member under one of

those forams and they knew what you were going to do. You either repaired bridges or worked on the roads, cut out swamps that was down here in soil erosion. In the Smokey's we had a fish hatchery at Chimney Top. It was a pretty good size fish hatchery over there and we had one in our camp at Smoke Pond and that was just on the edge of the park. And they raised rainbow and another kind of trout that would live in those waters, mostly rainbows were stocked those and they had 22 pools. We raised...they had a flume with the fresh water, I went through the fish hatchery and (the fish) came through in little sections according to the age of the fish and then they moved on out in the whirlpool and that was just a water come down pretty swift and it would circle those pools and I imagine they were thirty feet across and they got up to stocking size we put them into these old hip coolers and had special trucks rigged up to carry them to certain places and that's the way they stocked. They would let you off and you carried them in a backpack and knife and they told you that the stream was down there and release them.

H.B. So you went until you found water?

G.P. Yeah, we knew it was down there but there's a lot of rattle snakes. It was all virgin forrest at that time. It was beautiful. They would tell you what time to be back up on the road, they would pick you up that afternoon. You had to get those fish in the water pretty quick and you'd take the backpack off and let in the stream. Find a little shallow part and let them swim out, You wouldn't through them out, let them just swim out into the stream.

H.B. Sounds like hard work.

G.P. Well it was, ah, we had breed stockers in those pools too, they'd strip the eggs out and take them to the hatchery. Had several pools that had breed stockers. You know the ones that laid the eggs. And we also built the first tower on Chimney Rock and I worked on it. It was a wooden structure made out of spruce pine. I believe it was sixty foot high.

H.B. That area kind of fit your raisins and your back ground. You were from a rural area Cleburne County, somewhat mountainous.

G.P. Well I didn't live in Cleburne very long, in fact I never went to school there. My father taught school in Cleburne County and we moved to Oxford here and.....

H.B. But this area still... it was not a shock too much to see.

G.P. No. Of course the mountains were larger and we also had a nursery there that we would climb spruce trees and get those little spruce burrs. They're real small, about like the end of your finger and we had a little old leather pouch and a special climbers to climb those trees with longer spikes on them so they would go through the bark and a safety belt and the thing about it the little old burrs were right in the top of those pines and you had to go way up there to get them. And if its on a hill side you were almost ground level here and you were way off on the other side. We would fill that little pouch up and that was a days work.

H.B. You said that the facilities were good as far as eating. Were you introduced to any kind of

food? I'm sure it wasn't country food that you were used to when you got there.

G.P. They feed good. They had a mess hall sergeant and we had 5 or 6 cooks and of course he drew KP's out of the workers in the company. If you wanted to go to bakery school or be a cook, a lot of that was open to you. We had a doctor that came around once a week and we had a infirmary with a first aid person that had some knowledge of first aid to do minor things like treat you for colds or give you medicine or what ever the doctor prescribed and this doctor probably had 5 or 6 camps. He had a driver and a ambulance and he would just come around maybe once a week. I know it was at least once a week we had mumps get started in that camp and they petitioned off the barracks and put all the mumps patients in it, you had pretty good treatment there. I mean it was a whole lot like the Army.

H.B. Did you sleep in barracks and sleep in bunkbeds like the army?

G.P. No, it was regular army cots and it was long barracks. They had a rear door and a front door and two side doors like in the Smokey's it was pretty cold nights there. We had these large pot belly heaters. We burnt Spruce Pine. We had a wood yard we were assigned certain details you would get signed to the wood pile or KP or with your regular crew. We shot a lot of dynamite up there. We were blasting out rocks in trails. An expert foreman that did that type of work. we didn't have any injuries while I was there and the kind of fires we had to fight up there we never had a fire while I was there about the same as they have on the West Coast. Ground fire one that roots, a service fire and a crown fire that's when the wind carries it through the trees and a lot of danger to that if you had a fire like that. We did not have one like that while I was there.

H.B. What about ah, that they took care of your clothing needs?

G.P. Clothing, you could buy your own clothes and go to town. You had a uniform, they furnished the fatigues that you worked in, shoes almost exactly like boot camp, but you were allowed to buy your own civilian clothes that you could wear to town.

H.B. How often did you get to go to town? You said you was in the Smokey's.

G.P. Well we was about, the little place below us Smokemont, that's where they had a Post Office. It was right above the Cherokee Indian Reservation and we use the Cherokee Indian Reservation baseball field. They had a College there, did then, I think they still have. We used there baseball field to play baseball games. We was about 4 miles above Smokemont and it was right in the Mountains. There was no other place to play baseball (laugh).

H.B. Did you get to go to town every weekend?

G.P. Yea, every weekend if you wanted to you get a weekend pass. Ericsen City and Sylvia were the two closest ones. they were about thirty miles from our camp. Gateway was a town right outside the Indian Reservation and some of them would go to Ashville, towns a little further away.

- H.B. Ah, How much..., now you did this because you didn't have a job that is what it was intended for was to get more money into the economy, What was the pay like? What was the pay scale?
- G.P. Well, your pay was thirty dollars a month and you kept 6 of it and the rest was sent home.
- H.B. Was it mandatory that you had...
- G.P. Yea. You couldn't get but \$6.00. Your parents sent you money back, but the main reason of this is to help the family back home.
- H.B. What I have read it was like a dual purpose. It was one to get the child out of the house so the parents wouldn't have to feed, clothe, and shelter him plus it was also to get work and money flowing.
- G.P. That's right. And you take back then and there wasn't any jobs hardly and a lot of jobs didn't pay but .50 cents a day or maybe a \$1.00 a day that's what the C.C. averaged out to be about \$1.00 a day plus your board all but \$6.00 came home. Kept kids off streets, I don't know it might be a good thing to start back.
- H.B. Was it a job just to have a job or it was something to be done at the time to get the economy to get a jump start but did you learn anything while you were in the C.C.'s that helped you on down the line? Did you learn any trades any meaningful experience?
- G.P. Well yes. I mean it learned you how to stay with a job more disciplined working. You had to work you had to do what the foreman said and most of the jobs we enjoyed them of course it benefited a lot of them that came back and lived on farms like the soil erosion camps or if you wanted to go with the forest service or something. I came back and when I got out and worked a little in the foundry, by that time they were drafting. I tell you most of the ones in the camps when I was in '37 and '38.
- H.B. So they were already primed for the Army. I mean they knew the routine, they knew how to live in the barracks, get a long with folks they didn't know and the routine.
- G.P. Live as a group. It was almost exactly what they were use to with the C.C.'s.
- H.B. How long were you in the Smokey's?
- G.P. I stayed right at 2 years in the C.C.'s and I had about 18 months in the Smokey's and had about a 5 month period at Ashland.
- H.B. Where in Clay County were you? Where you at Cheaha?
- G.P. Clay County, out from Ashland. The camp was right at Ashland right off the square.
- H.B. Well I didn't know that had one. Now, all this time, these two years that you were in the

CC, How many times did you go home?

G.P. From the Smokey's one time no twice. I went in October and came home for Christmas and came home for another Christmas, so I came home twice for Christmas.

H.B. Every Christmas. Did you make a friend for like in the C.C. Anybody you remember anybody you have contact with?

G.P. Well, not now. I did but a lot of them boys are dead now and there is one or two around here that was in the camp that I was in there two. I hardly ever see them now. I use to see them a good bit.

H.B. They ever had any reunions?

G.P. No we've never had any reunions. Ones local around here has had them on Cheaha and had a lot of tools they used around here in the Old Tower up there in the Historic Room. They got at the Old Tower the C.C.'s built it and they built a lot of the roads you see all that rock work you see on Cheaha.

H.B. What about the Old community Schools that are now closed down. You see a lot of these schools that are rock.

G.P. No I don't think we built any.

H.B. You know every little community that was made out of rock, they all look the same.

G.P. No, I don't think the C.C.'s did any of that. They, we did a lot of the blue and grey granite rock work in the Smokey's, built restrooms that is at New Found Gap and a lot of granite. It was real pretty granite. We had jack hammers, we cut that off and winch it down the mountain, down to were they could load it on the truck.

H.B. Did you have a lot of modern day equipment or did you do a lot...

G.P. It was as modern as they had at that time. That's been since '37 and '38 they have improved since then.

H.B. I was just wondering if they were still working with mules and horses.

G.P. Oh no. We had tractors and dump trucks. We had White, Ford and Chevrolet dumps. I imagine it was even with the Chevrolet and Fords. The Whites hold that granite down with them.

H.B. Now I want to know about the depression a little bit. How bad was the depression? I heard my dad talk and he said that he never knew that there was a depression because everyone around there was poor.

G.P. Well that's the way it was. I can remember my father having a job. He was a school teacher in Cleburne County. He had a couple of brother in laws in the foundry making more money than he was making. So he could go to work in the foundry if he wanted to. So he decided he would try it. he did well. I didn't realized we were in a depression. We moved to Gadsden and he got a job over there following foundries. Foundries wouldn't stock nothing then, they would take and order then make it. You know in the depression the first thing it hits is anything connected with a building. If your depending on foundry or lumber or anything like that well if building comes to a stand still that does to.

H.B. But like I was saying you really didn't know that there was a depression because everybody around there was fairly...

G.P. Well I knew with us moving around and I knew because daddy's job played out. he had to work where he could and he got on a pretty regular job at the hospital. He worked there until the depression was really over then he went with the Highway Dept. Then we started coming out of it about the same time everything else did by that time they were drafting.

H.B. Do you remember any one talking about the run on the banks or people couldn't get their money or losing money?

G.P. Yea, I heard of that I know this Oxford bank folded. People couldn't get their money out, they got paid off. One of the few I guess that did. The man that owned the bank got the money together and paid the people off. I remember them telling about a feller who lived above where my wife lived her people lived. He went down the day they were going to pay off, he came back with his in a sack. They paid them off in cash. Of course a lot of them lost but they were fortunate this bank in Oxford. It was one of the few that paid off. But I did not know much about banking because we lived from pay check to pay check like most everybody else.

H.B. Plus you probably had a garden out back.

G.P. Gardens, cows, chickens, and generally kept two cows for milk. I don't remember ever going without because of the depression. Because we were use to milk and garden vegetables, and you could almost live in town and raise hogs back then. People got by you just didn't have all the...

H.B. In the big cities it was harder to get by than in the country.

G.P. Yeah, they had no garden and people don't realize how important a milk cow was during the depression.

H.B. They had black camps that were strictly black camps.

G.P. Right. They had one down here at Chandler Springs. Do you know where that is?

H.B. Yes sir. That's not far from my parents.

G.P. Now I would come home and spend the weekend When I was in Ashland and a Calhoun County creamer had a milk route through those C.C. camps and on Monday mornings I would go help this milkman I knew. Two or three of us would come home and we would help him load his truck and he would go to the old veterans hospital up here at Camp Mack there at Chandler Springs then to our camp at Ashland. There is one thing they would not let you have in a C.C. camp and that was a car.

H.B. I didn't know there was as much sports in the camps?

G.P. Oh, yeah, we had boxing, basketball, baseball. I love the baseball. We traveled, we had an army truck we traveled in.

H.B. Of course that was the only recreation was what you made up yourself, I suppose.

G.P. Oh, we had a recreation hall there with pool tables and everything.

H.B. Oh, really. I didn't know that.

G.P. And, ah, they would bring a movie from somewhere from week we would see a movie in the rec. building. And in the Smokey's all your power was from an underslung water wheel. Our camp was and the movie would go to getting real dim. They would have to get the leaves off of the screen so that the power would pick back up then. Most of the streams were swift up there where we were. The water went under the wheel instead of over it and the people that lived in those areas theirs on mills.

H.B. What was the number of your camp?

G.P. Yeah, mine was 411 Smokemont.

H.B. What about the one in Ashland?

G.P. You know I don't remember it.

H.B. I didn't know that there were as diversified. I thought that all C.C. did was shovel roads and move rocks. I didn't know that they were into all this bridge building and road building, canal building and tree planting and all that kind of stuff.

G.P. I believe it should be something that should start back. You can still see signs of improvement.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIFE OF
GEORGE PIRKLE

- 1917 - Born in Cleburne County,
Alabama.

- 1920 - Lived in Oxford, Gadsden
area.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE
UNITED STATES

- 1917 - U.S. enters Great World War.
- 1919 - Versailles Peace Conference.
- 1920 - Senate rejects Versailles treaty

Women receive the vote

Harding elected President
- 1923 - Coolidge succeeds to
Presidency
- 1924 - Coolidge elected President
- 1927 - Lindbergh flies solo across
Atlantic
- 1928 - Ford introduces Model A
- 1929 - Great Stock Market Crash
- 1932 - Roosevelt elected President
- 1933 - Hundred Days of the New
Deal
- 1934 - Dust Bowl migration west
begins
- 1935 - Second New Deal
- 1936 - Roosevelt reelected President

CHRONOLOGICAL LIFE OF
GEORGE PIRKLE

- 1937 - Went to work for the C.C.C
Camps.

- 1941 - Drafted in U.S. Army.

- 1942 - Toured in Pacific.

- 1944 - Toured in Panama.

- 1945 - Came home to Oxford to work
and live.

- 1945 - Worked for U.S. Pipe in
Oxford. Shipping foreman.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE
UNITED STATES

- 1937-38 Recession

- 1939 - Second World War begins

- 1940 - Draft Lottery

Roosevelt reelected President

- 1941 - Japanese bomb Pearl Harbor

U.S. enters Second World War

- 1942 - Battles of Midway and
Guadalcanal

- 1944 - D-Day

Roosevelt reelected President

Battle of the Bulge

- 1945 - Truman succeeds to
Presidency

Atomic bombing of Japan

V-E, V-J Days

United Nations formed

- 1948 - Truman elected President

- 1949 - NATO formed

- 1950 - Korean War begins

- 1952 - Eisenhower elected President

CHRONOLOGICAL LIFE OF
GEORGE PIRKLE