

**HISTORY OF THE ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST**  
**Volume 2 — 1933-1969**

**Compiled by**  
Carroll E. Brown  
Forest Supervisor

**[1970]**

U.S. Forest Service

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## DEDICATION

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JANIE V. SMITH 1899 - 1965

This volume of history is dedicated to Miss Janie V. Smith, who began her Forest Service career in 1920 on the Crater National Forest, and ended it thirty-nine years later on the same Forest after its name was changed to Rogue River.

Miss Smith was born November 2, 1899, in Sandusky, Ohio. She was appointed to the Crater National Forest as a stenographer on February 4, 1920. Prior to this, she attended Oregon Agricultural College, now known as Oregon State University.

From the first, it was apparent that Janie (as she was affectionately called by everyone who knew her) possessed the attributes for outstanding achievement. Within ten years she was appointed Chief Clerk. In 1939 she received a promotion to Administrative Assistant, and in 1957 became the only woman in the U. S. Forest Service to hold the title of Administrative Officer. Without exception, the five Forest Supervisors under whom Janie served had high praise for her ability

and sincere devotion to duty. It was she who helped each new Supervisor become oriented quickly, and kept him advised on business management phases of Forest Service Work.

Janie's retirement on May 31, 1959, was that in name only. Not one to idle, she contributed many hours of volunteer work at the Rogue Valley Memorial Hospital; and always was helping someone - a fact she disparaged.

On September 29, 1965, Janie died - and the loss was keenly felt. For years, to mention the Rogue River National Forest was to think of Janie. For many of us, this is still so. We are proud to have known her, and respectfully dedicate this book to her memory.

## PREFACE

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Volume II of "History of the Rogue River National Forest" contains an addendum to Volume I. This consists of a few pictures taken during the period 1925 - 1931, and a copy of Executive Order No. 5882 which changed the name of the Forest from "Crater" to "Rogue River."

Relief measures enacted to pull the Nation out of the chaos following the depression years of the late twenties are described in Volume II, as well as major events on the Forest from 1933 through 1969.

Much more complete lists of Forest personnel are available for recent years, than for those years considerably in the past. So, beginning with 1955, only the Forest Supervisor and District Rangers, and the Supervisor's principal Staff, are listed within the history for each year. Other personnel are listed in the Appendix.

Acknowledgment is due the persons who worked to make this volume possible. Jean Lomax spent many hours researching newspapers and activity reports to compile Forest accomplishments, and Kathryn Wellman did considerable editing of the material. Florence Renaker, now retired, designed the front cover, as she did for Volume I. George Wooding selected pictures and cropped them for proper perspective. Betty Duffield and Carolyn Chesnut typed the material and proofed it. Grace Sprague wrote the dedication message to Janie Smith, the Forest Administrative Officer for many years. Several others helped; for those not specifically mentioned, thanks for a job well done.

Carroll E. Brown, Retired

## ADDENDUM TO VOLUME I

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Leading pack train of mules to load up supplies for planting and trail crews. Pelican Ranger Station - Lee P. Brown, October 1925



Logging Camp of Owen Oregon Lumber Company at Camp 2, operating on National Forest timber sale. - Photo by Fred Ames, November 1925.



Major Henry L. Nutting, Owen Oregon Lumber Co., measures a large sugar pine cut near Camp 2. -Fred Ames, Nov. 1925





Beetle Control Camp at Sand Creek, 1927



Waters of Big Butte Springs are capped at their outlet and never see the light of day until they come from City of Medford faucets. This concrete capping structure was built in 1927. Water for these springs comes largely from National Forest lands.



Reeder Reservoir in Ashland Municipal Watershed. This dam, 103 feet high, was built in 1928 for \$350,000 with a storage capacity of 800 Acre Feet. Waters for this dam come from Forest Service lands.

#### MUNICIPAL WATERSHED DEVELOPMENTS 1927 and 1928



Fire-killed timber at East Cove, Fish Lake. Destroying recreational use of the area for the present. - Lee P. Brown, November 1928



Inexpensive lookout tower on Agency Butte 106 feet from ground to fire-finder. Tree is a western yellow pine. Iron pins. - L. D. Bailey, 1930



Pelican Ranger Station - L. D. Bailey, October 1930



Lake of the Woods Ranger Station, Dwelling, and Office, 1931.

# Executive Order

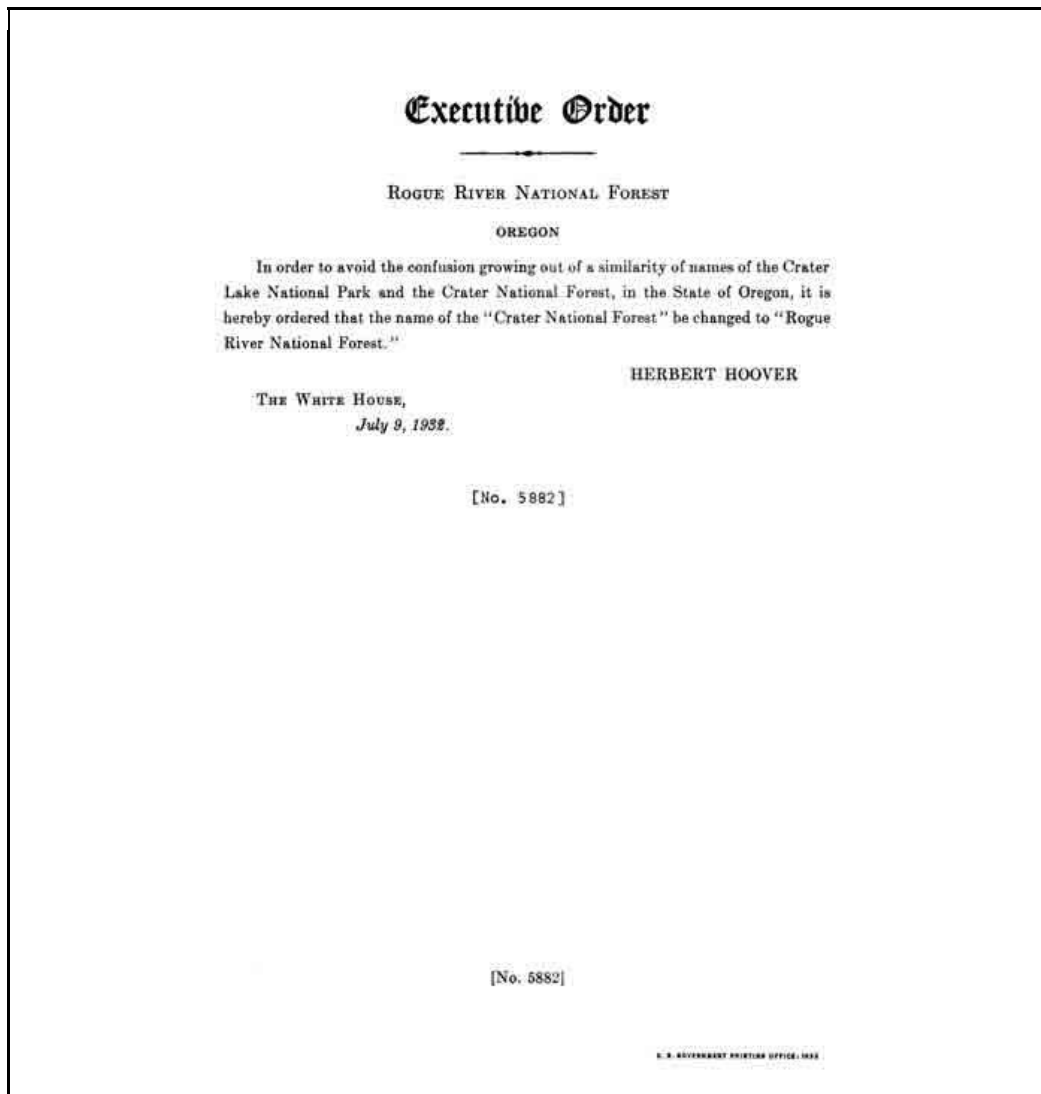
## ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST OREGON

In order to avoid the confusion growing out of a similarity of names of the Crater Lake National Park and the Crater National Forest, in the State of Oregon, it is hereby ordered that the name of the "Crater National Forest" be changed to "Rogue River National Forest."

HERBERT HOOVER

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
*July 9, 1932.*

[No. 5882]



## CHAPTER 6

# JANOUGH TAKES REINS FROM RANKIN

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1933



Karl L. Janouch  
Forest Supervisor  
Rogue River National Forest  
Dec. 1, 1933 to Dec. 31, 1949

## PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Hugh B. Rankin (until 11-30-33) Karl L. Janouch (EOD 12-1-33)
Assistant Supervisor	Karl L. Janouch (until 11-30-33) Ira J. Mason (EOD 12-1-33) Norman C. White (EOD 12-1-33)
Forest Examiner	William J. Sproat (until 2-28-33)
Superintendent of Construction	William L. Jones
Executive Assistant	Janie V. Smith
Clerks	Enid Funk Clara Younger Irene Standley (EOD 5-20-33) John Fitzgerald (EOD 9-1-33) Jean Steel (EOD 11-18-33)
Warehouseman	John S. (Jack) Gill

### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Ranger Headquarters</u>
Rogue River	Jesse P. DeWitt	Union Creek
Butte Falls	John D. Holst	Butte Falls
Dead Indian	Hugh A. Ritter	Lake O' Woods
	J. E. Gribble, Assistant	Lake O' Woods
Klamath	Jesse G. C. Elgan (until Oct. 15)	Ft. Klamath*
Applegate	Lee C. Port	Star Ranger Station

\*Moved to Federal Building, Klamath Falls, early in year.

### Forest Guards (may be incomplete)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>Rogue River District</u>		
Ansil Pearce	Protective Assistant	Union Creek Ranger Station
Clyde E. Onn	Lookout	Hershberger Lookout
John Cantrall	Fireman (until 8-19)	Huckleberry
Clyde Moore	Fireman (EOD 8-20)	Huckleberry
W. H. Cushman	Fireman	Trail Guard Station
Ray Schemerhorn	Lookout	Mt. Stella
W. A. "Doc" Grim	Fireman	Hamaker Guard Station
Al Banow	Lookout	Butler Butte Lookout
Pete Sandoz	Lookout	Burnt Peak Lookout

Lowell Ash	Fireman	Trail Guard Station
Hutchison	Fireman	Mathews Cabin
<u>Butte Falls District</u>		
John Henshaw	Protective Assistant	Mosquito Ranger Station
Netherland	Fireman	Butte Falls
Walter Marshall	Fireman	Imnaha Guard Station
Bud Henshaw	Fireman	Lodgepole Guard Station
John Cobleigh	Lookout	Bessie Rock Lookout
Virgil Clark	Lookout	Devil's Peak Lookout
Hall	Lookout	Parker Meadows
<u>Dead Indian District</u>		
Russell Winn	Protective Assistant	Big Elk Guard Station
Frank Driscoll	Fireman	Moon Prairie
John Neely	Fireman	Clover Creek Guard Station
R. H. Boussum	Lookout	Buck Peak Lookout
Nels Olson	Lookout	Bald Mountain
<u>Klamath District</u>		
George Scott	Protective Assistant	Pelican Bay
Elmer Rowden	Fireman	Pelican Bay
Tom Rigsby	Fireman	Seven Mile Guard Station
<u>Applegate District</u>		
Albert Young	Protective Assistant	Star Ranger Station
Dean Saltmarsh	Lookout	Tallowbox Lookout
Alex Schichtt	Lookout	Dutchman Peak Lookout
J. B. Winningham		
L. Andrews		
Jesse Townsend		
John Byrne		
C. Buck		
C. Jellison		
L. Offenbacher		
W. H. McDaniel		
M. Rowden		
Fred Combest		
Charles Knutzen	Packer	Star Ranger Station
Harold Reed	Lookout	Whiskey Peak

## PERSONNEL CHANGES

Supervisor Hugh B. Rankin retired November 30, 1933. Karl L. Janouch, Assistant Supervisor, was promoted to Supervisor effective December 1.



A retirement dinner for Supervisor Rankin was held November 20 at the Rogue Elk Hotel. It was attended by 135 yearlong employees, protective assistants, camp superintendents, and foremen. John D. Holst was the master of ceremonies.

On November 15, a Chamber of Commerce luncheon in Rankin's honor was held in the Hotel Medford. It was attended by an overflow crowd of citizens from Medford and vicinity, including businessmen and women, Army officers, representatives of the Park Service and Forest Service.

Ira J. (Jenks) Mason reported for work as Assistant Supervisor on December 2. William J Sproat, Assistant Forester (Forest Examiner), was terminated without prejudice due to lack of work on February 28, 1933.

Jesse G. C. Elgan resigned by request on October 15, 1933. Hugh A. Ritter, District Ranger of Dead Indian District, took charge of the Klamath and Dead Indian Districts. The name of this combined District was "Dead Indian-Klamath District." Headquarters was moved from Big Elk Ranger Station to Lake of the Woods, for a summer station. Winter headquarters were located in the Federal Building, Klamath Falls.

## OPERATION

Reg. T. A. - The Secretary had just issued the following regulation for occupancy use, protection, and administration of the National Forests:

"Interfering on lands of the U. S. within a national forest, by intimidation, threats, assault or otherwise, with any person engaged in the protection, improvement, or administration of the national forests is hereby prohibited."

Six Twenty-Six\*  
January 1933

\*"Six Twenty-Six" was a news media originated in 1916 in the District 6 office (now Region 6). (See Vol. I, page 174)

## NEW CHIEF FORESTER

F. A. Silcox became the new Chief Forester on November 15 succeeding Major Robert Y. Stuart, who was accidentally killed October 23 when he fell from a window in his office on the seventh floor of the Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

## FIRE CONTROL

"Field Committee made up of Howard Phelps, Deschutes; Otto Lindh, Rainier; and R. T. Carter, Mt. Hood, has recently prepared the draft of a new Guard Training Handbook. Due to his automobile accident last fall, Carter did not serve on the Committee.

"Snow depth at Seven-Mile Guard Station this past winter of 1931-32 was seven feet and more in the hills. This caused a late spring and plenty of water on Upper Klamath Marsh making it possible to boat ride during the summer of '32 where fires were fought in '31. Fall rains in 1932 amounted to seven inches at Seven-Mile."

Six Twenty-Six, January 1933

There were 32 Class A fires, 16 Class B, 4 Class C, for a total of 52 fires during 1933. These fires burned over 352 acres. Man-caused fires totaled 42, of which 20 were caused by campers, 16 by smokers, 3 by debris burning, 2 by miscellaneous causes, and 1 by incendiarism.

Each District had its own fire training school. Rogue River District school was held at Trail June 15 and 16. Ansil Pearce and J. P. DeWitt conducted the training.

The Tillamook fire in northwest Oregon occurred in August. Many CCC camps moved to the area or sent personnel to help. A summary of the fire follows:

#### "Tillamook Fire

"Mr. Brundage summarized the Tillamook fire as follows:

"The fire started at about 12:30 p.m. on August 14, 1933, within the logging operation of a small logging contractor. It started from friction. There were three men present when the fire started but they had no tools. Had tools been available at the tail block instead of at the landing, some distance away, there might have been a chance of controlling the fire. The logging crew jumped on the fire immediately but could not stop its spread in the highly inflammable logging slash. The fire quickly covered the 100 acres of logging slash which surrounded it and burned over or through a mile strip of burned cutover into a second area of logging slash. Standing snags were chiefly responsible for the fire getting away. These two areas made a very hot fire and from them burning embers were carried by a strong wind over the tops of green timber for a distance of two, or two and one-half, miles to the south. These embers started another fire in the old Brown burn an area of about 1,000 acres, covered with standing snags. Had the fire been confined to the first two areas it probably could have been handled but when it jumped to the Brown burn the problem became most difficult. Soon after the spot fire in the Brown burn started embers were thrown from it, over the tops of green timber, for a distance of about one mile to the south and started two spot fires by crowning in green timber. All this happened before 6:00 p.m. of the first day. Other spot fires were started and by 9:00 p.m. the fire was crowning in green timber at many points. The fire fighters back fired the Brown burn the first night. On August 15 the spread of the fire continued in green timber.

"Aug. 14, 15 and 16 were bad fire days, with low humidity and strong northeast to east winds.

"August 17, 18 and 19 were fairly good days with cooler temperatures. During this period the fire crews were able to completely surround the now very large fire with fire line, with the exception of a few short gaps. About 500 men were on the fire lines. In building the fire trail the

line in some cases crossed points of unburned timber and all of these were not back fired and burned out. The crowns could not be burned out.

"Stimulated by a strong east wind, which started to blow during the afternoon of August 20, the fire crowned inside the fire line. It did not run on the ground but crossed the fire lines in many places in the air, and with the east wind continuing on the 21st and 22nd, the fire quickly spread beyond any possibility of control and continued thereafter to spread through snags and green crowns until August 27.

"The immediate cause of the very rapid spread of the fire was due to the existence of a series of old logged-off areas and old burns, both covered with snags, separated by narrow strips of green timber, which lay in a southerly direction along the east side of the Coast Range. The strong wind and low humidity were just too much for the protective agencies.

"The whole country lacked suitable roads and trails, which slowed up the movement of fire fighting crews. There are no areas on the R-6 Forests, with the possible exception of the west side of the Olympic, according to Brundage, which are as inaccessible as was the Tillamook fire area."

## GRAZING

"Prime steers gathered off the range at the close of the season were sold in limited quantities at 2-1/2 cents. In the Applegate District, a few brought three cents from a California buyer. Young cows and heifers in prime condition are quoted at two cents but there are no buyers. Old cows and steers which show any sign of inferior breed cannot be sold at any price regardless of how fat they are. 1932 prices were one-half cent higher and 1931 prices were approximately two cents higher.

"Lambs sold this year direct from the range for five cents in a fairly strong market, as against 3-1/2 cents last year in a very weak market. Wool sold at shearing time at 11 cents, took a raise to 25 cents shortly after, and at the present time has settled to 15 cents, where it seems likely to rest for some time. Last year prices at shearing time were seven cents with no fluctuations later.

"The hay crop is about 50 percent lighter than last year. Extremely cold weather last winter prior to snowfall killed about 75 percent of the alfalfa and the permittees are all plowing and reseeding. Pastures in the eastern part of the Forest are in excellent condition, but in all other parts of the Forest they are in poor condition and will not furnish more than about 50 percent of the normal feed. Hay prices are high. The stock owners have a surplus of stock on hand for wintering and no funds for purchasing hay.

"An exceedingly heavy snowfall covered all ranges last winter; spring came on late, and it would appear that conditions were excellent for vegetative growth. However, very cold freezing weather preceded the snowfall and a very large percentage of the range plants were damaged. Water was plentiful everywhere."

Excerpts from Annual Grazing Report

## FOREST MANAGEMENT

"The 1930 Forest Resource Survey, which included approximately 50 percent of the Rogue River National Forest, has made a perceptible change in the total type acreages and the volumes of most species for the entire Forest.

"The ponderosa pine volume remains practically the same because most of it occurs within the intensively cruised portions and western hemlock has been decreased about 60 percent. Douglas-fir, white fir, Shasta fir, sugar and western white pine, and incense cedar have all been increased more than 50 percent.

"The total volume for the Forest is now about 15 billion board feet, which is about six billion feet higher than is recorded in the 1922 revision. The area of the Douglas-fir type is some 80,000 acres larger than previously recorded.

"The fir-mountain hemlock type on this Forest might better be known as Shasta fir. Pure stands of the latter species, often measuring more than 50,000 board feet per acre, occupy acreage second only to Douglas-fir, and the area on which mountain hemlock predominates is comparatively small, and, as a matter of fact, it, too, may be found in pure stands.

W. J. Sproat"

Six Twenty-Six, January 1933

Timber sold during the year amounted to 370,310 board feet valued at \$1,093.18 or an average of \$2.95 per thousand board feet. Timber cut during the year totaled 380,110 board feet valued at \$1,205.35. Christmas tree sales amounted to 20,805 linear feet valued at \$728.18.

"The Owen-Oregon Lumber Company in southern Oregon, according to recent reports, has started logging operations on a unique basis. Former employees of the company have been given permission to log with company equipment and are paid a specified amount per thousand feet loaded on the car. The company contracts to keep the equipment in good condition and guarantees 60% of the wages - win, lose, or draw. If the loggers prove especially zealous and log for less than the contract price, the company will split 50-50 on the surplus. A logging foreman has been selected by the loggers and one unit is in operation at present. Another unit will be organized soon."

Six Twenty-Six, January 1933

Owen-Oregon Lumber Company exchange was approved by the Secretary of Agriculture on August 19, 1933. By means of this exchange, Owen-Oregon Lumber Company transferred ownership of 5,360 acres to the Forest Service for the right to cut timber valued at \$5,812 from Forest Service lands. Offered lands were in T35S, R3E, WM (5,040 acres) and T35S, R4E, WM (320 acres).

Blister Rust Control Work. In 1933 under the National Industrial Relief Act (NIRA) an intensive control program was initiated with a 30-man ribes eradication checking and reconnaissance camp at Jim Creek. Conrad P. Wessela of Spokane, Washington, was in charge.

The CCC program enabled many efforts to be made in forest pest control. There were numerous projects undertaken for control of a massive bark beetle epidemic in southern Oregon and northern California caused by a prolonged drought.

### IMPROVEMENTS

The Ashland Road (Siskiyou Summit Road) was worked on under National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) funds during the winter. Fred Warner, superintendent of Elk Creek Camp, was shifted to this road on October 1 and worked emergency relief crews two five-hour shifts on road construction up to Baker Camp, near the summit.

On October 11, Fred Warner transferred to the Umpqua Divide Road to start a similar work and Fern Lewis took over the Ashland crew. Von der Hellen, contractor, was working on the Diamond Lake highway during the summer. This road in its present location was open in the fall of 1933.



CCC enrollees at South Fork Rogue River Camp listening to "Showboat" program.

## PUBLIC RELATIONS

"Starting early in June two trucks will start out, one in Oregon and one in Washington, with the avowed purpose of visiting every one of the ECW Camps that is accessible by road and presenting a program of forestry motion pictures and lantern slides. Each truck will be completely equipped with electric light plant, motion picture machines, reels and slides, screen and all accessories for presenting a show except 'the hall and the audience.'

"The project will be in charge of George E. Griffith, of the office of Public Relations, who has had many years of experience in this work as well as in forestry....

"The Oregon truck will be manned by W. V. Fuller, director of publicity for the Oregon State Board of Forestry, and A. G. Jackson, technical assistant on the Siskiyou National Forest. The Washington crew will consist of Albert Wiesendanger, forest ranger, formerly of the Mt. Hood and Mt. Baker National Forest and Norman J. Penick, formerly of the Columbia and Mt. Hood National Forests.

"All of these men have years of experience, a good background of forestry and woods knowledge, and they will present a vivid, instructive and worthwhile program....

"This educational program is sponsored jointly by the federal, state, and private forest protective agencies."\*

Six Twenty-Six, June 1933

\*This program became well known throughout the Region and was referred to as "Showboat."

## WILDLIFE

The estimated number of game animals on the Forest were: elk, 52; blacktail deer, 4,600; mule deer, 10; black bear, 275. A noticeable increase in the number of coyotes, especially on the Applegate District, was noted, their estimated number being 1,975.

## LAND EXCHANGE

A land exchange with Fruit Growers Supply Company, Hilt, California, was consummated on December 6, 1933. The offered lands were in Townships 40 and 41 South, Range 1 East of Willamette Meridian. These lands comprised 9,260.97 acres lying entirely within the Klamath River Drainage, south of Mt. Ashland.

Federal Pay Reduction — President Roosevelt ordered a cut of 15% in Federal pay for all Government employees. This cut was effective April 1 and was based on the index of living cost in the current period as compared to the index for the last six months in 1932.

Following are excerpts from President Roosevelt's message to Congress on unemployment relief:

"It is essential to our recovery program that measures immediately be enacted aimed at unemployment relief....

"The first of these measures which I have enumerated can and should be immediately enacted. I propose to create a Civilian Conservation Corps to be used in simple work, not interfering with normal employment, and confining itself to forestry, the prevention of soil erosion, flood control and similar projects. I estimate that 250,000 men can be given temporary employment by early summer if you give me authority to proceed within the next two weeks. I ask no new funds at this time.

"This enterprise is an established part of our national policy. It will pay dividends to the present and future generations. It will make improvements in National and State domains which have been largely forgotten in the past few years of industrial development. More important, however, than the material gains will be the moral and spiritual value of such work. The overwhelming majority of unemployed Americans, who are now walking the streets, and receiving private or public relief, would infinitely prefer to work. It is not a panacea for all the unemployment but it is an essential step in this emergency. I ask its adoption.

Franklin D. Roosevelt"

Six Twenty-Six, April 1933

For information on Federal Relief Programs (ECW, CCC, ERA, and NIRA) see the end of this year's section.

### SOME HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CCC

The Unemployment Relief or Reforestation Bill was passed by Congress and signed by the President March 31, 1933. It covers National Forests, National Parks, Indian Reservations and other Government reservations, the public domain, as well as state forests and parks.

#### The First Camp in Region 6

"In accordance with the Emergency Conservation Works camp priority list, Captain McMahon, his staff, and 25 enrolled men arrived in Medford on May 13 to establish the first camp listed for Region 6. Typical of regular Army pep, this crew lost no time in getting started for the camp site. A Greyhound bus was used by the railroad company for transportation to the camp site. After a few hours and with the assistance of the passengers, the Greyhound negotiated the 33 miles and deposited the load on Seattle Bar of the Applegate River. Only a little time was needed to 'hash up' and erect the few tents brought along. While waiting for material needed to build camp the men started the first building construction undertaken by ECW in Region 6. This job consisted of constructing buildings at the Star Ranger Station approved under the 1932 Emergency Act."

## Headquarters

"Medford has been designated as district headquarters for about 25 camps to be situated in Southern Oregon. Some 10 officers under the command of Major Clare H. Armstrong and a number of enlisted men comprise the personnel at this headquarters. Major Armstrong and staff arrived in Medford May 15, 1933, and solicited the cooperation of the Chamber of Commerce in establishing headquarters. The Rogue River Forest was asked assistance and by that night free office space was secured. Typical of the good will of the City of Medford, the County Fairgrounds with buildings were thrown in for good measure for use as storage of supplies and to serve as the headquarters camp, and on top of that the Chamber of Commerce treated the Major and immediate staff to a banquet.... This headquarters is throwing an extra load on the Rogue River staff because of requested cooperation in getting the 25 camps established. Supervisor Rankin is acting as a liaison officer besides carrying his regular load....

Karl L. Janouch, Assistant Supervisor"

Six Twenty-Six, June 1933

Five ECW camps were established on the Rogue River Forest in June. They were:

Name and Location of Camp	FS No.	Camp Supt.	Army No.	Company Commander
Applegate (Seattle Bar)	F-41	Henry Nutting	Co 926	Capt. B. B. McMahon
Elk Creek	F-37	Fred Warner	Co 1747	Capt. Barnwell
Upper Rogue (Union Creek)	F-38	Richard Smith	Co 1993	Capt. Ross
Lake of the Woods	F-104	Chester G. Hoover	Co 1642	Capt. Doshier
Moon Prairie	F-94	M. A. Murdock	Co 1555	Capt. Church

Some Camp Superintendents were shifted during the summer as follows:

Camp Name	Camp Supt.	Entered on Duty	Transfer or Services Satisfactorily Terminated
Applegate	Henry L. Nutting	5-20-33	12-2-33
	Louis H. McGuire	12-9-33	
Elk Creek	Fred Warner	6-10-33	9-30-33 to road crew
	Jesse P. DeWitt	10-1-33	12-30-33 to Union Creek
	Fred Warner	12-21-33	
Upper Rogue	Richard M. Smith	6-17-33	8-15-33 to Lake of the Woods Camp
	Chester G. Hoover	8-16-33	10-18-33 to Carberry Camp
Lake of the Woods	Chester G. Hoover	6-10-33	8-15-33 to Upper Rogue
	Richard M. Smith	8-16-33	10-30-33
South Fork	John Holst	11-1-33	12-20-33 to Butte Falls
	Ralph Jennings	12-21-33	



In October several changes were made in Camp locations to prepare for winter work. As near as can be determined, the following changes were made:

<u>Name of Camp</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>FS No.</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Moved to</u>
Upper Rogue	Union Creek	F-38	Oct. 18	Southern California
A small spike camp was left which was attached to the Elk Creek Camp. On November 20, the spike camp moved back to Elk Creek Camp.				
Lake of the Woods	LOW	F-104	Oct. 30	South Fork (Camp 2)
Moon Prairie		F-94	Oct. 21	Evans Creek

A new camp was established at Sturgis Guard Station on Carberry Creek. These changes resulted in the following camps during the winter of 1933-34 (Second Period).

<u>Name of Camp</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>FS No.</u>	<u>Camp Superintendent</u>	<u>Army Company No.</u>	<u>Company Commander</u>
Applegate	Seattle Bar	F-41	Louis H. McGuire	926	
Carberry	Sturgis Gd. Sta.	F-73	Chester G. Hoover		Capt. Harper
Elk Creek	Sugar Pine Cr.	F-37	Fred Warner	1747	Capt. Keys
Evans Creek		G(F)7	M. A. Murdock	1555	
South Fork (Camp 2)		F-104	Ralph Jennings		Capt. Church

The following facilitating personnel were assigned to the various camps as indicated: (Lists may be incomplete)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Entered on Duty</u>
<u>Applegate Camp F-41</u>		
Henry L. Nutting	Camp Superintendent	5-27-33 (to 12-2-33)
Louis H. McGuire	Camp Superintendent	12-9-33 (from Elk Creek Foreman)
Ross Dickey	Foreman	5-20-33
Roland A. Smith	Road Foreman	5-20-33
George Laidley	Locator	5-20-33
Verni Stephenson	Tractor Driver	5-20-33
Arthur Reed	Supervising Mechanic	5-20-33
Lyle I. Hard	Machine Operator	5-20-33
James B. Carroll	Foreman (Tel.)	6-24-33
Wayne Ash	Machine Operator	6-24-33 (to 10-21-33)
S. S. Shell	Sawfiler	6-24-33
Nathan H. Russell	Foreman	6-10-33
D. C. Mills	Foreman	6-10-33
George McDonald	Foreman	6-17-33
True Lewis	Road Foreman	6-3-33 (to 10-21-33)
James W. Sullivan	Machine Operator	6-24-33 (to 11-4-33)

Crews worked on construction of buildings at Star Ranger Station, construction of Carberry Road, Elliott Creek Road, and Middle Fork Road.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Entered on Duty</u>
<u>Elk Creek Camp F-37</u>		
Fred J. Warner	Camp Superintendent	6-10-33 (to 10-7-33) and 12-23-33 (to 4-28-34)
Dud P. Geary	Trail Foreman	6-24-33
Ray Warner	Foreman	6-17-33
Walter L. White	Foreman	6-24-33
Frank E. Elliff	Foreman	7-8-33
Ed Cushman	Foreman	6-24-33
Lee Goodman	Foreman	7-8-33
Walter Inch	Foreman	7-8-33
Louis H. McGuire	Foreman	6-24-33 (to 12-33) (Transfer to Applegate, Superintendent)
Roy Sarver	Foreman	6-24-33
Jesse P. DeWitt	Camp Superintendent	10-1-33 (to 12-20-33) (Union Creek District Ranger)
A. Wayne Doak	Machine Operator (Skilled Worker)	8-26-33 (to 11-25-33)
Archie L. Kitchen	Machine Operator	6-24-33 (to 11-18-33)
Ray Pritchett	Foreman	6-24-33 (to 10-7-33)
Wayne Ash	Machine Operator	6-24-33 (to 10-21-33)
Glenn Howard	Road Foreman	6-24-33
J. H. Hughes	Road Foreman	6-24-33
Fred Middlebush	Machine Operator	6-24-33
John Millard	Foreman	6-24-33
John W. Lichtenburger	Tool Sharpener	7-8-33
Robert C. Fletcher	Machine Operator	6-24-33 (to 10-31-33)
Clarence Edwards	Machine Operator	11-4-33
K. C. Burkes	Skilled Worker	9-25-33 (to 11-25-33)
<u>Upper Rogue Camp F-38</u>		
Richard M. Smith	Camp Superintendent	6-13-33 (to 8-15-33)
Chester G. Hoover	Camp Superintendent	8-16-33 (to 10-17-33)
S. V. Goddard	Foreman	6-24-33
Maurice L. Tedrow	Recreation Foreman	6-24-33
Howard Ash	Foreman	
Grant Neely	Mechanic	6-24-33
Dud Geary	Trail Foreman	6-24-33
Carl Grantham	Machine Operator	6-24-33
Ray Warner	Carpenter Foreman	6-24-33

Robert Wilson	Foreman	6-10-33
<u>Carberry Camp F-73 (New Winter Camp)</u>		
Chester G. Hoover	Camp Superintendent	10-18-33
Robert C. Fletcher	Machine Operator	12-9-33
<u>Lake of the Woods Camp F-104</u>		
Chester G. Hoover	Camp Superintendent	6-10-33 (to 8-15-33)
Richard M. Smith	Camp Superintendent	8-16-33 (to 10-33)
Ralph H. Southwick	Foreman	6-24-33
Orlando Bailey	Foreman	7-8-33
C. Lorn Moon	Foreman	6-24-33
Clarence Young	Foreman	6-24-33
William Hughes	Foreman	6-17-33
Ray C. Shull	Skilled Worker	8-26-33 (to 11-25-33)
Walter Inch	Foreman	6-8-33 (to 7-8-33)
Ray Warner	Carpenter Foreman	6-16-33 (to 6-23-33)
<u>South Fork, Camp 2</u>		
John D. Holst	Camp Superintendent	11-1-33 (to 12-20-33)
Ralph Jennings	Camp Superintendent	12-21-33
<u>Moon Prairie Camp F-94</u>		
M. A. Murdock	Camp Superintendent	6-17-33
Everett Abbott	Foreman	7-8-33
Lynn Rumley	Tool Sharpener	6-24-33
H. O. Childreth	Foreman (Blacksmith)	7-29-33
Jesse C. Black	Foreman	6-8-33
Bruce Gordon	Machine Operator	8-21-33
Charles Hamilton	Foreman	6-8-33
Carl W. Jackson	Foreman	6-8-33
Donald L. Kenney	Tractor Driver	8-15-33
George Klinge	Machine Operator	8-12-33
Charles Mee	Construction Foreman	6-24-33
Lester M. Smith	Foreman	6-17-33
<u>Evans Creek Camp G(F)7</u>		
M. A. Murdock	Camp Superintendent	Moved with F-94
Lester M. Smith	Foreman	Moved with F-94
Jesse C. Black	Foreman	Moved with F-94
Charles Hamilton	Foreman	Moved with F-94
Donald L. Kenney	Tractor Driver	Moved with F-94
Fred Middlebush	Machine Operator	
Carl W. Jackson	Foreman	Moved with F-94
Charles Mee	Construction Foreman	Moved with F-94
William Hughes	Foreman	Moved with F-104

George Klinge	Machine Operator	Moved with F-94 (to 11-4-33)
Bruce Gordon	Machine Operator	Moved with F-94 (to 11-25-33)
W. A. (Doc) Grim	Skilled Worker	12-9-33

## EXCERPTS FROM MEDFORD CCC DISTRICT NEWS 1934-1941

Medford CCC District came into being as a unit May 15, 1933, when Major Clare H. Armstrong, 6th C. S., transferred from his post at Fort Winfield Scott, San Francisco, and set up headquarters in a section of the old Medford City Hall building. Headquarters, however, was soon moved to the Jackson County Fairgrounds where warehouses and shops were located.

Major Armstrong's original two-man staff, Major James R. Bibighaus, Medical Corps, and 2nd Lieut. Fred W. Green, Inf. Res., of Medford, was soon augmented by other officers. Locally enrolled CCC members began to report and were put to work.

The early company commanders and staff officers were, for the most part, drawn from the regular Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, but they were gradually replaced by reserve officers and returned to their former posts.

Among the first officers to arrive in the district were Capt. Edmund N. Hebert, assigned as quartermaster; Capt. Harold R. Priest, Inf., assistant quartermaster; 1st Lieut. Lewis T. Ross, C. E., executive officer; and 1st Lieut. George A. A. Jones, F. A., assistant executive.

The first camp to be established in the district was Camp Applegate, F-41, at Seattle Bar, near Ruch. Clearing for the campsite began May 16, 1933. Capt. B. B. McMahon, Inf., who arrived with Company 926 to occupy Camp Applegate, was the first company commander in the district. He later served for an extended period as District Executive Officer.

During succeeding days in the first period of its existence, the Medford District added 14 additional CCC companies.

In May 1934, the Eugene District was disbanded and the Medford District spread out to the north. In April 1936, the Eureka District was discontinued and much of the northern California coast country was added to the Medford District. When the Redding District was disbanded in November 1937, the Medford District reached further south.

In June 1935, a War Department order sent Major Armstrong to Washington, D. C., and Major George R. Owens took his place as District Commander. It was during the tenure of Major Owens that the district reached a strength of 32 camps.

Major Owens was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Harvey H. Fletcher, Inf., on September 18, 1938.

Col. Fletcher was succeeded in the command August 23, 1940, by Major Paul Weiland, F. A., who had been acting as executive officer since the fall of 1937.

Major Irvin Robinson, Inf., was in command of the district from April 16, 1941, to the time of its disbandment August 31, 1941.

Dr. Hjalmer T. Gentle, Medford District Surgeon, received orders placing him on active duty at Fort Lewis, Washington, August 11, 1941. He had been on CCC duty in the Medford District since May 18, 1933, and became District Surgeon November 24, 1934. He was succeeded by Dr. Lawrence W. Buonocore, Assistant District Surgeon, since May 13, 1938. Dr. Buonocore had first reported for duty in the Medford District November 16, 1936; was assigned to Camp South Fork and then to Co. 966, Bly, before becoming District Assistant Surgeon.

During the first period (summer, 1933), five camps established in the Medford District were cooperatively administered by the Rogue River N. F. These were Camp Elk Creek, F-37; Camp Applegate, F-41; Camp Upper Rogue, F-38; Camp Lake of the Woods, F-104; and Camp Moon Prairie, F-94. (The "F" number indicates the Forest Service Camp number).

Two of the five original camps remained in operation during the second period (winter, 1933), Elk Creek and Applegate, with three new ones added to the Forest Service camp list: Carberry, F-73; South Fork, F-104, absorbing the Lake of the Woods camp for the winter; and Evans Creek, G(F)7, absorbing Camp Moon Prairie, F-94, for the season. (Evans Creek camp was located northeast of Wimer, outside the N. F. boundary, under a free rental agreement with the Oregon State Board of Forestry.)

Camp South Fork and Camp Applegate were the only two Forest Service CCC camps in the Medford District which thrived, as such, beyond the second year after inauguration of the CCC program in 1933. The others continued as side or spike camps, or were returned to the military. The receipt form for Camp Evans Creek was dated July 24, 1935; Upper Rogue River, October 31, 1935; Carberry, January 2, 1936; and Elk Creek, July 20, 1936.

Records for the 19 periods the Medford District was in existence indicate many side camps including Lookout, at Pothole Guard Station; Star, at Star Ranger Station; Little Applegate on the Little Applegate River; Pelican on Varney Creek; South Fork at the Imnaha Guard Station; Soda Springs at Dead Indian Soda Springs; Silver Fork on Silver Fork Creek; Medford located at Medford District Headquarters; and Ashland Peak, Prospect, Butte Falls, Anderson Creek, Wagner, Rush Creek, and Union Creek were all side camps of either South Fork or Applegate camps during the years.

On June 21, 1941, Camp Applegate was discontinued with camp personnel going to Camp Klamath. It then became a side camp of Camp South Fork and its custody returned to the Army by the Forest Service August 21, 1942.

When the Medford CCC District was disbanded August 31, 1941, Camp South Fork, the sole Rogue River N. F. camp remaining in the district, was one of seven camps transferred to the Vancouver District. The other nine camps in the district were transferred to the Sacramento District. The disposition report of South Fork Camp by the Forest Service to the 13th Naval District in Seattle was dated October 22, 1942.

Over the years, CCC enrollees accomplished a great deal of improvement work on National Forest lands including the building and maintenance of roads, trails, and campgrounds. They planted trees, and piled and burned brush. The South Fork Camp maintained a sign shop for the Rogue River, Umpqua, and Siskiyou National Forests. Enrollees made furniture for Forest Service offices and landscaped Ranger District Office sites. But one of the chief jobs they had, especially during the summer, was forest fire fighting. The most spectacular fire they were called to fight was on September 26, 1936, when Bandon, Oregon, was destroyed and thousands of acres were burned. Twelve companies of enrollees from the Medford District were called in for suppression, and a total of 3,000 men from CCC camps were involved in the fire fighting.

The Medford District, it is believed, was the first in the United States with a separate schoolhouse in every camp. The District also pioneered the use of movies for camp educational purposes.

The Medford District News, published first on November 1, 1934, was named as the nation's best CCC district newspaper in the only contest of its kind ever conducted. The first edition was edited by Lieut. Roy D. Craft. George C. Schmidt, a former educational adviser, published the last three issues, the final issue being dated September 1, 1941. The July 1938 issue was the only scheduled publication to be cancelled during the nearly seven years of the newspaper's printing.

In an article from the final issue, six "Firsts" in the Medford District are listed under date of April 1935:

- "1. First to use educational films in all camps.
2. First CCC district officers school.
3. First district clerks school.
4. First district mess stewards school
5. First district cooks and bakers school.
6. First motor transport school."

In February 1938, a news item claimed Camp Applegate had the tallest flag pole in the Medford District, 103 feet high.

Roster records are incomplete; however, the following listings were found in the files for January 25, 1940:

Company 5463, Camp Applegate, F-41, Nearest P. O., Medford, Oregon

Robinson, Charles B.	CCC Company Commander, CAF-7	Commanding Company
Harrison, Roy L.	CCC Subaltern, CAF-4	
Colegrove, Willett S.	CCC Subaltern, CAF-4	
Oddie, Gilbert	Civilian Employee	Educational Adviser

Company 6410, Camp South Fork Rogue River, F-104, Nearest P. O., Butte Falls, Ore.

Samuels, Arnold W.	CCC Company Commander, CAF-7	Commanding Company
Hayes, J. Benjamin, Jr.	CCC Subaltern, CAF-4	
Schoenberger, Laurence M.	CCC Subaltern, CAF-4	

Forbes, David A.	Contract Surgeon (FT)	Camp Surgeon
Paton, Robert H.	Civilian Employee	Educational Adviser
February 21, 1941:		
<u>Company 5463, Camp Applegate, F-41, Nearest P. O., Medford, Oregon</u>		
Leonard, Oliver W., Jr.	CCC Company Commander	Commanding Company
Lowry, Samuel E.	CCC Subaltern	
Oddie, Gilbert M.	Civilian Employee	Educational Adviser
<u>Company 6410, Camp South Fork Rogue River, F-104, Nearest P. O., Butte Falls, Ore.</u>		
Kempston, Joseph R.	CCC Company Commander	Commanding Company
McClure, Clifford	CCC Subaltern	
Frank, Morris A.	Contract Surgeon (FT)	Camp Surgeon
Wickham, Elmer D.	Civilian Employee	Educational Adviser

When Camp South Fork was transferred to the Vancouver District, the following men were listed on the camp roster: Max L. Piper, Company Commander; Donald F. Jenkins, Subaltern; Lawrence W. Buonocore, Physician; Nelson F. Smith, Educational Adviser.

Brief explanation of the Reforestation Bill, the ECW, the CCC, the ERA, and NIRA.

1. On 3-31-33 the 73rd Congress created "An Act for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful work and for other purposes," popularly known as the "Reforestation Bill." It stated that ". . . the President is authorized to provide for employing citizens of the U. S. who are unemployed, in the construction, maintenance, and carrying on of works of a public nature in connection with the forestation of lands belonging to the U. S. or to the several states which are suitable for timber production, the prevention of forest fires, floods, and soil erosion, plant pest and disease control, the construction, maintenance or repair of paths, trails, and fire-lanes in the national parks and national forests and such other work on the public domain, national and state, . . . (as determined to be desirable)."

2. The Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) was created by Executive Order 6101 of 4-5-33 under authority of the Reforestation Bill above. It provided for the carrying out of the provisions of the Reforestation Bill, under the name of "Emergency Conservation Work."

With reference to these bills President Roosevelt said, "I propose to create a Civilian Conservation Corps to be used in simple work, not interfering with normal employment and confining itself to forestry, the prevention of soil erosion, flood control, and similar projects."

3. On 5-12-33 the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (ERA) was created "to provide for cooperation by the Federal Government with the several states and Territories and the District of Columbia in relieving the hardship and suffering caused by unemployment, and for other purposes." The Reconstruction Finance Corporation was directed to make available \$500,000,000 to the ERA "to make grants to the several states to aid in meeting the costs of furnishing relief and work relief and in relieving the hardship and suffering caused by unemployment in the form of money, service, materials, and/or commodities to provide the necessities of life to persons in need as a result of the present emergency . . . ."

4. On 6-16-33 the National Industrial Recovery Act (NIRA) was passed. This was "An Act to encourage national industrial recovery, to foster fair competition, and to provide for the construction of certain useful public works, and for other purposes."

Section 205 of this bill provided "....not less than \$50,000,000 of the amount made available by this Act shall be allotted for (A) national forest highways, (B) national forest roads, trails, bridges, and related projects, (C) national park roads and trails in national parks owned or authorized, (D) roads on Indian Reservations and (E) roads thru public lands . . . ."

## TRANSPORTATION PLANNING PROJECT

(Region 6)

(As reported by Albert Arnst, Staff Assistant, NFS, USFS, Washington, D. C.)

(Covering Period June 1931 — late 1935)

The idea for the study came from the Washington Office and was generated by either Mr. Loveridge or Mr. Norcross. The study was being carried on nationally, but perhaps Region 6 did more intensive work on it than any other Region.

The purpose of the Transportation Planning Study was to design a system of roads adequate to reach all portions of a National Forest by automobile and on foot within a given total travel time from recognized fire dispatching stations or headquarters. The travel time allowed was determined by fuel types and other conditions that would influence rate of spread. Certain fuel types that were considered "safer" gave the patrolman or other first line action personnel more time to reach the fire than other fuel types, such as snag area, for instance.

The study required the preparation of fuel type base maps showing in color the recognized fire hazard conditions and the rate of spread indices. This would be compared with another map showing the existing road and trail system with each road indicated in color legend, as to design standard and average MPH travel speed; and an additional map showing the location of existing lookout stations. The "coverage" obtained by first-line fire personnel was indicated by showing on vellum overlays how much country could be reached by traveling over a given road system within a given travel time. By making another map showing redesigned road systems of higher speed standards or new roads, another vellum could be prepared showing additional travel coverage that could be obtained to meet the travel standards.

Although my participation in this project began in June 1931 (upon graduation from Oregon State College School of Forestry, Corvallis, Oregon), the project had actually been initiated some months prior to that, under the direction of R. F. Grefe, office of Fire Control in the Regional Office in Portland, Oregon, working under Fire Chief Fred Brundage. Mr. Grefe was assisted by the late Mr. R. A. Bottcher, who was working on that part of the study relating to road construction and design and standards. Mr. Grefe came from the Cascade National Forest (now Willamette) at Eugene, Oregon. He later was Regional Engineer, succeeding the late Mr. Jim Franklin.



During a part of the summer of 1931 we worked with Richard McArdle, who was then attached to the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station. Mr. McArdle was determining visibility of "smoke" on land areas covered by lookout stations, under varying smoke and atmospheric conditions. Our procedure was to establish radio or telephone contact with a lookout station and then work out progressively by road or trail in an increasing radius to determine how far the observer could spot a small smoke. Smoke was simulated by smoke bombs that could be "fired" progressively at various field locations. The Byram haze meter was also used.

Upon the basis of these smoke bomb tests, it was determined that under the most favorable visibility conditions a lookout observer could spot a fire 15 miles away, under average summer conditions 8 miles, and under emergency smoked-in conditions only 5 miles.

It then became a project to prepare "seen-area" maps showing detection coverage provided by the existing lookout system. For this purpose the seen-areas were sketched in special transparent colors on plastic discs that were centered on the individual lookout locations. A mounted base map of each national forest with small metal pegs placed for each lookout location, was used to indicate the composite seen-area from all the lookout stations or any combination of stations, for the three radii previously described. By comparing this coverage with a fuel type map it was easy to determine which fuel types were adequately covered by the lookout system, and conversely, where the blind spots existed that required supplemental lookout coverage.

The big problem in preparing the seen-area maps was to arrive at an accurate system of seen-area mapping. Our consultant on this was Mr. Lage Wernsted, a skilled photogrammetist in Engineering who was adept at preparing contour maps from oblique aerial photos or from "flat" photos he had secured as panoramas from triangulated lookout stations. Where contour maps were available it was possible to use those photos as guides and project line of sight delineations that showed visible areas. Mr. Wernsted developed a special plotting instrument, which we called a "harp", that was useful in determining where lines of sight from an established elevation would intersect contour lines on distant ridges. If no contour maps were available, the mapper had to identify drainages on an ordinary base map and then do the best job he could by comparing photos against map legends.

We found that the standard oriented panoramic photos, obtained with the Bush Osborne special camera for fire-dispatching purposes, were extremely useful in seen-area mapping. The presence of a "level line," the plus and minus angles of elevation and depression, and the recorded azimuth circle readings were great aids in mapping work, especially where contour maps were available.

The problem was that there weren't enough panoramic photos available from a sufficient number of lookouts to be meaningful for any large scale mapping project. Nor were there sufficient cameras to carry on a large-scale photography project. In cooperation with Mr. Osborne, it was decided to order about six more "photo-recording transits" so that an expanded photographing project could be launched.

These custom built "transits" (or cameras) were delivered at various times during 1932. Considerable time was spent with Mr. Osborne in testing each transit carefully for scale calibrations on the azimuth circle and the plus and minus angles. This meant occupying a test

station on the rooftop of the Federal Building in Portland and securing panoramic photos of the several horizons. On these pictures we carefully checked all photographed calibrations for accuracy.

The Presidential campaign of 1932 elected Franklin D. Roosevelt as President. Shortly after he assumed office in January 1933 it became apparent that extensive conservation and natural resource programs would be launched early that year, including the now well-known Civilian Conservation Corps. Since our cameras had been pretty well tested by this time we made plans to ask for funds with which we could employ a six-man camera crew to secure photos from lookout stations. We secured approval in early 1933 and at the close of the school year in June put our crew of cameramen in the field, with myself being in charge of the highly mobile crew. During most of 1933 we worked under many adverse conditions because the camera crew had to be technically attached to CCC Camps and could not travel on standard per diem allowances.

The camera crew consisted of Lester Moe, R. L. Cooper, J. D. Rittenhouse, Robert M. Snyder, William Burchall, and Reino Sarlin. With the exception of Mr. Burchall they were all college students, mostly in forestry, who elected to stay out of college for the duration of the project. Their time was required during the winter months to prepare seen-area maps from all the panoramic photos secured during the field season, a full-time job in itself.

The field work was unusual in that we had to work straight through, including Saturdays and Sundays, whenever visibility conditions were favorable, so that we could obtain the best photos possible. If we were working in a west-of-the Cascades area and ran into a local forest fire situation that smudged the air, we would transfer operations literally overnight to some other location where the air was clear. Sometimes this meant a long trip.

We worked in all of Oregon and Washington and occupied every lookout station that provided detection coverage on a National Forest area. This included State lookouts, protective association stations, etc. Along the Snake River in northeastern Oregon, on the Wallowa National Forest, we secured photos from the Seven Devils Range (R-1) in Idaho, looking back into Oregon.

We also cooperated with Eastman Kodak Co. in developing special film that would be effective in penetrating haze and smoke. We finally-adopted a special emulsion infra-red sensitive film that when used with red filters cut through haze and smoke miraculously.

Many other interesting experiences could be described because of the wide variety of stations occupied, ranging from tree towers to 120' steel towers. It required considerable ingenuity in some locations to find and occupy a suitable camera station. Rooftops and catwalks around observation cabins were commonly used.

After the field season terminated most of the crew stayed on during the winter to prepare seen-area maps from the panoramic photos, using USGS contour maps where available and base maps otherwise. One winter we were domiciled at the newly constructed Summit Guard Station near Government Camp, Oregon. This provided both favorable working conditions and an outdoor environment in which to let off steam after hours of tedious mapping.

I remained with the detection planning project until late 1935, when we completed the occupation of every usable lookout station in Oregon and Washington.

In 1936, Mr. Bob Reinhardt, now in Timber Management in the Washington Office, was put in charge of follow-up work on the detection planning project. He carried on by occupying newly developed lookout stations and filling in the gaps as they occurred. I understand that he also cooperated with other agencies in making the Forest Service cameras available for their use. I am not familiar with these details and would suggest that Mr. Reinhardt be contacted to give you a more authentic report.

Upon completion of the project I prepared a final report, describing in more detail some of the technical aspects mentioned. Copies of this should be available in Fire Control files of approximately 1935.

/s/ Al Arnst

### 1934

#### PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Karl L. Janouch
Assistant Supervisor	Ira J. Mason (until 4-25)
	Norman C. White
Fire Assistant	Kenneth P. McReynolds (EOD 4-15)
Assistant Technician, Recreation	Cordy E. Sunderman (EOD 11-17)
Superintendent of Construction	William L. Jones
Executive Assistant	Janie V. Smith
Clerks	Enid Funk
	Clara E. Younger
	Irene Standley
	John Fitzgerald
	Jean Steel (until 10-24)
	Nellie M. Batten (EOD 4-3)
	Lloyd S. Shipley (EOD 4-6)
	Earlwyn B. Cutler (EOD 10-22)
	John Henshaw (EOD 10-22)
	Ansil F. Pearce (Temp. 1-1 to 3-24)
Property Clerk	J. Russell Winn
Warehouseman	John S. Gill
Assistant Warehouseman	Harold Fawcett (EOD 12-23)

## District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Ranger Headquarters</u>
Rogue River	Jesse P. DeWitt	Union Creek
Butte Falls	John D. Holst (until 10-21) Maurice L. Tedrow (EOD Oct.)	Butte Falls
Dead Indian-Klamath	Hugh A. Ritter	Klamath Falls
Applegate	Lee C. Port	Star Ranger Station

## PERSONNEL CHANGES

"Kenneth P. McReynolds transferred from the Umpqua National Forest to Fire Assistant on the Rogue River National Forest in April.

"John D. Holst transferred from the Butte Falls District Rangership in October to the Hines Timber Sale on the Malheur National Forest. Maurice L. Tedrow, assistant ranger on the Dead Indian District, was reassigned to the Butte Falls District Ranger position.

"Senior Ranger John E. Gribble retired after a career covering 27 years with the Forest Service. His last work in the Service was to be in charge of a Port Orford cedar timber sale on the East Fork of the Coquille River just a few miles from where he started work cruising under the first Supervisor on the Siskiyou Forest in 1907."

Six Twenty-Six

Ira J. Mason transferred to the Regional Office April 26.

## MISCELLANEOUS

The Diamond Jubilee, Commemorating Oregon's admittance to the Union 75 years before, was held in Medford from June 3 to 9. Supervisor Janouch served on the reception committee for Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace on June 3. Recreational headquarters were set up in a leased room in the business district on Main Street by the Forest Service and the Park Service. Representatives from both agencies were on duty from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. to meet the public and distribute pamphlets on fire control, forest manners, Diamond Lake, Lake of the Woods, and other related subjects. Mr. Andrews represented the Park Service and either John Gribble, Robert Mansfield, or Kenneth McReynolds, represented the Forest Service. An estimated 2,000 contacts with the public were made during the four days from June 6 to 9, inclusive.

Supervisor Janouch represented the Forest at the first Recreation School for the Umpqua, Siskiyou, and Rogue River Forests held in November at the CCC Camp at Oregon Caves. Attending from the Umpqua was Harold Thomas, recreation foreman. The three-day discussion, headed by Fred Cleater and Emmett Blanchfield of the Regional Office, was set up to aid in the recreation work to be developed during the winter. Similar training schools were held in nearly all Region 6 Forests for the first time.

On July 23 a special-use permit for a resort at Dead Indian Soda Springs was issued to J. R. Tyrrell. In 1940 this permit was incorporated with permits for a swimming pool (issued July 29, 1932), residences (issued in 1937 and 1939), and for a telephone connection (issued June 17, 1936) under a special-use permit for a resort. The resort permit was in effect until it was transferred April 21, 1954, to the Methodist Church, Oregon Conference, for a church camp site. During the summer of 1949, the Tyrrells also operated and maintained a campground under special-use permit at the Soda Spring location.

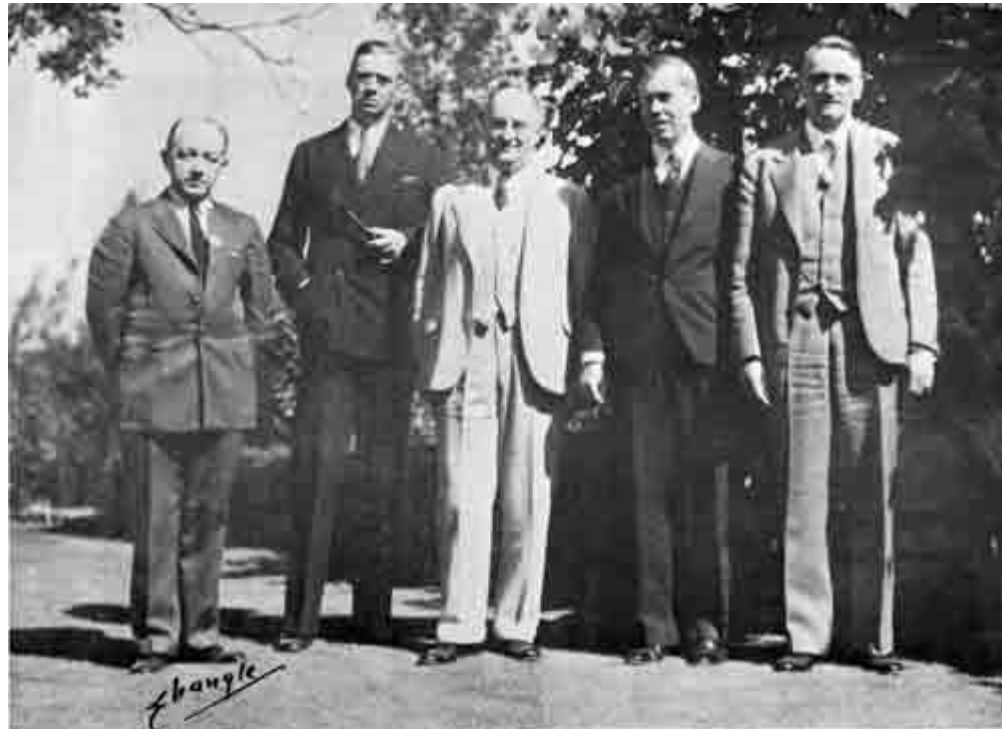
A District Ranger-Staff meeting was conducted January 2 and 3 by Karl Janouch who had just recently been assigned Forest Supervisor. Many items were discussed.

Based on January 1 statistics, 540.9 miles of satisfactory roads and 223 miles of unsatisfactory roads existed on the Forest, their total value being \$935,436. At that time it was estimated that an additional 761.1 miles of roads were needed.

Value of trails existing in 1934 was \$152,891 (satisfactory, 1,542 miles; unsatisfactory, 62 miles). It was planned to drop 439 miles of the trail system.

By way of comparison over the next 30-year period, the following figures are given:

	1934	1964
ROADS: Total miles existing	763.9	1,077.1
Estimated additional needed (based on fire needs)	761.1	
(based on multiple use needs)		1,547.1
TRAILS: Total miles existing	1,604.0	603.2
Estimate of eventual not needed	439.0 miles	
Estimate of eventual needed	-	15.0 miles



Distinguished visitors to Medford for the Diamond Jubilee Celebration on June 3 to 9, 1934. Left to right: Karl Janouch, Supervisor, Rogue River National Forest; Paul Scherer, President, S.O.S.; W. A. Schoenfield, Dean of School of Agriculture, Oregon State College; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; C. J. Buck, Regional Forester, Region 6, Portland, Oregon.

### "Rogue River Timber Co. Exchange"

"The Rogue River Timber Co., which owns standing timber along the highway leading into the Crater Lake National Park between Prospect and the Rogue River Forest boundary, decided to begin logging. Public sentiment was aroused by public spirited groups against despoiling the landscape and a demand on the Forest Service for an exchange with the Company so as to protect the highway timber, was made. The Company, taking advantage of public pressure brought to bear on the Forest Service, attempted to secure an exchange on terms which the Forest Service could not meet. This put the Forest Service on the spot. The situation was reversed when the Forest Service told the Company that if a strip of timber were left along the highway, the Forest Service would allow foot for foot in exchange, providing the Company would agree to exchange an additional 5,000 acres on an equitable basis to be determined later. This offer is still being considered."

From a Regional Office report of January 12, 1934.

## FIRE ACTIVITIES

First fire in 1934 broke out on the afternoon of February 13 on French Gulch in the area near Little Greyback Mountain in the Applegate section. It burned over about three acres in an open stand of pine.

Records for 1934 show causes of fires as follows:

<u>Lightning</u>	<u>Campers</u>	<u>Smokers</u>	<u>Debris</u>	<u>Burning</u>	<u>Incendiary</u>	<u>Miscellaneous</u>	<u>Total</u>
55	14	24	4		6	3	106
Area burned by causes: (Acres)							
90	89	2645	388		269		3481
Damage by causes: (Dollars)							
\$333	\$288	\$26,333	\$772		\$977		\$28,703
Classification of fires:							
<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>			<u>Total</u>		
80	21		5		106		

## FOREST MANAGEMENT

Total annual cut on the Forest was 1,888,000 board feet valued at \$3,035.12; total timber sold, 414,000 board feet valued at \$509.06, while 14,381 lineal feet of Christmas trees, valued at \$515.48, were sold.

In 1934, blister rust control work was transferred to the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine with three camps totaling about 100 men. The reconnaissance survey extended over most of the better five-needled pine areas in the upper Rogue.



Ponderosa Pine Stand, Klamath District.

## GRAZING

"The livestock industry in the locality was practically the same as in 1933 with a slight trend toward better values received and a stronger market for cattle. However, as the annual grazing report for the Forest pointed out, sheep and wool markets were about the same as in the previous year.

"The prices for stock varied considerably. Prime steers from Klamath pastures brought, in one instance, 4-1/2 to 5 cents per pound although an average of 3-1/2 to 4 cents was secured by Forest permittees for good beef steers. Some bunches sold for 2 and 2-1/2 cents while two-year-old heifers brought 3 and 3-1/2 cents. The lamb market ranged from three to six cents. Wool sold for 15 to 30 cents, although the average was about 21-1/2 cents.

"In reality the financial status of the stockmen was not good. Most of the ranchers had mortgaged their ranches and stock. Little assistance was received from the bankers and, with low prices, the stockmen did well to break even.

"The hay crop was from 20 to 50 percent of normal years, although prices were up. The first cutting of alfalfa in the field sold for \$6 to \$8, while the last crop brought as high as \$10. Due to water shortage only a few ranchers got more than one cutting of alfalfa. Most of the hay in the Applegate country was sold to feeders for \$9. In that locality many ranchers were forced to purchase hay at high prices as the pasture situation was very grave."

The report continued: "For those who have any kind of pasture, feeding will not start until after the first of the year, due to the very favorable late rains and mild weather; no snow at all in the valleys. Several permittees have stated that in order to purchase feed, it will be necessary for them to sell part of their stock.

"The operating costs this year are from 20% to 30% higher than in 1933. Sheepherders received from \$30 to \$40 per month and board. Riders, where hired, received \$80 to \$100, hay hands \$1.50 a day and board.

"Last winter was exceptionally open and mild, with rainfall far below normal, snowfall about 75% below normal, and practically no freezing weather.

"Precipitation measurements taken from Rustler Peak in 1933 and 1934 show quite a difference for the period from June 11 to September 30.

	1933		1934
June 20 — 30	.55	June 11 — 30	.00
July	.07	July	.04
August	.00	August	.00
September	<u>3.13</u>	September	<u>.65</u>
	3.75		.69



"Precipitation registered on Rustler Peak is comparable to all Forest ranges on the east side of the Rogue River Valley. All vegetation started from a month to six weeks earlier than usual but was beginning to dry up by the first of June when there was a good rain. This was followed by a period of three and one-half months without any rainfall. During this period the weather was extremely hot, and all forms of vegetation dried up a month earlier than during normal years."

#### Annual Grazing Report



Warehouse, Union Creek. Constructed 1934.



Union Creek Ranger Station Office.

## WILDLIFE

Estimated numbers of game animals in 1934 were 65 elk, 4975 blacktail deer, 12 mule deer, 380 black bear. Coyotes continued to be a problem, their estimated number increasing to 2150.

A recommendation was made that a game refuge, to be known as the Upper Rogue Game Refuge, be set aside in order to secure better game protection and to insure the perpetuation of wildlife. The proposed area would include a strip approximately six miles wide on the west and south of Crater Lake National Park, where hunting for deer and trapping for fur animals are prohibited, the area to include approximately 150,243 acres.

Further recommendations called for: 1) a fish and game survey of the entire Forest; 2) State patrol of the Ashland Creek Game Refuge; 3) the State Game Commission to investigate and place screen on irrigation canals; 4) investigation of the elk situation to insure increase of herd and provide summer and winter feed areas; 5) the Biological Survey to carry on a predator control program to exterminate coyote, wildcats, cougars, and porcupines; and 6) an allotment to the Rogue River N. F. for 869,000 fish fingerlings - 100,000 Silver Salmon; 190,000 Cutthroat; 241,000 Eastern Brook Trout; and 338,000 Rainbow Trout.

## ECW ACTIVITIES

Supervisor Janouch called a meeting with ECW camp superintendents February 2 to discuss Army relations, camp maintenance, side camps, foreman conferences, training and education, and responsibility for effective use of the overhead personnel.

This meeting was called because of the continual friction between the camp superintendent and camp commander at South Fork Camp. Grievances were aired and apparently the rough spots were smoothed out in the administration of the camps.

Those attending the meeting in addition to the Forest Supervisor were Camp Superintendents Ralph Jennings, M. A. Murdock, Fred Warner, Chester Hoover and Louis McGuire; Assistant Supervisors Norman White and Ira Mason; Superintendent of Construction William Jones; District Rangers Lee Port, Hugh Ritter, Jesse DeWitt, and John Holst. Captain Barnwell and Lieutenant Soule attended from Medford District Headquarters.

Robert H. Fechner, director of the Civilian Conservation Corps, paid a visit to the Medford District. He made an inspection tour of CCC district headquarters and warehouses, the camp on the upper Rogue River on National Forest land, and camps at Annie Springs and Wineglass within Crater Lake National Park.

Six Twenty-Six: "Believed to be the first traveling minstrel to be organized in the annals of the CCC, is a group being gathered in the Medford district under the direction of Lt. G. H. Edwards.... The show will provide both entertainment for the 2000 men in the district and their friends as well as allow those with ability to perform."

During the month of December, a number of temporary ECW employees were hired as "Assistant Warehouseman" to assist in overhaul of trucks and machinery. Employment records list them as: Charles Dooms, Ray E. Doty, R. N. Finney, Jack Fortin, Harry Powell, Harry Reed, R. J. Rinabarger, C. L. Smith and Ed Stilwell.



CCC enrollees operating tractor and grader on road construction. Cat Skinner, Puss Young, CCC. Bill Jones, R.R. Forest Construction Superintendent and Everett Rawlings, CCC Foreman, directly behind grader wheel. 65 Gas Cat, Applegate Camp, Austin Western Grader, Tallowbox Lookout Road via Star Gulch.



CCC enrollee operating Cletrac "55" tractor on road construction.

## "\$243,500 TO BE SPENT IN FOREST NEXT SIX MONTHS

### Four Hundred Men Will Be Given Work, Outside of Regular Personnel - Hired Through Relief Office

"Expenditures of the Rogue River National Forest for the six-months period from April 1 to September 30, will reach an approximate total of \$243,500, according to figures released by Karl L. Janouch, forestry supervisor, on the present allotment.

"Construction and maintenance of truck trails is expected to total \$29,700, while construction and maintenance of horse trails will be \$4,700 and construction and maintenance of buildings, \$22,100. Four hundred dollars will be expended for the eradication of poisonous plants, and \$4,850 will go to recreation development. Surveys will cost \$2,000, telephone maintenance \$1,600 and fire detection planning \$1,000.

"Rust Control Expensive — Salaries and expenses of the summer fire protection personnel has been listed at \$24,000, while rust control (under the bureau of plant industry) will be \$56,000. Seven thousand dollars has been allotted to pine beetle control work.

"Forest service expenditures for the operation of three civilian conservation corps camps for the six months period according to Mr. Janouch, has been listed at \$90,000. This does not include the ECW foreman, although it does take in the 63 experienced woodsmen being hired this week.

"Four hundred men, outside the regular personnel, will be furnished employment in the Rogue River National Forest,' Mr. Janouch said, adding that 'most of them will be placed by our office, with the exception of one hundred men who will be hired by the bureau of plant industry for work in the forest.'

"Additional improvement money is expected which will extend the period of employment for part of the crew, it was pointed out.

"Aid County Relief - 'I am co-operating with the county relief organization in the selection of employees' Mr. Janouch declared, 'and all employees will be hired through the office of the federal employment agent, with the exception of foremen, cat drivers, powder men, compressor men and truck drivers, who must be selected from the civil service rolls.'

"An extensive program has been worked out by the forest service, and includes the construction of the Ashland Peak truck trail, the Umpqua-Rogue River divide truck trail, roads for addition to Lake o' the Woods summer homesite, and the Medford forest service warehouse.

"Pine beetle control, near Fort Klamath, for the protection of the Crater Lake National park timber will be included in the summer work, as will blister rust control for the protection of the sugar pine in the Upper Rogue region, said to be the largest and best stand remaining in the state of Oregon.

"To Complete Phone Line - Completion of the telephone system in the Forest will be carried out and the development of the Upper Rogue river recreational area, which for recreational purposes is classed as 'unsurpassed in the state.'

"Also in the proposed program is construction of a first class horse trail from the boundary of the Crater Lake National park to Lake o' the Woods. This, Mr. Janouch explained, is a section of the noted Sky Line Trail from Mt. Hood to Mt. Shasta in California.

"In this forest, it will provide easy horse travel through a section of beautiful country, where numerous lakes are found, and fishing is excellent.

"In addition, a great amount of similar work will be accomplished by the civilian conservation corps boys, to be located at Camp South Fork of the Rogue River, Union Creek and Applegate."

Medford Mail Tribune  
April 24, 1934

During April, several changes were made in the CCC Camps for the third period. Elk Creek Camp F-37 moved April 28 to Union Creek for the summer, and was known then as Upper Rogue F-38. Harold V. Warden was hired as caretaker at Elk Creek and was replaced June 1 by T. L. Snook. Carberry Camp was closed for lack of winter work. William H. Dalrymple was caretaker for the camp. Evans Creek Camp was also closed, as they completed their program. Remaining work was completed by Wimer State Camp P-211. I. D. Bostwick was hired as caretaker. No records were available as to disposition of the camp personnel.

The inspection report of April 18, 1934, by M. J. Bowen is the source of these excerpts: (refers to Elk Creek Camp) ".... Will soon vacate this camp for summer months and expect to return here in the fall.... Work project—Superintendent accompanied me on the work projects and following has been completed to April 1: 24 miles telephone line constructed, 66 miles telephone line betterment, 28 miles truck trails with considerable heavy construction, 40 acres reduction fire hazards, 35 miles roadside clearing, 7-1/2 miles horse trail constructed, 54 miles horse trail betterment, and four bridges. Forestry personnel and enrollees are reported as excellent. Good meals served, also hot lunches at noon.... Cooperation with Forestry and Officers excellent. Meetings are held each week and foremen and Officers discuss all matters pertaining to camp, etc."

Following are excerpts from the inspection report of April 10, 1934, by M. J. Bowen of Applegate Camp F-41, CCC No. 926: "WORK PROJECT — Superintendent accompanied on the work and following has been completed: 21.2 miles telephone lines, 12 acres reduction fire hazard, 36 miles roadside clearing, 34.2 miles truck trails, 10 acres public campgrounds cleared, 76.5 miles telephone lines maintained, 96.3 miles truck trails maintained, 106 miles horse trails maintained, and 811 man-days in fighting fires. The truck trail work was very heavy construction. Superintendent reports the men are very satisfactory, also the Chevrolet truck. Meals served are good. Many of enrollees have learned how to operate road machinery and compressors.... Cooperation between Forestry and Army excellent."

COPY

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

Office of the Director  
Washington, D. C.

Reference: Applegate Camp Co. 926th F-41, Ruch, Oregon. April 10, 1934

Mr. Robert Fechner, Director  
Emergency Conservation Work  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Fechner:

When inspecting this camp (first in Oregon) notice one thing that seems to be much of an improvement over the camps visited; namely, instead of having wash house and showers in a separate building, there is no separate shower, wash house and dry house building but are attached to two barracks as per plan attached.

Neglected also to mention in letter attached that other supplies are adequate and of good quality except leather boots, that are unsatisfactory. Camp Supt. and Commander are very capable men, and the morale of camp bears out this statement when a quarantine has been in force about two weeks and still the men are cheerful about it.

Trusting yours is satisfactory. I am

Sincerely yours,  
/s/ M. J. Bowen

COPY

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

Office of the Director  
Washington, D. C.

Reference: Camp South Fork Rogue River, F-104. Butte Falls, Ore. April 20, 1934.

Mr. Robert Fechner, Director  
Emergency Conservation Work  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Fechner:

Attached please find Camp Report, Army and Forestry Personnel and Menus for above camp. The Camp buildings are much different than our standard buildings as we occupy the property of the Owens-Oregon Lumber Co., for barracks we have some thirty five cabins each occupied by six men. The Mess hall, recreation hall and other buildings are all part of Lumber Company. It is planned, however to erect a new mess hall, recreation hall and officers quarters. Considering that the buildings (some of them) are inadequate, too much credit could not be given the Commander and his Officers for the excellent condition of everything. At present 55 men have remained here and about 150 are expected daily.

Health:— None in hospital, none in quarters. Excellent health. Very good dispensary - infirmary.

Religion:— Services held at camp weekly and transportation always furnished those who wish to attend services in the city on Sunday.

Education:— Full issue received for 2nd enrollment for library. Magazines and newspapers are read by all. Attached is letter from Educational Advisor on his program. Forestry also have educational movies and lectures on their work.

Work project:— Was accompanied over work completed by Camp Superintendent, a very capable man. The following has been completed to April 1st:— 14 miles telephone line; 9-1/2 miles truck trail const; 125 acres reduction fire hazard; 15 miles roadside clearing; 3 acres general cleanup; 3 acres public camp grounds clearing; 6 vehicle bridges; 12 miles telephone line maintenance and 24 miles truck trail maintenance. Men who left April 5th and remaining 55 were very satisfactory. Chev. trucks very satisfactory. Co-operation between Army and Forestry excellent.

Athletics:— Many games were enjoyed up to the recent discharges, as officers are particularly interested in the welfare of men. At present, base-ball is principal game. Are building tennis grounds and have good play grounds. Have radio, camp orchestra and entertainments at camp semi-monthly and transportation to city weekends.

Camp overhead:— Twenty three. Operating economically and purchases compare with meals served. Mess account in excellent financial condition. Other supplies are adequate and of good quality. Morale of enrollees and officers, excellent. Very good location for camp, plenty of water and unexcelled climate. Considering that buildings are not our standard type, as above stated, camp in general is in superior condition.

Trusting above is satisfactory, I am

Sincerely yours,  
/s/ M.J. Bowen

COPY

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

Office of the Director  
Washington, D. C.

Co. 1642 CAMP REPORT Inspected April 20, 1934

Camp No. F-104 Camp Name So. Fk. Rogue River State Oregon

Camp Location Jackson Co., Medford Butte Falls  
County, nearest town or city, and Post Office address

Size of Work Project 50 miles truck trails, 54 miles telephone line const. 74 miles telephone line maintenance, 4200 acres of clearing logged off area. This is new program as of April 1, 1934.

Colored or White Camp White

Name of Camp Commander Harry E. Cooper, Capt., Cav-Res.

Name of Work Project Supervisor Ralph G. Jennings

Number of Commissioned Officers at Camp Four

Number of Regular Army men assigned to Camp None

Number of men actually on forest work Twenty two

Number of men permanently detailed to camp work Twenty three

Number of men enrolled locally in vicinity of Camp Sixteen

Number employed in Forestry Supervision (not enrolled men) Ten

Type of Camp: National Forests, National Parks and Monuments, National Military  
(Underline      Parks and Monuments, Public Land Office, State Parks, State Owned  
particular      Lands, Migratory Bird Refuges.  
one)

Nature of work being done Truck trails & telephone line const., reduction of fire hazards.

Number of men in camp when first established Two Hundred Two

Number of men in camp week ending April 14, 1934 - Fifty Six



Number of elopements One - 2nd enrollment

Number dishonorably discharged 24 (2nd Enr.) Three dishonorable discharges since present commander took charge Feb. 1, 1934.

Number honorably discharged 130. Includes men discharged April 5, 1934.

State enrolled from Oregon 16. 40 Illinois.

Date this camp was occupied October 6, 1933.

COPY

Form No. 3

### EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

(Note. This report to be filled on first visit to camp only, unless further request is made)

Camp No. F-41

State of Oregon

### FORESTRY PERSONNEL

Fill in on this sheet, name of forest supervisors, not enrolled men, and amount of salary they receive.

Name	Occupation	Salary
L. H. McGuire	Superintendent	\$180.00
True Lewis	Road Foreman	\$140.20
N. H. Russell	Hazard Foreman	\$135.00
D. Ross Dickey	Construction Frmn.	\$135.00
Roland Smith	Location Foreman	\$135.00
James Carroll	Telephone Frmn.	\$126.00
D. C. Mills	Trail Foreman	\$126.00
Lyle I. Hard	Machine Operator	\$121.50
V. F. Stephenson	Machine Operator	\$121.50

Form No. 2

## EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK CAMPS

(Note. This report to be filled on first visit  
to camp only - unless further request is made)

Camp No. 926

State of Oregon

### ARMY PERSONNEL

Commissioned officers:

Name	Rank
Wallace, Glen P.	Captain Infantry Reserve
Douglas, Wallace S.	1st Lieut. Med—Res
Keys, James E.	2nd Lieut. Cav—Res

The following records were obtained from the Archives of the General Services Administration in Washington, D. C. and the source was not identified.

"...For the second time in as many issues, the much-reorganized BULLDOZER of Co. 1642, Rogue River, Ore., has experienced an editorial shake-up. It seems that the editors have the 'homing' instinct. This time, however, not only the chief, Casey Walton, but Camp Editor Jesse Banks, evaporated. Taking their places are George Fowlkes, as Editor-in-Chief, and D. Cawthorn, Camp Editor."

### "CAMP BAND SOON TO BE ORGANIZED

"Co. 1642, Butte Falls, Ore., will shortly be tapping its feet in time to its own camp-produced music. Mr. Moon, of the Forest Service, has taken charge of all the company talent, and from it he will create the brass band."

June 23, 1934

"Capt. Harry E. Cooper was relieved as C. O. of Co. 1642, Butte Falls, Ore., by Capt. Glen P. Wallace, recently of Camp Applegate, Calif. Capt. Cooper is transferred to the China Flats camp."

June 16, 1934

### "OREGON CAMP NOW HAS A FINE BAND

"With all the varied activities going on in Co. 1642, Rogue River, Ore., it was only natural that a band should have been formed comprising the musical minded men of the camp. Mr. Moon, of

the Forest Service, was the guiding light, and the orchestra is now preparing to give a concert. This outfit is prophesied some day to be able to blow the lid off old Mt. Pitt nearby."

July 14, 1934

#### "CAMP ORCHESTRA KEEPS UP STEADY PRACTICE

"Graduation of John Roby, skilled tenor guitarist, couldn't stop the orchestra at Co. 1642, Butte Falls, Ore., from 'keeping on rolling along.'

"With a pianist, an E-flat saxaphonist and trap drummer as a nucleus, syncopated melodies still emanate from the recreation hall on practice night. A camp-wide call has been issued for musical talent to join the parade."

August 4, 1934

#### "SEVERAL NEW CLASSES FIND FAVOR AT CAMP

"Adviser V. E. Sparks of Co. 1642, Butte Falls, Ore., has recently organized a class in hygiene which is being held twice weekly, with strong attendance. He has also started a Leaders' Forum, where subjects of vital interest are discussed. Forester O. H. Bailey has organized a group in elementary surveying, and reports that the Spanish class is progressing rapidly...."

August 4, 1934

The following records were obtained from the Archives of the General Services Administration in Washington, D. C. and the source was not identified.

#### "BATTLES FIRE SINGLEHANDED

Foresters and C.C.C. Arriving on Scene of Blaze Find Frantic Miner Battling It; Threatens to Shoot Self for Carelessness

By Leroy Lundquist, Co. 926, Ruch, Ore.

"When the Forest Guards reached the fire on Elliott Creek south of Medford, Ore., about 3 p.m., Saturday afternoon, they found a lone young man battling furiously the rapidly growing blaze in a futile attempt to head it off.

"The Foresters learned that the man, who was a miner and lived in a nearby log cabin, had been burning brush and had let the fire get away from him. He seemed to feel the responsibility so greatly that he became frantic at times during the night and would fight the blaze with his hands, and at one time threatened to shoot himself.

"The Foresters succeeded in dissuading him, and he worked side by side with the C.C.C. men all night fighting the stubborn blaze which covered 1,000 acres of hilly pine and fir timber before a trail could be gotten around it.

"The next day the man volunteered the use of his cabin as a field kitchen, and from then on his one room was just a jumble of cooks and KPs and pots and pans as the 250 men on the fire were served breakfast, dinner and supper, and lunches were made up for the men on the fire line.

"The sentiment felt toward the 35-year-old miner was more of pity and sympathy than of anger, for no one seeing his bewildered and untiring efforts could feel anything else for the fellow thru whose carelessness the fire was started."

October 13, 1934

#### "OFFICERS AND MEMBERS AID FIRE VICTIMS

"Since their home was destroyed by fire last month, a family of seven had been living in a tent at Co. 926, Ruch, Ore.

"A free-will offering was taken among the camp members and army and forestry personnel to buy lumber. The carpenter crew and a group of neighbors began building a house for the unfortunate family.

"At noon the ladies of the community cooked a dinner which the workmen ate heartily. By evening the little two-room house was nearly completed. It will furnish the family a cozy home this winter. — Earl Handsaker reporting.

November 10, 1934

### 1935

#### PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Karl L. Janouch
Assistant Supervisor	Norman C. White (until 11-30)
	Herschel C. Obye (EOD 12-1)
Fire Assistant	Kenneth P. McReynolds
Jr. Foreman Technician, Recreation	Cordy E. Sunderman
Superintendent of Construction	William L. Jones
Executive Assistant	Janie V. Smith
Clerks	Enid Funk
	Clara E. Younger
	Irene Standley (until 10-23)
	John Fitzgerald

	Nellie M. Batten
	Lloyd S. Shipley (until 8-7)
	Earlwyn B. Cutler
	John Henshaw (until 12-6)
	Harold A. Johnson (EOD 3-6)
	Logan C. Stewart (EOD 3-20)
	Grace C. Voss (Temp. 1-3 to 5-13)
Property Clerk	J. Russell Winn (until 4-4)
Warehouseman	John S. Gill
Guard	Carys J. (Kay) Taber

### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Rogue River	Jesse P. DeWitt	Union Creek R. S.
Butte Falls	Maurice L. Tedrow	Medford and Butte Falls
Lake of the Woods*	Hugh A. Ritter	Klamath Falls
	Norman J. Penick (Jr. For.)	Asst. Ranger
Applegate	Lee C. Port	Star Ranger Station

\*(known also as Dead Indian-Klamath District)

### PERSONNEL CHANGES

Herschel C. Obye transferred from the Regional Office to the Rogue River December 1, as Assistant Supervisor.

John D. Holst, who transferred from the Rogue to the Malheur National Forest in 1933, retired December 31. This ended a 28-year career for he had served with the Forest since 1907.

Norman C. White transferred to Wildcat Ranger District, Ochoco National Forest on December 1.

Albert Arnst transferred to the Rogue River in late 1935, after completing the Panoramic Photos from all Lookout stations. He was assigned to the Pelican Bay Lumber Company Sale near Chemult, Oregon as a scaler during the winter.

### MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

In early March an administrative audit was conducted by A. H. Cousins and Mr. Carroll of the Regional Office in response to a directive from the Treasury Department, I.R.S., which called for a report of individual statements of employees whose salaries for calendar year 1934 exceeded \$1000 for single persons and \$2500 for married persons.

An official uniform, Forest Service field clothes to be worn by permanent Forest Service officials, was adopted. Puttees and leggings were eliminated.

Kenneth P. McReynolds was one of the seven camp instructors at a special five-week ranger training camp beginning October 1 at Hemlock Ranger Station, Columbia National Forest. Eighteen National Forests were represented. The trainees numbered 37 men. Among them were Norman J. Penick and Maurice L. Tedrow from the Rogue River N. F.

The road leading up Beaver Creek to Jackson Gap, Dutchman Peak, Mt. Ashland, and down to the City of Ashland was a popular trip for summer visitors to the Forest. Round trip to Medford was 77 miles and accessible from all Rogue River Valley points.

In the July issue of Six Twenty-Six, Jesse Dewitt was quoted: "A small crew from the Elk Creek ECW camp have just completed opening the Diamond Lake Highway from Union Creek to Diamond Lake. This highway crosses a divide which is approximately 5500 feet elevation. Snow depths range from 12" to 84". A 50-cat bulldozer was used for this work. A one-way roadway was opened through the heavy snowdrifts, and turnouts at approximately 20-foot intervals were made.

"The bulldozer hadn't any more than got through to the lake than the fishermen began coming in. During the first two days the local game warden arrested six violators of the fish and game laws and brought them before the JOP. It appears that the small creeks flowing into the lake are swarming with spawning fish and these men were caught in the act of dipping them out with hand nets."

NOTE: According to Karl L. Janouch, in those days Forest Service was responsible for snow removal. This, in later years, was a state highway task.

## FIRE ACTIVITIES

In 1935 a total of 176 fires burned over 506 acres on National Forest lands. Records show causes of fires as follows:

<u>Lightning</u>	<u>Campers</u>	<u>Smokers</u>	<u>Debris</u>	<u>Burning</u>	<u>Incendiary</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>Miscellaneous</u>	<u>Total</u>
140	9	21	2	1	1	2		176
Area burned by causes: (Acres)								
303		122		81				506
Damage by causes: (Dollars)								
722		486		81				1,289
Classification of fires:								
<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>Total</u>					
163	9	4	176					

## FOREST MANAGEMENT

Value of Christmas trees sold on the Forest in 1935 was greater than the value of either timber cut or timber sold. Two hundred and thirty-seven thousand board feet of timber, valued at \$207.52 was cut; 276,000 board feet of timber, valued at \$253.02 was sold. Value of the 9,925 lineal feet of Christmas trees sold was \$347.38.

With the advent of the Works Progress Administration program in 1935, blister rust control work was increased materially with six camps in operation (totaling about 300 men) as it was found that large numbers of relief workers could be used advantageously on this type of work. This large program was continued through 1939, by which time approximately 125,000 acres of all ownerships had been given one working, and much of it two workings. This was done at a relatively low cost per acre. A large portion of the virgin timber stands were then on a maintenance basis and only periodic inspection would be necessary. C. P. Wessela of the regional blister rust control office of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine at Oakland, California, remained in charge of the work.

## GRAZING

Quoted directly from the annual grazing report for the Forest: "There has been a noted improvement in the livestock industry this year with a greater demand for all classes of stock at prices substantially better than in recent years. Prime steers sold generally for 6 cents and some sales were reported at 8 cents. Cows have brought from 3-1/2 to 4 cents with a fairly steady market. The outlook for cattlemen is somewhat brighter, but a continuation of these or comparable prices for several years will be necessary before any material change in their financial condition can be expected.

"The sheepmen fared but little better than last year. The market for lambs was stronger with a general price of around 8 cents and a few sales at 10 cents were reported. Old sheep were selling at 4 and 5 cents. The price received for wool averaged 18 cents."

Operating costs ran about the same as during the previous year, riders receiving from \$65 to \$100 per month, herders from \$30 to \$40 and farm labor \$1.00 to \$1.50 per day.

Irrigation water was sufficient for all uses during the year, a result of heavy snows in the mountains. In fact, owing to the severe storms on the high range during late October, cattle came out of the hills with very little riding on the part of the permittees.

## IMPROVEMENTS

A portable rock crusher was received from the Regional Office in the fall for use in road building.

Star Ranger Station was landscaped with trees, shrubs, flowers and lawn by a group of CCC boys under the direction of Ranger Lee Port.

A 36-foot, five stringer bridge was constructed over Fourbit Creek on the Lodgepole road by the South Fork Camp. The bridge replaced the old "Fourbit Ford" originally developed with the construction of the old Military Road from the Rogue River Valley to Fort Klamath.



General view of the Medford Warehouse built in 1935. This was an ERA project with local people.



This is a close-up of the main Warehouse at Medford, Oregon.



## WILDLIFE

Recommendations made in 1934 in the areas of fish and wildlife were again emphasized, with special emphasis on the establishment of the game preserve near Crater Lake National Park.

Fourmile Lake outlet was screened. The Bureau of Fisheries investigated the feasibility of a fish hatchery at Union Creek but nothing was done toward its establishment.

The fish and game situation was similar to the previous year. Little change was noted in the numbers and distribution of game animals. It was estimated that the blacktail deer population suffered a slight decrease, due primarily to increased inroads by predatory animals. Game count estimated the number to be 70 elk, 4,775 deer, and 400 bear.

A decided increase in predatory animals, particularly the coyote, was cause for some alarm, according to the annual wildlife report of 1935, and it was strongly recommended that control measures be undertaken by the Biological Survey. The greatest need for control was in the Applegate and Dead Indian-Klamath Districts where grazing permittees had lost stock to the coyotes.

Very good cooperation with hatcheries was secured during the year with the result of stocking the more important streams and lakes.

## RECREATION ACTIVITIES

The first Recreation Report of the Sky Lakes Area was prepared by L. H. Smith, Recreation Technician, on October 18, 1934. The general requirements included:

"While it is not desired to designate this unit as a primitive area, it should be left in its natural state as nearly as possible. No landscaping or efforts to improve on nature should be attempted. The area being one for hikers and horse travel only. It should be provided with good trails that traverse the most scenic portions. Trees should not be cut to provide better views but rather trails should be constructed to include these views.

"It is proposed to construct a road across the unit from Bessie Rock on the west, to the Dry Creek road on the east. This road would give entrance to the area north of Devils Peak for better fire protection and at the same time provide for a short route to the east side from Medford. As the area traversed is the dry lodgepole section previously mentioned as the 'Oregon Desert' no territory of high recreational value is involved."

More study was made of the area and Cordy E. Sunderman, Recreation Forester, prepared a "Report on Sky Lakes Recreation Unit." This was completed in November, 1935. The general requirements were similar to those proposed in Smith's report. Sunderman's report was the basis for this area being designated as a main recreation unit of the Forest.

## OTHER

Following are correspondence and name lists for CCC personnel and camps in the Medford area:

The following people were appointed, reassigned or transferred as indicated and worked in the Emergency Conservation Works program:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Effective</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Salary</u>
Aufderheide, Robert	Jr. Forester	6-11-35	P-1		\$2000/yr. ECW
Crum, Ivan	Jr. Forester	7-1-35	P-1		\$2000/yr. ECW
Davis, Vernon Y.	Jr. Forester	3-1-35	P-1		\$2000/yr. ECW
Davis, Vernon Y.	Jr. Forester	6-1-35	P-1		\$2000/yr. NIRA
Davis, Vernon Y.	Jr. Forester	10-31-35	P-1		Terminated
Erdman, Douglas P.	Jr. Forester	11-15-35	P-1		Terminated
Keller, Robert G.	Jr. Forester	6-11-35	P-1		\$2000/yr. ECW
Keller, Robert G.	Jr. Forester	8-16-35	P-1		Trans. to Siskiyou
Olson, Ralph H.	Jr. Forester	7-1-35	P-1		\$2000/yr. ECW
Sunderman, Cordy E.	Jr. Forester	7-1-35	P-1		\$2000/yr. ECW
Sunderman, Cordy E.	Sr. Forester Tech. Recr.	8-1-35	P-1		\$2000/yr. ECW
Twerdall, Melvin P.	Jr. Forester	8-1-35	P-1		\$2000/yr. ECW
Twerdall, Melvin P.	Jr. Forester	10-17-35	P-1		Terminated
Taylor, Reese W.	Asst. Forester	11-1-35	P-2		Transfer from Wenatchee
Espey, Laurence V.	Clerk	1-9-35			\$100/month ECW
Espey, Laurence V.	Jr. Foreman Tech. Recr.	5-20-35	CU-6		\$140/month ECW

## ECW EMPLOYEES

Personnel lists in 1935 of all Emergency Conservation Works employees on duty as of July 27 show the following by position and camp location:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Location</u>
A. Everett Abbott	Forest Cleanup	Lake of the Woods
Robert Aufderheide	Junior Forester	Miscellaneous
Nellie M. Batten	Assistant Clerk Stenographer	
Hollen H. Barnhart	Foreman, Truck Trail	Lake of the Woods
Elwood E. Benbow	Jr. Foreman, Truck Trail	
Jesse C. Black	Jr. Forestry Technician, Telephone	Elk Creek
Jack W. Clark	Mechanic	
George Coats	Jr. Foreman, Truck Trail	
Louis J. Conley	Machine Operator	Upper Rogue
Ivan W. Crum	Jr. Forester	Applegate

Mrs. Wallace Cushman	Telephone Operator	
Earlwyn B. Cutler	Clerk	
William H. Dalrymple	Junior Foreman, Trails	
Vernon y. Davis	Junior Forester	Upper Rogue
D. Ross Dickey	Forestry Technician, Carpenter	Upper Rogue
A. W. Doak	Machine Operator	
Frank E. Elliff	Chief Foreman	Elk Creek
Laurence V. Espey	Jr. Forestry Technician, Recreation	Lake of the Woods
Robert C. Fletcher	Machine Operator	Lake of the Woods
Dud P. Geary	Junior Foreman, Trail	Upper Rogue
John S. Gill	Warehouseman	
Lee Goodman	Junior Foreman, Truck Trail	Upper Rogue
Earl Grantham	Machine Operator	
Lyle I. Hard	Machine Operator	Applegate
John H. Hughes	Blacksmith	
Ralph J. Jennings	Chief Foreman	Evans Creek
Harold A. Johnson	Clerk	
Robert G. Keller	Junior Forester	Lake of the Woods
Archie L. Kitchen	Machine Operator	Elk Creek
Trueman S. Lewis	Foreman, Truck Trail	Applegate
Earl McBee	Blacksmith	
Louis H. McGuire	Chief Foreman	Applegate
Fred J. McPherson	Jr. Foreman, Recreation	Applegate
Dee C. Mills	Jr. Foreman, Trail	Applegate
Benjamin F. McRae	Chief Foreman	Upper Rogue
C. Lorn Moon	Jr. Foreman, Cleanup	Lake of the Woods
Grant E. Neeley	Supervisory Mechanic	
Ralph H. Olson	Junior Forester	Lake of the Woods
Nate H. Russell	Foreman, Truck Trail	Elk Creek
Lloyd S. Shipley	Clerk	
Ray C. Shull	Machine Operator	Upper Rogue
Roland A. Smith	Truck Trail Locator	
Irene Standley	Clerk	
Verni F. Stephenson	Machine Operator	
T. L. Snook	Caretaker	Carberry
Ralph H. Southwick	Junior Foreman, Cleanup	
Logan C. Stewart	Clerk	
James Sullivan	Machine Operator	Lake of the Woods
Cordy E. Sunderman	Junior Forester	
John A. Walsh	Chief Foreman	Upper Rogue
Ray Warner	Forestry Technician, Carpenter	Upper Rogue

Walter L. White	Foreman, Cleanup	Upper Rogue
Clarence H. Young	Jr. Forestry Technician, Telephone	
Clara E. Younger	Clerk	Upper Rogue

### ECW WORK

During the 4th period, Oct. 1, 1934 to Mar. 31, 1935, of the ECW program the Forest had three camps, namely:

	<u>Forest</u>			
<u>Name</u>	<u>Service No.</u>	<u>Army No.</u>	<u>Location</u>	
Applegate	F-41	926	Seattle Bar	
Elk Creek	F-37	1747	Sugar Pine Creek	
South Fork	F-104	1642	Camp 2	

During the 5th period, Apr. 1 to Sept. 30, there were four camps, as follows:

	<u>Forest</u>			
<u>Name</u>	<u>Service No.</u>	<u>Army No.</u>	<u>Location</u>	
Applegate	F-41	926	Seattle Bar	
Elk Creek	F-37	1747	Sugar Pine Creek	
Upper Rogue	F-38	1993	Union Creek	
South Fork	F-104	1642	Camp 2	

The Upper Rogue Camp was a summer camp only. It moved off the Forest in the fall of 1935, leaving the three remaining camps for the 6th period.

Following are copies of reports taken from Washington records:

COPY

### EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

Office of the Director  
Washington, D. C.

Reference: Camp Applegate, F-41, Co. 926, Ruch, Oregon, March 25, 1935.

Mr. Robert Fechner, Director,  
Emergency Conservation Work,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Fechner: Attached please find camp report, Army and Forestry Personnel, Educational Adviser's letter, and menus for the above camp. All buildings were constructed in 1933, are

wired for lighting, adequately heated, and a 5 K.W. lighting system installed. Wood is used exclusively for fuel. . . .

Work Projects: The following work has been completed since April 1st, 1934: 32 M. Tel. Line, 27 M. R'dside Clear, 22 M. Tr. Trails, 3 M. Horse Trails, 75 Ac. Red. Fire Haz., 2 L.O. Houses, 1 L.O. Tower, 1 M. Fence, Numerous buildings at Ranger Stations, and following maint. 47 M. Tel. Line, 3 L.O. Houses, 173 M. Truck Trails, and 12 M. Horse Trails. In addition to the above work 1736 man days were required for fighting forest fires. 23 men were discharged today, some who have positions, and others whose services were undesirable for re-enrollment. The men remaining are very good. Co-operation between Army and Forestry good. Capable Forestry Personnel. Camp Overhead 24, and includes assistant to Advisor. Operating economical and mess account in very satisfactory financial condition. Pasteurized milk is used, and served 3 times a week. Other supplies adequate and of good quality. There are no bed bugs or other vermin in camp. There are no communistic activities in camp at present time as undesirable enrollees were not permitted to re-enroll. Most of the boys launder their own clothes but can send their issue clothes to laundry for 50¢ per month. Morale of camp has been low, but two weeks ago a complete set of new officers were installed, and morale is improving steadily. Meals are satisfactory. Trusting the above is satisfactory, I am,

Sincerely yours,  
/s/ M. J. Bowen

COPY

Form No. 3

### EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK CAMPS

(Note. This report to be filled on first visit  
to camp only, unless further request is made)

Camp No. F-41  
State of Oregon

### FORESTRY PERSONNEL

Fill in on this sheet, name of forest supervisors, not enrolled men, and amount of salary they receive.

Name	Occupation	Salary
L. H. McGuire	Project Supt.	\$200.00
True S. Lewis	Road Foreman	150.00
Nate Russell	Hazard Foreman	150.00
D. Ross Dickey	Construction Fore.	150.00
Roland Smith	Locator	140.00

Howard Ash	Telephone Foreman	140.00
D. C. Mills	Trail Foreman	140.00
George Klinge	Machine Operator	130.00
Lyle Hard	Machine Operator	130.00
Verni Stephenson	Machine Operator	130.00
N. C. Smythe	Blacksmith	120.00

Less 5% salary deduction.

#### ARMY PERSONNEL

Commissioned officers:

Name	Rank
Thomas D. Hunt	Captain Engr-Reserves
John H. Gordon	1st. Lt. QM-Reserves
Percy C. Merritt	2nd. Lt. Inf-Reserves
Harold B. Gillis	1st. Lt. Med-Reserves

COPY

#### EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

Office of the Director  
Washington, D. C.

Reference: Camp South Fork Rogue River, F-104, Oregon Co. 1642

Butte Falls, Oregon 3/29/35

Mr. Robert Fechner, Director,  
Emergency Conservation Work,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fechner:

Attached please find camp report, Army and Forestry personnel, Educational Advisers letter, and menus for above camp. Mess hall, administration building, wash and shower house, latrines were constructed last summer, balance of camp are cabins which were a part of Owen Oregon Lumber Company. For sleeping quarters the men use the cabins in which we have an average of six enrollees. All buildings are wired for lighting, adequately heated, and a 5KW lighting system installed.

Work Projects: During the past five months the following work has been completed, 8 miles telephone line, 3 miles truck trails, ten miles road side clearing and 1000 acres reduction fire

hazard. Supt. reports the men as very satisfactory. Chev. trucks preferred to other makes of trucks. Cooperation between Forestry and officers good. Camp overhead 24, and includes assistant to adviser. Operating economically, and mess account in satisfactory financial condition. Pasteurized milk is used exclusively, and served daily. Other supplies adequate, and of good quality. There are no bed bugs or other vermin in this camp. The camp is also free of communistic activities. Each enrollee launders his own clothes or can send them to the laundry for fifty cents per month. Each enrollee has pillow, about half have pillow cases, but none have sheets. Morale of enrollees and officers good. Have very good bakery, excellent baker, and the camp in general is in very good condition. Trusting the above is satisfactory, I am,

Sincerely yours,  
/s/ M. J. Bowen

COPY

#### EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK CAMPS

\* \* \* \* \*

Camp No. F-104  
State of Oregon

#### FORESTRY PERSONNEL

F. E. Elliff	Project Sup't.	\$200 per mo.
W. H. Hughes	Road Foreman	150 per mo.
A. E. Abbott	Hazard Foreman	150 per mo.
C. L. Moon	Carpenter Foreman	140 per mo.
Albert Young	Telephone Foreman	140 per mo.
J. C. Black	Hazard Foreman	130 per mo.
J. Lichtenberger	Tool Sharpener	125 per mo.
R. C. Fletcher	Mechanic	130 per mo.

#### ARMY PERSONNEL

Glen P. Wallace Captain Inf-Res.  
B. C. King 1st Lt. CA-Res.  
Buford E. Boyd 1st Lt. Inf-Res.

COPY

#### EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

Office of the Director  
Washington, D. C.

Reference: Camp Elk Creek, F-37, Co. 1747, Medford, Oregon, April 3, 1935.

Mr. Robert Fechner, Director,  
Emergency Conservation Work,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fechner: Attached please find camp report, Army and Forestry personnel, Educational Adviser's letter, and menus for the above camp. All buildings were constructed in 1933, are in fairly good condition, wired for lighting, adequately heated, and a 5 K.W. lighting system installed. Wood is used for fuel exclusively.

Work project: The following work has been completed since 11-1-34. 6 miles telephone lines, 25 M roadside clearing, 2 miles truck trails, 3 M foot trails, and following maint. 38 M telephone line and 40 M truck trails. Supt. reports men as very satisfactory. Meals and lunches are very satisfactory. Chev. trucks preferred to other makes of trucks. Cooperation between forestry and officers good.

Camp overhead 24, and includes asst. to adviser. Operating economically and mess account in very satisfactory condition. Pasteurized milk is used exclusively and served daily. Other supplies adequate, and of good quality. There are no communistic activities in camp. The camp is also free from bedbugs and other vermin. Each enrollee has a locker, pillow, pillow cases, but no sheets. Most of the men launder their own clothes or bring them to their homes nearby. (L.E.M. Co.) Company has a good bakery, also baker who provides all of the needed pastry and etc. The infirmary is hardly large enough and if camp were to remain here would suggest a separate building with more room. The one in use, at present, while very clean and etc. will house four cots. The general condition of the camp is very good.

Trusting the above is satisfactory, I am

Sincerely yours,  
/s/ M. J. Bowen

COPY

#### EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK CAMPS

\* \* \* \* \*

Form No. 3

Camp No. F-37  
State of Oregon

#### FORESTRY PERSONNEL

F. E. Elliff	Project Super.	\$216.66
Lee Goodman	Truck Trail Foreman	\$155
D. P. Geary	Trail Foreman	\$140
Geo. Coats	Hazard Foreman	\$140



Robt. Aufderheide	Junior Forester	\$166.67
Al Kitchen	Machine Operator	\$130
A. W. Doak	Machine Operator	\$130

#### ARMY PERSONNEL

Harold B. Elverson	Captain, 309th Inf.
Charles W. Kenyon	1st Lt., 309th Inf.
William J. Anuskewicz	1st Lt., 303rd Chem. Regt.

COPY

### EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

Office of the Director  
Washington, D. C.

Reference: Camp Upper Rogue, F-38, Co. 1993, Union Creek, Oregon, 10/8/35

\* \* \* \* \*

Dear Mr. Fechner: Attached please find Camp Report, Army and Forestry personnel, educational adviser's letter, and menus for the above camp. This is a summer camp and no doubt will vacate this camp site very shortly as the altitude is over 3000 feet. Mess hall, latrines, wash and shower house, are of frame construction, balance of camp tents. All are wired for lighting, adequately heated, and a 5 K.W. lighting system installed. An ideal location for a summer camp site.

Work Projects: The following work has been completed during the fifth Period. Nine miles tel. line, three miles roadside clearing, One hundred twenty miles tel. line maintenance, eighty miles road maintenance, and eighteen acres public camp ground improvement and development. Excellent public camp ground work. Co-operation between Forestry and officers good. The remaining enrollees are reported as very good, but it was necessary to discharge seventy-two (administrative) most of whom were discharged for refusal to work. This company received ninety-eight enrollees July 3, 1935 from a transient camp in Los Angeles. It seems that after they were fitted out with clothing, shoes, etc. that they were not very much interested in work. The work accomplishment has not been so large owing to the reduced strength of the company, although 1723 man days were spent on fires.

Camp overhead 24, and includes assistant to educational adviser. Operating economically, and net worth of all funds \$720.13. Cooks are only fair, therefore the meals are fair. The present commander has been here for several months and meals and other conditions have improved. All enrollees have received their issue of winter clothing. Each enrollee has a steel cot, cotton mattress, sheets, pillow, and pillow cases. Each launder their own clothes, except pillow cases and sheets that are laundered through the Quartermaster. So far as known there are (no) subversive activities in camp at the present time. The camp is also free from bed bugs and all other vermin. Each enrollee receives one-half pint of pasteurized milk daily. Camp has a good baker, bake shop, barber shop (15 cents for haircuts) and pit type latrines. Powder is stored in a

log type magazine with bullet proof door. Caps are also stored in a container underground. Magazine is isolated. Experienced men handle all explosives, and are assisted by enrollees. Eighty-three enrollees have indicated their desire to re-enroll. The camp, for a short season summer camp, is . . . .

COPY

## EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK CAMPS

\* \* \* \* \*

Camp No. 1993 F-38

State of Oregon

### FORESTRY PERSONNEL

J. A. Walsh	Project Supt.	\$216.66
V. Y. Davis	Rec. Foreman	166 67
W. L. White	Hazard Foreman	155.00
Ray Warner	Carp. Foreman	155.00
F. J. McPherson	Misc. Foreman	140.00
R. C. Shull	Tractor Operator	130.00
L. J. Conley	Tractor Operator	130.00
R. R. Gobeli	Capt. Eng-Res.	
John A. Rosenbaum	1st Lt. FA-Res.	

COPY

## EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

Office of the Director  
Washington, D. C.

File Reference: Camp Applegate, F-41, Co. 290, Ruch, Oregon, October 21, 1935

Mr. Robert Fechner, Director,  
Emergency Conservation Works,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fechner: Attached please find camp report, Army and Forestry personnel, and Menus for the above camp. This is the first camp built in the state of Oregon. All buildings are of frame construction, wired for lighting, adequately heated, and a 5 K.W. lighting system installed. All buildings are in need of roof repairs, and many other minor repairs are needed. The roof on all buildings are going to be repaired temporary. This company will remain here during the sixth period.

Work Projects: This company arrived here from Tenn. on July 31, 1935 and the following work has been completed since that time. 2 miles truck trail, 32 miles telephone maint., 11 miles telephone construction, 60 miles stream improvement, 75 miles trail maint., 6000 acres rodent control, 3 acres public camp ground improvement and 1825 man days on forest fires. Supt. reports the enrollees as very satisfactory. Very capable supt. and forestry personnel. Cooperation between forestry and officers good. Powder is stored in a standard Forest Service bullet-proof magazine. Caps are store in a Forest Service Standard Cap house. Each are isolated. Experienced men supervise powder work, and are assisted by enrollees.

Camp overhead 24, and includes ass't educational advisor. Operating economically, and net worth of all funds, \$1240.38. Winter clothing has been issued to all enrollees. 10 gals. of pasteurized milk is served daily. Have had one case, or rather 1 bunk that has bed bugs. Immediate steps have been taken to exterminate this vermin. Each enrollee has a cotton mattress, sheets, pillow, and pillow cases. Standee type bunks are used. Each enrollee launders his own clothes, except sheets and pillow cases and they are laundered weekly, through the Quartermaster. Pit type latrines are used for enrollees, and flush toilets for officers and forestry personnel. Meals are good - much better, so the boys say, since coming to Oregon. Considering the camp is one of the old type, it is in good condition. Trusting the above is satisfactory, I am,

Sincerely yours, . . . .

COPY

# EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK CAMPS

\* \* \* \* \*

Form No. 3

Camp No. F-41  
State of Oregon

## FORESTRY PERSONNEL

L. H. McGuire	Project Superintendent	\$216.66
Trueman Lewis	Road Foreman	155.00
Ralph Lewis	Technician	166.67
Douglas Erdman	Technician	166.67
Clarence Young	Telephone Foreman	140.00
Dee C. Mills	Trail Foreman	140.00
Wayne Ash	Machine Operator	130.00
Lyle Hard	Machine Operator	130.00

## ARMY PERSONNEL

Guy, Ross D.	Capt., 98th Sig. Co.
Dewey, Franklin H.	1st Lt. C.W. Res.
Adland, Abe	1st Lt. Med. Res.

Reeder, Marvin      1st Lt., Inf. Res.

COPY

## EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK

Office of the Director  
Washington, D. C.

Reference: Camp Elk Creek F-37, Co. 224, Trail, Oregon, October 23, 1935.

\* \* \* \* \*

Dear Mr. Fechner: Attached please find camp reports, Army and Forestry Personnel, Educational Advisers letter and Menus for the above Camp. All buildings are of frame construction, erected in 1933, are wired for lighting, adequately heated, and a 5 K.W. lighting system installed. Considering that the buildings were constructed in 1933, they are in very good condition.

Work Projects: The following work has been completed since August 1, 1935. 11 mi. of telephone line, 2 mi. truck trail, 3 mi. foot trail, and 1,822 man days on Forest Fires. The Superintendent who has been with the CCC's since the beginning, reports the Enrollees are very satisfactory. Co-operation between Forestry and Officers, good. Meals are good, greatly improved over the Tennessee rations. Company will remain here during the Sixth Period. Explosives are stored in a standard Forest magazine (Log type) bullet proof, and isolated. The caps are also stored in a standard Forest magazine, such as is used for caps. Experienced men supervise all powder works, assisted by enrollees.

Camp Overhead 24, and includes assistant to Educational Adviser. Operating economically, and net worth of all funds, \$902.11. All Enrollees have received their issue of winter clothing. The Camp is free from bed bugs and all other vermins. The Camp is also free from all subversive activities. Each Enrollee has a cotton mattress, sheets, pillow, pillow cases, and locker. Each Enrollee launders his own clothes except sheets and pillow cases that are laundered each week thru the Quartermaster. Pit type latrine are used except in Officer's and Foresters quarters, where they have flushed toilets. Nine gallons of pasteurized milk is served daily.

The Camp in general is in excellent condition.

Trusting that the above is satisfactory, I am,

Sincerely yours,  
/s/ M. J. Bowen

COPY

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK CAMPS

Camp No. F-37  
State of Oregon

FORESTRY PERSONNEL

Ralph G. Jennings	Project Sup't	\$200.00
Ray Warner	Cons't Foreman	150.00
Walter L. White	Hazard Foreman	150.00
D. P. Geary	Trail Foreman	140.00
Lee Goodman	Road Foreman	140.00
Ansil Pearce	Tele. Foreman	140.00
A. W. Doak	Tractor Driver	130.00
Fred Middlebush	Tractor Driver	130.00

ARMY PERSONNEL

W. L. Kindred	1st Lt. FA-Res
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COPY

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK CAMPS

\* \* \* \* \*

Form No. 3

Camp Elk Creek

Camp No. 1747  
State of Oregon

FORESTRY PERSONNEL

Fred J. Warner	Superintendent	\$180.00
Ray Warner	Construction Foreman	135.00
Lee Goodman	Road Foreman	126.00
Ed. Cushman	Hazard Foreman	126.00
D. P. Geary	Trail Foreman	126.00
F. E. Elliff	Telephone Foreman	126.00
A. W. Doak	Tractor Driver	121.50
A. L. Kitchen	Tractor Driver	121.50
J. H. Hughes	Blacksmith	112.50
E. E. Benbow	Locator	90.00

COPY

Form No. 2

ARMY PERSONNEL

Commissioned officers:

Glenn J. Key        Capt. FA RAI  
Rupert T. Gilbert   1st Lt. Inf-Res  
Elmer E. Cloninger 1st Lt. Inf-Res  
Harold B. Gillis    Contract Surgeon

COPY

Form No. 3

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK CAMPS

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South Fork Rogue River F104

FORESTRY PERSONNEL

Camp No. 1642  
State of Oregon

FORESTRY PERSONNEL

R. G. Jennings	Superintendent	\$190 00
C. L. Moon	Const. Foreman	126.00
W. H. Hughes	Road Foreman	142.20
C. H. Young	Tel. Foreman	126.00
Everett Abbott	Hazard Foreman	135.00
Robert Fletcher	Cat Driver	121.50
Sam Harris	Cat Driver	121.50
Ted Jones	Cat Driver	121.50
O. H. Bailey	Locator	126.00
J. Lichtenberger	Tool Sharpener	112.50

COPY

Form No. 2

Camp South Fork Rogue River, Butte Falls, Oregon

Camp No. F-104  
State of Oregon

ARMY PERSONNEL

Commissioned officers:

Harry E. Cooper Captain Cav-Res., Commanding

Buford E. Boyd 1st Lieut., Inf-Res.

Percy C. Merritt 2nd Lieut., Inf-Res.

Walter L. Bach Lieut. (MC) USN

Following are excerpts from the Ranger's accomplishment report for 1935 to the Forest Supervisor:

COPY

O  
Supervision  
Rogue River

Medford, Oregon,  
February 3, 1936

Memorandum for Forest Supervisor:

The following report is according to your request of January 25th. The amount of work accomplished under each activity is given for the district, the proper agency being credited for the work.

GENERAL OVERHEAD:

At the close of the 1934 field season the headquarters for the Butte Falls District was moved to the Supervisors headquarters at Medford as a permanent set-up for district. Such a change places the District Ranger at the most advantageous location for the non-field work because of the close contact with the other rangers and the Supervisors staff. This advantage was very apparent in working up the five-year improvement plan and revising it to include the Nira program which was expected.

During the 1935 field season the location of ranger headquarters at Medford was a disadvantage to the ranger. The distance from Medford to the district requires approximately one hour travel

time and reduces the time on the job by that amount. In order that the ranger be immediately available during the emergency periods during the fire season, it is necessary for him to remain on the district over weekends and if possible while he is doing the various office work connected with the job. At present the Protective Assistant also acts as the assistant to the ranger in performing the routine office work, such as filing correspondence, posting handbooks, etc. Unless the rangers headquarters is at the same location as that of the protective assistant, the use of the P. A. as a general assistant is lost. During the past season the Forest Supervisor approved keeping the office files at the P.A. Headquarters. To all practical purposes this placed everything of the rangers work on the district except his residence.

It is the recommendation of the ranger that the district headquarters be moved to Butte Falls, where the Protective Assistant is located together with other administrative work connected with the district.

One horse with riding equipment is furnished by the ranger. In October 1934 when Ranger Tedrow took over the district, the Dodge delivery furnished to Ranger Holst was condemned. From that time until November 1935 the ranger furnished his personal car under mileage contract. At that time a government owned pickup was furnished.

A horse is necessary to the proper administration of the district especially in grazing, trail and telephone improvements and recreational improvements. The slower travel of a horse enables the ranger to observe conditions of the range or trail while traveling. It also enables trips into the back country beyond the roads.

Physical inventory of all property was taken by Protective Assistant John Henshaw, acting as Assistant Ranger in the absence of the ranger. The assignment of this job to an assistant was for the purpose of training him in handling rangers work. Mr. Henshaw is rated very high as a Protective Assistant and with proper education and training he would be excellent material for permanent appointment.

The actual inventory of all equipment gives a check on any property lost or found. By comparing such an inventory with the Supervisors record, many tools lost from the Supervisors files are found. Any tools or equipment not needed or damaged beyond repair, were sent to Butte Falls for transfer to the Medford warehouse or to be condemned. The inventory also brings the rangers records up to date and prevents any errors in accounting.

The ranger training school at Hemlock R.S. was attended by Ranger Tedrow. The training received from attendance will improve his administration of the district as a result of a better knowledge of the standards for administration and from ideas as to how best to do the work as obtained from association and discussing the problems that are experienced by other trainees on other forests. A better understanding was obtained as to the standard of accomplishment that is expected by the service. What such standards are for the various activities and how to apply them is a knowledge that is absolutely necessary to a ranger and is one that is hard to obtain from individual study.



The base map was corrected at the beginning of the season. Such corrections are absolutely necessary to the proper use of the map in locating, dispatching and finding a fire. In general the map is accurate to a usable degree. The addition of new improvements and elimination of nonexisting features are the most important. The Rangers status book was brought up to date at the beginning of the fire season.

The Educational Advisor at the South Fork Camp was taken on a 'Show me' trip covering range administration and hazard reduction activities as practiced by the Forest Service. The contact which the Advisor has with the enrollees is mostly as a school teacher and he should know more of what the Forest Service is doing so that he may better fulfill responsibility in relation to the forestry subjects which he covers in the vocational courses.

A five-year development plan was developed for the district in conjunction with a master plan for the forest. Previous to that time no such plan existed in any comprehensive form. In order to provide sufficient work for an expected greatly expanded relief program many improvements were planned which would not be justified in the light of past appropriations. The development of any plans is basic to any project or undertaking that sets a goal of attainment. The five-year improvement plan for the forest, as developed from the plans for each district set forth the amount of improvements needed within the next period in order that the forest may fulfill its standard of service to the people of the community.

A complete field inspection was made of the Butte Falls district by Norman C. White, Assistant Forest Supervisor. The District Ranger accompanied Mr. White in making the inspection. The personal contact between the Supervisors staff and the Ranger is invaluable in both parties obtaining a clear view of the conditions as they exist. As the inspection progressed it was possible to thoroughly discuss all problems concerning the administration of the district and come to an understanding of the situation. Such a discussion gives the Ranger a chance to develop his conception of his duties; know what is expected of him; see his mistakes and adjust or correct his attitude or actions accordingly.

Minor inspection of several projects was made by the Supervisor and members of his staff. Such inspections are necessary that the Supervisors office have a clear conception and understanding of what is going on in the field. It gives the ranger a chance to check up on his administration before serious problems can develop. Inspections of this nature and purpose are always welcomed by the district Ranger. The Supervisor should give every encouragement to himself and members of his staff to contact the Ranger while in the field at least once each month and devote the entire day to such activities as the Ranger is engaged in.

## 2. TIMBER SALES:

Only two commercial sales and no S-22 sales were made on this district during the period. Both commercial sales were to people living adjacent to the forest and working out the material for sale in order to assist in making a livelihood during the slack work periods of the winter months. One thousand cedar posts and 8,000 sugar pine shakes was the material sold. All demands for small amounts of saw timber were met by private owned stumpage. All material sold was dead,

thereby relieving the forest of a fire hazard and permitting the space occupied by the snag or tree to be utilized by growing material.

### 3. FOREST PRODUCT SALES:

4,850 linear feet of Shasta Fir Christmas trees were sold from the Cat Hill area in two sales going to the California markets. In order for the Forest Service to fully capitalize this business it should open sled roads back into the dense brush stands and high areas where suitable material is to be found. The Service should caution every prospective permittee to get his trees out early. Although it is the policy of the Service to make Christmas tree sales only from areas in need of thinning, or for stand improvement, it must be remembered that a tree acceptable on the market, must be open grown. Trees coming out of a thicket, except from a broken crown story are unfitted for sale.

It is recommended that areas similar to upper side of the old Cat Hill burn, be definitely set aside and managed to produce Christmas trees exclusively. In some areas it may be necessary to plant, but this would be justified in the light of quick returns on the planting investment. If the Forest Service would go into this as a business and develop an area, it would be justified in charging from 5 to 8 cents per foot rather than the present 3-1/2¢ price.

\* \* \* \* \*

The Forest Service should not neglect to advertise the products and uses of the National Forest.

### 4. TIMBER NONREVENUE:

Fourteen free use permits were issued - a total value of \$88.76. One permit to cut wood was issued to a resident of Medford; two wood permits and one shake permit were issued to residents in, and adjacent to, Eagle Point and the remainder of the permits were issued to persons living in or adjacent to the district. All permits were for dead material and for the purpose of developing farm property.

\* \* \* \* \*

The demand for free use material is greatest during the early spring and fall months when outside work is slack. When the Medford Corporation began operation, two permits were dropped as a result of the permittees obtaining work on the woods crew.

\* \* \* \* \*

Approximately 500 cords of wood were cut by the South Fork Camp for use in connection with ECW projects - this material was taken from the old burn on the lower Fourbit Hazard Reduction area, from along the Butte Falls-Fish Lake roadside clean-up, and from material cut from road right-of-way. The use of this material salvaged a value which would have otherwise been wasted or lost by burning or rotting on the ground.

## 5. GRAZING - CATTLE AND HORSE REVENUE:

Reference is made to the annual report on the grazing situation on the Butte Falls district.

In general the grazing situation has decided improvements over what it was for several years past; this improvement has resulted mainly from better feed conditions resulting from a more favorable weather.

Most of the cattle that come off the range are in the feeder or stock class; this class of stock is then placed in pastures or feed lots and fattened for market. Practically all of the 28 permittees grazing a total of 2,262 head of cattle, are diversified farmers, but the greater number of cattle are under ownership of permittees who are primarily stock raisers. Altho much of the Rogue River valley adjacent thereto is highly productive under irrigation; the dryness of its climate is not conducive to good summer range. For that reason the summer range on the National Forest is of utmost importance to the social and economic welfare of the community, inasmuch as the community is dependent on the stock raising industry.

\* \* \* \* \*

The regular meeting of the Big Butte Stock Association, made up of the permittees of the Rancheria Allotment was held during the first part of May and was attended by the District Ranger. . . .

\* \* \* \* \*

Altho water development and trail conditions were planned under ECW labor, none of it was accomplished, due to an overload of fire suppression work.

\* \* \* \* \*

Approximately 5,000 acres of unutilized range up Bessie Creek was opened during the past season and 60 head of cattle were grazed on it. This area had not previously been used in order to protect a small amount of horse feed at the old Bessie Rock Guard Station. Since this area is not needed for that purpose it was thrown open to grazing. Previous to the cattle entering the area, the Rangers and the permittees rode over the area. On this trip salt logs and water holes were located. Proper management and utilization of the area is expected.

The utilization of the Bessie Creek area has relieved the congestion on the Imnaha area, obtaining better distribution and utilization of the Imnaha Allotment.

## 6. GRAZING SHEEP AND GOATS: REVENUE.

The Halifax sheep allotment is intradistrict, the sheep coming in from the Klamath district with the permit being issued thru Ranger Ritter.

At the beginning of the season a unit plan was prepared by Ranger Ritter and Tedrow to cover the use of the allotment. This plan was the first step in developing a systematic management plan. Its accomplishment was handicapped by a late spring which gave a shortage of feed, especially in the first camps, and broke up the camp sequence. Its continuance another year is recommended.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### 7. GRAZING: NONREVENUE.

Owing to the situation that exists on the range the cattle owned by ranchers residing with(in) the National Forest in the Fourbit area were allowed to turn out 15 days earlier than the regular season.

This was done to give the local ranchers the benefit of 15 days good feed for their milk stock before the range cattle came in. It is recommended that the range be opened one month earlier for this class of stock. Altho the grass range is sufficiently developed at that time to permit grazing there is not enough of it to support all the range stuff that is turned on later. The local ranchers are handicapped to furnish pasture for their stock until the hay is cut and the meadows available. The preseason use by these ranchers for their dairy cows would more than compensate for the loss of feed to the range cattle.

Seven free grazing permits were issued covering 29 milch cows and 7 horses; all permittees reside within the Butte Falls District. The value of this use to the community is in helping to furnish subsistence to ranchers who are trying to develop the area.

#### 9. FISH AND GAME: NONREVENUE.

Reference is made to the annual game census submitted December 5, 1925 - this report covered the situation as exists on the Butte Falls District.

The fish ladder at the Imnaha dam on the South Fork of Rogue River was examined twice during the season for compliance with the State law for water depth and fish screen at the canal entrance. Satisfactory compliance was noted at both inspections. Fish were noted in the pools of the ladder, but none were jumping the falls. The ladder is used by trout during their movement up the stream.

\* \* \* \* \*

8,000 trout were planted in virgin lakes in cooperation with the State Fish Hatchery at Butte Falls. The State Hatchery planted over 100,000 trout in streams on the district. Approximately one-half of the recreation users of the district come to the mountains to fish. Estimating 500 fishermen and an average of 10 fish catch per person, it would seem at a yearly planting of the above amount should be sufficient to keep the stream well stocked.

\* \* \* \* \*

## 12. RECREATION: NONREVENUE.

The recreation use of the Butte Falls District is not high in every sense of the word, but many fishermen, hunters and berry pickers are to be found on the district; twelve small campgrounds are located on the district. . . . The recreational use of the district is from 1,000 to 1,500 persons per year; these people are mainly from the Rogue River Valley. Very little out of the state tourists visit the area since it is off the main highway and not well know except to local people. Altho the fishing is done mainly for sport, the hunting and berry picking is done mainly by persons wishing to secure a food supply as well as receiving the recreational benefit. It is estimated that 30 deer and 4 bear were killed by 600 hunters. Approximately the same number of people visited the Blue Rock Huckleberry pack and took out at least 1,500 gallons of berries.

\* \* \* \* \*

## 15. MAINTENANCE ROADS: FOREST DEVELOPMENT.

Approximately 24 miles of roads were maintained under the Nira program and 64 miles by ECW. These roads were constructed for the primary use and purpose of protection, administration and utilization of the National Forests. They are also used by recreationists to reach the fishing, hunting or other uses in what they are interested.

\* \* \* \* \*

A sign shop was conducted by the South Fork Camp where 509 road signs were painted for use over the Forest. It is self evident that a road system is dependent on adequate signing. Every effort should be made to complete the signing of the Forest as soon as possible.

## 16. TRAIL MAINTENANCE:

Approximately 100 miles of ways and 93 miles of trails were maintained on the district. 32 miles of ways were not maintained; practically 25% of the work was done by the ECW and the remainder by Nira.

\* \* \* \* \*

## 19.1 MAINTENANCE OF OTHER IMPROVEMENTS:

Temporary Stations: The Imnaha, Lodgepole, Mosquito, and Butte Falls Guard Stations were maintained at the beginning of the fire season when the stations were manned under protection funds. These stations are for the use of Forest Guards, acting as firemen, primarily, for protection of the National Forest from fire and for the rendering of service to the public while they are using the forest.

Lookout Stations: Bessie Rock, Devils Peak, Rustler Peak and Blue Rock are the existing regular detection system; each station is manned by a lookout fireman during the fire season.

Maintenance of the stations was completed as soon after the stations were manned as it was possible to do so. . . .

Telephone Lines: Approximately 90 miles of grounded line and 20 miles of metallic line was maintained at the beginning of the season. The maintenance of the Devils Peak line was handicapped by deep snows which layed on until late in the season.

At present the protection of the forest is dependent upon the telephone system for communication; the use of radios on the Butte Falls District has not been practiced, except experimentally previous to this time.

\* \* \* \* \*

Scalers Cabins: The three scalers cabins at Camp 2 were maintained by ECW; the South Fork Camp has borrowed one of these cabins and is using it as a project superintendents headquarters.

\* \* \* \* \*

## 20. ROADS AND TRAILS: FOREST DEVELOPMENT.

No trail construction was accomplished on the district.

Approximately three miles of road construction was completed and three more miles partially completed on the Willow Creek road project by the South Fork camp. This project when completed to Buck Point will open an area of approximately 12 square miles, which has previously been available to travel only over 5 to 10 miles of trail. The road is being primarily constructed for protection purposes for travel into the area, and in order to develop Buck Point as a Lookout fireman station. The road will be advantageously used by the cattle permittees of the area and by timber owners. The timber will be made accessible and approximately 1,700 acres of National Forest lands, 800 acres of Jackson County land, 1,000 acres in small ownership besides considerable timber owned by the Rogue River Timber Co., and the Medford Corporation. No people are residing in the area. The homesteads were for the purpose of gaining title to the timber and not for cultivation purposes. The area is entirely unsuited to development for farm or ranch purposes.

A 36-foot, 5-stringer bridge was constructed over Fourbit Creek on the Lodgepole road by the South Fork Camp. The bridge takes the place of the well known "Fourbit Ford" which was originally developed with the construction of the old Military road from the Rogue River Valley to Fort Klamath. The Ford was impassable to automobiles during the spring runoff, which varied from one to two months in duration.

\* \* \* \* \*

### 23.1 CONSTRUCTION: OTHER IMPROVEMENTS, STRUCTURAL:

#### TEMPORARY STATIONS

Butte Falls: The Butte Falls fireman cabin and the fire warehouse were completed by the South Fork camp, after being approximately 80% completed under the Nira program. A P.A. residence, office and 4-car garage are now under construction by the camp.

The Butte Falls unit is being developed as the most logical distribution center to the Butte Falls District. Butte Falls is a community of approximately 1,000 people, immediately adjacent to the forest; their interest is primarily in logging and stock raising industries which are practically dependent upon the National Forest for their existence. . . .

The construction of the improvements is for the protection rather than the administration, but the location is peculiarly adapted to an administration use. Altho the rangers residence and headquarters is not approved for that location, it is to all practical purposes the administrative headquarters to the district during the fire season. Since the P.A. office and headquarters is at this location much of the administrative work must also be done here in order to have the use of the P.A., as an office assistant to the ranger.

Fredenburg Butte: A forty foot round-pole construction tower with a 14x14' fireman lookout cabin on top was constructed on Fredenburg Butte. The station was developed in connection with the Jackson County Fire Patrol Association, who is to man and maintain the station during the fire season. Trees were felled and the debris from the clearing was burned.

\* \* \* \* \*

Camp 2 Emergency Station L.O.: A 40-foot, round-pole tower with 10x10' house was constructed on the emergency lookout point near Camp 2. This point has been previously used with the firefinder set on a pipe planted in the ground. It will cover the logged-off area along Fourbit and Willow Creeks. . . .

Telephone Line Construction: Ten miles of the metallic portion of the Butte Falls-Union Creek line was completed to the end of the gravel on the Butte Falls-Prospect road. From that point the line was continued four miles as a grounded line. Construction was halted because of the impassable condition of the road.

\* \* \* \* \*

### 23.3 CONSTRUCTION: OTHER IMPROVEMENTS: NONSTRUCTURAL:

\* \* \* \* \*

Five and one-half miles of abandoned railroad grades have been opened in the Fourbit area in conjunction with the hazard reduction plan. These roads are opened to facilitate travel over the

area in case of fire; they also serve to break the area up into compartments which could be more easily handled in case of fire.

Thirteen miles of roadside cleanup work was completed by the South Butte Camp. This mileage included portions of the Willow Creek road, Butte Falls-Fish Lake road, and the Lodgepole road. This work is for the purpose of removing most of the fire hazard immediately adjacent to the road where the public travels. . . .

#### 24. LAND EXCHANGE:

An examination and report was made on 160 acres of timber land offered for exchange by the Galeton Banking Co. In general the examination showed the area to be only slightly desirable under the existing exchange policy.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### 26.1 FIELD PLANTINGS:

Cat Hill project: Six and eight-tenths acres were prepared for planting and one-half the trees planted on the project. The work was of an experimental nature to determine the best method of restocking this old Cat Hill burn. From work on other forests it was found most practical to open lanes through the brush and plant in these lanes. Actual usage shows the rock blade on a cat with bulldozer attachment to be the most practical equipment with which to open the lanes. Whether or not this method is entirely practical can only be determined through later experiments.

The planting was done down the center of the lanes in 12 ft. spacing; next spring the spacing will be filled in to 6 feet; the lanes are 20 feet apart, center to center. The spring and fall planting on the area is for the purpose of determining the best season to plant under the existing conditions of that locality. Since the work has been entirely experimental and the final result not obtained until several years have passed, it is impossible now to say what effect it will have on the future planting policy.

Fourbit Project: The Fourbit project was inaugurated with the purpose of developing a screen of green timber along the major roads leading through this logged-off area. It will be expanded later to include the larger blanks left in the natural reproduction now coming on.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### 28. TIMBER SURVEYS AND PLANS:

The statistical sheets of the management plans for the Klamath working circle were brought up to date as a special assignment from the Surveyors office. Previous sale records were inspected and the amount and acreage of the cut obtained. The plan was then corrected to that amount.

\* \* \* \* \*



### 38. FIRE PREVENTION:

Three man-caused fires were investigated (two of them were non-reportable). In two of the cases no clues were found as to the guilty party. The third fire originated immediately adjacent to a logging camp. Altho the person responsible for the fire could not actually be determined there was no doubt to the case but what some one in the camp accidentally caused the fire.

One camper was arrested for leaving his fire burning unattended. Conviction was secured in the Justice Court at Medford.

\* \* \* \* \*

### 39. PRESUPPRESSION:

Before the beginning of the fire season the short term force were given three days intensive training at a guard training school. Later in the season all guards were given one complete instruction inspection with follow-up training by the District Ranger, and a second one by the Protective Assistant. All fire caches were brought up to standard and maintained throughout the season. A training school of one days duration was held to train the enrollees of the South Fork Camp in fire suppression procedure.

\* \* \* \* \*

### 40. FIRE SUPPRESSION:

A total of 31 reported fires with numerous false alarms were acted upon during the 1935 season. All fires were class "A" and all but one was lightning caused. Two non-reportable fires were acted upon; both being man-caused. No damage was done by these fires.

Two fires were extra period fires (See memorandum to Supervisor concerning cause).

\* \* \* \* \*

### 51.1 ECW GENERAL OVERHEAD:

The South Fork Camp operated on the Butte Falls district throughout the period. The District Ranger acted as an advisory inspector in connection with the work that was being carried out on the district. Every assistance possible was given the camp in carrying out the work program.

Respectfully submitted,  
Maurice Tedrow, District Ranger.

## 1936

### PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Karl L. Janouch
Assistant Supervisor	Herschel C. Obye
Fire Assistant	Kenneth P. McReynolds
Assistant Technician, Recreation	Cordy E. Sunderman
Superintendent of Construction	William L. Jones
Executive Assistant	Janie V. Smith
Clerks	Enid Funk (until 4-1) Clara Younger Nellie M. Batten (until 3-13) Harold A. Johnson Logan C. Stewart (until 9-15) Wilma I. Rubenstein (EOD 4-1) June A. Nealon (EOD Oct.) Earlwyn B. Cutler (until 2-10) Herbert L. Heyde (EOD 6-5) Elizabeth E. Vilm (EOD 10-26)
Temporary Clerks	Helen E. Drummond (9-28 to 12-5) Alice Watson (Feb.) Lela E. Young (June) Helen Collier (June) Ansil F. Pearce (Mar. and Dec.)
Warehouseman	John S. Gill
Guard	Carys J. Taber*

\*Truck driver for supplies to ranger stations and camps

### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Rogue River	Jesse P. DeWitt	Union Creek Ranger Station
Butte Falls	Maurice L. Tedrow (until March 31) Simeri E. Jarvi (EOD April 1)	Medford Butte Falls
Lake of the Woods*	Hugh A. Ritter	Klamath Falls
Applegate	Lee C. Port	Star Ranger Station

\*(Known also as Dead Indian-Klamath District)

## PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION CHANGES

"Transfers:

"Ranger Maurice L. Tedrow from Butte Falls District to Tonasket District, Colville National Forest, April 1.

"Assistant Ranger Norman J. Penick from Dead Indian District to District Ranger of Pisgah District, Ochoco National Forest, April 16.

"Assistant Forester Albert Arnst from Division of Operation, Regional Office, to Assistant Rangership, Dead Indian Ranger District, April 16 (vice Penick).

"Assistant Ranger Simeri D. Jarvi from Mapleton Ranger District, Siuslaw National Forest to Butte Falls Ranger District, April 1 (vice Tedrow).

"Clerk Enid F. Funk from Rogue River National Forest to Regional Office, Division of Operation, Stenographic Section, April 1, vice Wilma I. Rubenstein, an emergency appointee transferred to Rogue River National Forest."

Six Twenty-Six

The June issue of Six Twenty-Six quoted Janie Smith as saying, "We claim the distinction of having the youngest clerical force in the Region. It includes Miss Lela Young, Miss Clara Younger, and Miss Marjorie Youngs."

Effective January 1, Forest Service paychecks were not signed by the Regional Fiscal Agent as they had been since December 12, 1908. All disbursing functions of the Government were placed under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department, Army and Navy excepted.

## MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

Public speaking classes were conducted during the winter on the Forest with all permanent employees, including the Supervisor, required to attend the weekly sessions.

Work, headed by Hugh Ritter and Norman Penick, was completed on the examination and appraisal of 5000 acres of Weyerhaeuser Timber Company land lying inside the Forest and which had been offered for exchange by the timber company. It was felt to be a desirable tract of land, snag-free, cut-over ponderosa pine, on which nothing under 16 inches DBH was cut.

Note: 1966 — According to Karl L. Janouch, this exchange was not made because the area was outside Forest land.

Hugh A. Ritter toured with "Showboat" in February.

Lake of the Woods water level was at a record high in July. The road at the north end of the lake was covered by three feet of water whereas it was ordinarily "tourable at this season." Normal water levels were not expected to be reached for some time unless "artificial drainage methods" were applied. (The quotes are from a report by Assistant Ranger Albert Arnst in the August issue of Six Twenty-Six.)

## FIRE ACTIVITIES

A Fire Control Meeting, attended by representatives from all regions, several experiment stations and the Washington Office, was held in Spokane, Washington, February 10 — 21. K. P. McReynolds attended from the Rogue River. Most important new developments perfected for fire fighting (first week's discussion): power driven chain cross-cut saw, a ringing device for "T" radio sets, and the "A" type airplane radio set. It was agreed by all in attendance that a greater effort should be made to investigate the possibility of using chemicals, especially frothy mixtures in fire suppression. Keen interest was exhibited in the discussions on the development of aerial fire control equipment for use in suppressing fires."



Heavy stove construction favored by the Forest Service at this time. It took quite a while to develop heat. Rex Wilson, acting District Ranger at Union Creek had Forest Guard Clayton N. Weaver fire the stove with dry wood as hard as he could until a gallon of water boiled. It took 1-1/2 hours! Due to this many people built fires on top of them or against them outside — which didn't help the fire situation much. Pictured with the stove is Robert E. Reinhardt, now in the Division of Timber Management at the Washington Office.

May 4 — 9 was designated as "Stop Forest Fire Week" in Klamath County by Klamath Falls Post No. 8 of the American Legion. (This became an annual event.) Legionnaire Hal Ogle, Fire Warden for Weyerhaeuser Timber Company was in charge of the program assisted by Forest Service personnel who furnished material for twelve window exhibits throughout Klamath Falls. The Oregon Showboat, represented by L. G. Jolley, Forest Service, and H. A. (Red) Thomas of the State Board of Forestry, presented programs during the week.

Fire damage was comparatively light in 1936. A total of 39 fires were noted in the annual report. Causes of the fires were:

<u>Lightning</u>	<u>Campers</u>	<u>Smokers</u>	<u>Debris Burning</u>	<u>Miscellaneous</u>	<u>Total</u>
16	6	13	2	2	39
Area burned by causes: (Acres)			<u>Smokers</u>	<u>All Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
155	25	180			
Dollar Damage by causes:			\$409	\$21	\$431
Classification of Fires: <u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>Total</u>					
			31	7	1 39

## FOREST MANAGEMENT

Timber cut and sold values improved greatly compared with the values of 1935. 5,090,000 board feet of timber cut was valued at \$17,384.53. Timber sold amounted to 5,162,500 board feet valued at \$17,513.13. Christmas trees sold measured 17,310 lineal feet for a value of \$590.37.

## GRAZING

The year was a more favorable one than 1935 for the stockmen with a further trend toward the stabilization of the stock raising industry. Financial institutions were hesitant about making additional loans, but few, if any, foreclosures of stock outfits were made during the year. Although it was believed that the majority of stockmen were still in debt, the condition was believed to be improving, as it was known that several debts were cleared during the year.

Markets for beef and mutton were slightly better than in 1935 with a steady demand at all times. A good lamb crop was reported and sales averaged 8 cents. Wool brought growers from 30 to 35 cents per pound.

An abundance of irrigation water through the season was responsible for a very good hay crop. Irrigated alfalfa fields produced three good crops of hay.

A July inspection of range conditions on the Dead Indian and Keene Creek areas showed water supply and range forage to be unusually good for the season of the year. Creeks and springs normally dry were running strong. Many of the higher ranges were too wet for regulated grazing use by cattle and grass and vegetation growth was reported to be luxuriant.

## LANDS

On March 9, the Fish Lake Resort special-use permit issued to Mrs. Vida Rankin, was relinquished to Hugh B. Rankin, her father-in-law. Rankin held the permit until March 27, 1939, when he relinquished it to Sid and Lydia Blood.

Also this year there was a move to transfer Diamond Lake and Union Creek to the Crater Lake National Park.

In the spring of 1936, a survey party from the Regional Office made a timber cruise of the proposed exchange area of the Rogue River Timber Company. This included the highway strip just north of Prospect northerly about 4-1/2 miles to the township line. Fred Matz was in charge of the cruise. William Wakefield was Chief-of-Party. Albert Arnst was assigned to this cruising party.

## ECW WORK

Applegate F-41 and South Fork F-104 were the only camps operating on the Rogue River National Forest this year. The following lists of Facilitating Personnel and Army Officers were obtained from the records in the Archives.

Camp F-37, Trail, was declared surplus to the needs of the Government and was torn down.

The approved Camp Work Plans for the 7th Period (April 1 to September 30, 1936) and the 8th Period (October 1, 1936 to March 31, 1937) are also included.

COPY

## EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK CAMPS

\* \* \* \* \*

Camp No. F-41  
State of Oregon

## FORESTRY PERSONNEL

\* \* \* \* \*

H. Barnhart	Project Superintendent	\$216.66
D. C. Mills	Junior Forester	140.00
W. L. White	Road Foreman	140.00
Lyle Hard	Machine Operator	140.00
E. E. Benbow	Road Foreman	140.00
E. B. Rawlings	Carpenter Foreman	140.00
James Sullivan	Mechanical Foreman	130.00
L. A. Dalrymple	Squad Foreman	100.00

Commissioned officers:  
H. B. McManus 1st Lt. Inf-Res., 7CASC  
Edward M. Carl 1st Lt. FA-Res.

COPY

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY SEVEN HUNDRED SECOND COMPANY  
CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS  
CAMP APPLGATE F-41

ICA/hld

Ruch, Oregon  
January 18, 1937

SUBJECT: Education in above Company.

TO: Mr. M. J. BOWEN, Special Investigator.

1. The following daily newspapers are received by this company:

- a. Kansas City Star
- b. Kansas City Times
- c. St. Louis Post Dispatch
- d. Minneapolis Tribune
- e. Medford (Oregon) Tribune. (2 copies)

2. We take the full quota of magazines (48) and receive them at the designated issue times.

3. The library is well lighted and has recently undergone many changes. Writing tables and a large reading desk has been recently installed with proper lighting facilities. We have three (3) traveling libraries at our camp at all times and have accumulated over two hundred (200) discarded books from nearby public libraries. These books have been rebound by the enrollees. At the present time we have thirty-eight books in circulation that are loaned from the Oregon State Library. The majority of these books are related to the type of work which the boys are doing at the present time. Each member of the Technical Staff is constantly supplied with books related to their particular type of instruction which they give in evening classes as well as on the job.

4. The following vocational courses are given:

- a. Stenography, given by the Educational Adviser.
- b. Typing, given by the Educational Adviser.
- c. Commercial Art, given by the Educational Adviser.
- d. Bulldozer Operation, given by Mr. Lyle Hard, member of technical staff, and Enrollee Frank Dolenshek.

- e. Carpentry, given by Mr. Rawlings, member of technical staff.
- f. Cooking and Baking, given by Enrollee Tom Tracy, mess Sergeant, under the guidance of Mess Officer.
- g. Landscaping, given by Enrollee William Olson, under the guidance of the Project Superintendent, Mr. H. Barnhart.
- h. Grader Operation, given by Mr. E. Benbow, Forest Service Foreman.
- i. Truck Driving and Auto Mechanics, given by Mr. James Sullivan member of Technical Staff.

5. Yes, they receive job instruction both on the job and during evening classes. We offer a very thorough course on each particular type of work being done in the field. Our policy is to develop individual initiative on the part of the enrollee. Furthermore, in conjunction with the foreman concerned we go into a detailed study concerning just why a certain individual is either making good or not, depending upon the individual case. This calls for an analysis of each enrollee from a social psychological and mental hygiene point of view. We are making case records of each enrollee at the present time.

We give responsibility to the enrollees and in many cases these enrollees are solely responsible to the Project Superintendent himself. Our prospective mechanical operators are given a two week training course at the Forestry Headquarters in Medford, Oregon in order to make them more proficient.

It is a further policy of our staff to require all operators of any type of machine or dangerous tools to be holders of First Aid cards and these are checked at frequent intervals to see whether they know first aid and how to apply it. We have a class of forty-four in First Aid at the present time and the reduction of accidents in our camp tends to prove that the instruction is getting results.

6. We offer course in arithmetic, grammar, composition, current events, history, and citizenship. These courses are given by the various members of the Supervisory personnel and a few of the enrollees. In the field of arts and crafts we offer woodworking and carving. In addition, classes are held in boxing and in tap dancing.

7. The enrollees as a whole are interested in our present educational program.

8. About one-half the company strength or seventy-four men are taking extension courses at the present time.

/s/ L. C. Algyer  
L. C. ALGYER  
Educational Adviser  
Co. #2702, CCC



COPY

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK CAMPS

\* \* \* \* \*

Form No. 3

Camp No. F-104  
State of Oregon

FORESTRY PERSONNEL

\* \* \* \* \*

J. A. Walsh	Project Superintendent	\$216.66
R. W. Taylor	Assistant Forester	216.66
A. E. Abbott	Hazard Foreman	155.00
Ray Warner	Carpentry Foreman	155.00
H. Barnhart	Truck Trail Foreman	155.00
L. V. Espey	Misc. Const. Foreman	140.00
Jack Clark	Mechanic	130.00
G. Klinge	Machine Operator	130.00

ARMY PERSONNEL

Commissioned officers:

C. S. Miller	Captain Inf-Res.
George E. Wood	1st Lieut. Inf-Res.
John J. Haruff	1st Lieut. Med. Res.

COPY

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK CAMPS

\* \* \* \* \*

Form No. 3

Camp No. F-104  
State of Oregon

FORESTRY PERSONNEL

Laurance V. Espey	Acting Superintendent	\$140.00
Ray Warner	Carpenter Foreman	155.00
W. C. Snook	Carpenter Foreman	140.00
F. J. McPherson	Truck Trail Foreman	140.00
E. K. Stephenson	Machine Operator	100.00
John Goodell	Telephone Foreman	90.00

## ARMY PERSONNEL

MARCUS H. MULLER                      2nd Lt. Inf-Res.

Clearance for the buildings described in the attached list has been issued from the main office for the Ninth Corps Area as of June 15, 1936, as well as the offices of the Technical Office, in Washington, D. C.

If this camp is approved for salvage its operating accounts, if any, will be returned to your custody.

Very truly yours,

/s/ FRED MORRELL

FRED MORRELL,  
Acting Chief, Forest Service.

Approved: /s/ R. F.  
Director.

October 7, 1936.

COPY

EXCESS PROPERTY AT CAMP F-37, TRAIL, JACKSON COUNTY, OREGON

1 ea. Barracks	20' x 100'	Frame
1 ea. Barracks, Foresters	20' x 62'	Frame
1 ea. Quarters, Officers	20' x 40'	Frame
1 ea. Kitchen & Mess Hall	20' x 140'	Frame
1 ea. Cooler	11' x 13'	Frame
1 ea. Bath House or Dryer	20' x 32'	Frame
1 ea. Recreation Hall	20' x 105'	Frame
1 ea. Latrine, Officers	8' x 8'	Frame
1 ea. Garage	20' x 22'	Frame
1 ea. Generator House	13' x 13'	Frame
1 ea. Oil Storage House	6' x 4' x 4'	Frame
1 ea. Icebox	7' x 7' 3"	Fixed

TOTAL VALUE OF EXCESS PROPERTY - - - \$11,000.00

ECW, Supervision (Camp Work Plans) (Seventh Period)	Camp Applacate (F-31) (Name - Number) Sheet 1 of 1 Sheets.	Forest: Rogue River Date: June 18, 1936	COPY				
Available Man Power 145 men		Karl L. Janouch Forest Supervisor					
Project	Map No. Units	Start Date	Complete Date	Number of Men	Man Days	Material Costs	Side Camp Necessary
Union Creek Camp Ground	-- 1	7/1	9/30	50	3500	\$ 2000	Union Creek
Wrangle Gap Camp Ground	2 11				400		
Trail Camp Ground	5 11				220		
Full Gap Camp Ground	6 11	7/1	2/15	30	230	\$ 2200	Wrangle Gap
Rolland Pk. Camp Ground	7 11				170		
Chappel Springs Camp Ground	9 11				400		
Cook & Green Camp Ground	11				300		
McKee Camp Ground	1 11	7/1	9/30	45	400	\$ 2500	
Beaver Creek-Sulphur Sprgs. CG	2 11				2000		
Star N.S. Fire Suppression Crew							
Star N. S. Dev.	3	7/1	9/30	12	720	\$ 750	Star N.S.
*****	Camp South Fork (F-104)	*****					
Available strength 105 men	Sheet 1 of 1 Sheets						
Project	Map No. Units	Start Date	Complete Date	Number of Men	Man Days	Material Costs	Side Camp Necessary
Lake of the Woods Camp Gnds.	1 1	7/1	9/30	80	3600	\$ 2500	Lake of the Woods
Fish Lake Camp Gnd.	2 1	7/1	9/30	40	2400	2000	No
Fish Lake Road Side Cleanup	3 1	7/1	9/30	8	480	1000	No
ECW	Camp So. Fork F 104	Forest: Rogue River Date: 9/11/36	COPY				
Camp Program Work Plan 8th Period	Sheet 1 of 1 sheets	Karl L. Janouch /s/KLJ Forest Supervisor					
Projects	Map No. Units	Material Costs	Start Date	Complete Date	Number of Men	Man Months Work	Side of Main Camp
Apex Point Camp Gnd. Continuation	1 40	100	10/1	10/31	45	45	45
Fish Lake Camp Gnd. Continuation	2 5	50	10/1	10/31	20	20	20
Butte Falls R. S. Landscaping	3 2	250	11/15	12/31	25	37	37
Medford Sign Shop Detail	--	300	10/1	9/31	4	4	24
Roadside Cleanup Fish Lake Rd.	4 8	180	11/1	12/31	20	40	40
Butte Falls-Prospect Tel. Betterment	5 12	25	10/1	10/31	6	6	6
Lodgepole Road betterment	333 3	1000	10/1	11/30	20	40	40
Willow Cr. Rd. Const.	357 5	2000	11/15	1/31	40-20	180	180
Soda Springs Rd. Const.	377 5	2000	1/1	3/31	40	120	120
Rd. Mts. Projects 346, 343, 356, 366 & 363	82	500	10/1	10/31	5	5	5
Telephone Line Uninstalling							
Middle Fork - Parker Ranch	9 12	50	10/1	10/15	8	8	8
Camp 2 - Mosquito G. S.	10 3	50	11/1	11/30	8	2	2
Rock Peak Tel. Const.	11 8	75	11/1	12/30	10	10	10
Brush Burning LOM & Fish Lake	6 8	125	10/1	10/31	20	10	10
Catmill Planting Project (Lows)	7 3	300	11/1	12/15	20	30	30
Medford Warehouseman's residence Const.							
and Warehouse Detail	1	1800	1/1	3/31	10	10	30
Snag Cutting Sec. 26 T185 R3E	8	640	500	2/1	3/31	70	180
ECW	Camp Applacate F-41	Forest: Rogue River Date: 9-11-36	COPY				
Camp Program Work Plan 8th Period	Sheet 1 of 1 sheets	Karl L. Janouch /s/KLJ Forest Supervisor					
Projects	Map No. Units	Material Costs	Start Date	Complete Date	Number of Men	Man Months Work	Side of Main Camp
Crater L. Hy. Improvement (See L- Recreation letter, Sept. 4.)	-- 20 mi.	200	11/16	12/31	20	30	30
Union Creek Camp Dev., continuation	-- 40	500	10/1	10/30	20	20	20
Brush Disposal-Union Cr., Huckleberry Mtn. Road	-- 45	250	11/1	11/15	20	10	10
Trail Forest Camp Ground, continuation	1 2	125	10/1	10/15	10	5	5
McKee Bridge Camp Gnd. - continuation	2 3	250	1/1	1/31	12	12	12
Sulphur Springs Camp Ground, continuation	3 5	900	10/1	11/15	15	22	22
Anderson Creek Road Const.	386 2	900	10/1	11/15	40	80	80
Gnar Cable Ridge Rd. Const.	388 2	900	11/16	12/31	30	75	75
Star Gulch-Middle Ford Road Const.	392 6	2400	10/1	3/31	10-40	415	415
Star Gulch Road Betterment	399 6	2400	10/1	10/31	6	6	6
Road Wnove. - Big Applacate Road and Roads #2010, 400, 410, 366	47	400	10/1	11/15	20	30	30
Camp Gnd. Table & Toilet construction			1/1	3/31	20	60	60
Shoe Detail, Medford	75	750	10/1	3/31	4	24	24
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Projects	Map No. Units	Material Costs	Start Date	Complete Date	Number of Men		

## CCC WORK AND CONSTRUCTION



CCC Educational Conference Exhibit - 1935



Bridge across Battle Creek on the West Fork of Evans Creek. Constructed by the CCC.

## CCC CONSTRUCTION



General view of the Butte Falls Ranger Station and residence being constructed by the CCC in 1936.



Lake of the Woods Ranger Station constructed by the CCC in 1937.

## ERA WORK



This is an ERA project. This bridge and enclosure was at the Dead Indian Soda Springs on the Ashland District.



This is a cleanup of the spring enclosure and bridge shown above. This structure was washed out in the Dec. 1964 storm and floods.



The Community Kitchen at Dead Indian Soda Springs on the Ashland Ranger District. This was done by local ERA personnel.



This is the interior of the Community Kitchen shown above. Notice the fine craftsmanship.

Also included here are excerpts from a memorandum to staff and rangers from Supervisor Janouch on February 12, 1936:



General Overhead: The reorganization of the Forest Service, with the assuming of many more activities than were had under the old scheme of administration and responsibilities, has resulted in volumes of instructions, changing regulations, and publications which serve as "texts," outlining the purpose of objectives under the various activities and systematic use of natural resources and land use in general. This necessitates a great amount of reading on the part of the Supervisor in order that he may keep informed and may be able to instruct and advise the personnel of the Forest. It has practically resulted in the decision on the part of the Supervisor that he cannot undertake any "project" work, but must devote his time wholly to reading, meeting the public, and general administration of the Forest, and at the same time be able to devote sufficient time to work with outside agencies in the management of natural resources not included in the National Forest.

Lands: One tract of land was secured from the County by donation for recreational development. There are several tracts of county land adjoining the Forest which are of value for National Forest purposes and of no value to the County and, in reality, are a financial burden to the County. Rangers should make examinations of these lands and report on them. The Supervisor's office will try to convince the County Court that it is practical and financially feasible for the County to denote (donate) these lands to the Forest Service.

Not much activity was exhibited in the Rogue River Timber Company exchange. This consists of the acquisition of a strip of land along the Crater Lake Highway for the preservation of the scenic values. A survey of a 1,000 foot strip was made by Lee P. Brown of Rogue River Timber Company lands only.

Public Relations: Relations with the public are very satisfactory. Considerable interest in the Forest Service and its objectives has been firmly established in the minds of leading citizens of the various communities dependent upon the Forest. It is possible to present objectives to leading citizens and through them secure cooperation to reach the particular objective presented. Citizens of the community have shown interest in the development and administration of the Forest through the securing of the introduction of legislation in Congress for the addition of a large area to the Applegate Ranger District in the vicinity of Ashland Watershed. Also direct legislation has been introduced for the addition to the Forest of the McCallister and Dead Indian Soda Springs areas. A number of resolutions from all the communities was sent to congressmen, objecting to the proposal to add Diamond Lake to the Crater Lake National Park.

Recreation: A winter sports areas was established at Union Creek and is as popular as it was expected it would be. In fact, it is being used more heavily than anticipated and additional facilities are needed to take care of the recreationists.

Considerable work was done on recreational trails, and the principal one was constructed between Union Creek and the Natural Bridge Camp Ground. This trail follows the river and makes it possible for hikers to make an easy trip of two hours and enjoy the most beautiful scenic features imaginable. Considerable wild life can be observed by hikers along this trail.

Fish and Game: This activity is not well understood by the personnel on this Forest. Outside of stocking of lakes with fish, the rangers' efforts were limited. However, there were many more

kinds of fish secured for stocking this year than have been secured for many years in the past. Over one million fish were stocked in lakes on the Forest. The greater amount of stocking was done in the skyline lakes along the Cascade Divide.

C.C.C. labor, with government pack strings, did most of the stocking. Ranger Ritter supervised practically all the stocking that was done on the Forest. It was through his efforts that the number of fish received were secured. The ranger on the Upper Rogue District did make a decided effort towards securing fish for stocking of streams in that area. In all probability, there is no area on the Forest that is more heavily fished than the Upper Rogue Ranger District, and definite plans must be made towards the stocking of these streams.

Fire Prevention: During the period 1931-1934 inclusive, 63 per cent of the fires were man caused. In 1935, 20 per cent of the fires were man caused. In numbers of fires, the average dropped from 56 for the above-mentioned period to 36 in 1935. This is indicative of the success of the fire prevention program.

From April 1 to October 31 weekly bulletins were broadcast by the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce, and it is estimated that 31,000 people were reached through these broadcasts.

Five radio talks were given by the Supervisor's staff, reaching 15,000 people.

Daily contacts were made with the local press and excellent cooperation was received.

Eighteen talks were given by the Supervisor's staff to 500 people of grange and service club organizations.

Considerably more effort was exerted by the guards as a result of special training in fire prevention.

Some improvement in law enforcement was secured. However, the number of law enforcement cases with which we are credited is not satisfactory and a more definite and greater effort on the part of the rangers will be required in the future.

## **1937**

### **PERSONNEL**

Forest Supervisor	Karl L. Janouch
Assistant Supervisor	Herschel C. Obye
Fire Assistant	Kenneth P. McReynolds (until 3-1)
	Paul A. Brinson (3-1 to 12-31)
	Marion N. Nance
Assistant Technician, Recreation	Cordy E. Sunderman
Superintendent of Construction	William L. Jones

Executive Assistant	Janie V. Smith
Clerks	Clara Younger (until Oct.)
	Wilma I. Rubenstein
	June A. Nealon
	Herbert L. Heyde
	Elizabeth E. Vilm
	Viola L. Scherrer (EOD 7-16)
Storekeeper	John S. Gill
Fire Guards	Robert B. Webb
	C. J. Taber
Lumberman (Pelican Bay Lumber Co. Sale)	Stephen A. Moore

### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Rogue River	Jesse P. DeWitt	Union Creek R. S.
Butte Falls	Simeri E. Jarvi (until Dec. 31)	Butte Falls
Lake of the Woods*	Hugh A. Ritter	Klamath Falls
Applegate	Lee C. Port	Star R. S.

\*(Known also as Dead Indian-Klamath District)

### PERSONNEL CHANGES

From Six Twenty-Six:

"Senior Lumberman Stephen A. Moore transferred from Deschutes N. F. to the Pelican Bay Lumber Company Sale, Rogue River N. F.

"January 4 Junior Forester Louis F. Javete reported for duty on the Butte Falls District.

"Assistant Forester Kenneth P. McReynolds from staff Rogue River N. F. to staff, Umpqua N. F., March 1.

"Paul A. Brinson transferred from assistant rangership Bull Run District, Mt. Hood N. F. to staff, Rogue River N. F., March 1.

"Junior Forester Rex Harold Wilson transferred from Mt. Adams R. D., Columbia N. F. to Rogue River R. D., RRNF. (Sept. issue). Junior Forester Rex Harold Wilson from Rogue River R. D., RRNF, to Wind River R. D., Columbia N. F. (No date given.)

"Assistant Forester Albert Arnst from Rogue River N. F. to Fremont N. F. as District Ranger, Warner District (January).

"Junior Forester Marion N. Nance from Pacific Northwest Experiment Station to Rogue River N. F." (October issue).

### MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

For the first time in 12 years, a Superintendent of Construction meeting was held April 5 — 10, at Wind River Nursery near Stevens, Washington. W. L. Jones, Rogue River N. F., attended.

Ranger Training Camp, the fourth, was held from October 11 to November 13. Attending from Rogue River N. F. were Karl L. Janouch, as instructor, and Rex H. Wilson and Owen L. Aydelott.

A white or albino deer was observed about four miles from Star Ranger Station in Star Gulch by two ranchmen, Floyd McKee and Maurice Byrne, on March 11.

May 22 a fire occurred on the Regnier Special Use Area at Union Creek which resulted in the loss of a store, post office, restaurant, residence, rooming apartment, lodge, power plant and heating plant. Loss to the permittee, according to District Ranger DeWitt's estimate, was approximately \$12,000. The trees and shrubbery surrounding the buildings were burned for a distance of about 100 feet. Cause of the fire was thought to have been a spark igniting a roof, burning into an attic. It was completely out of control when discovered.

### RECREATION

Following a 6 a.m. breakfast, a party of ten skiers made up of summer home permittees and friends with Herschel C. Obye, left Medford in a snowstorm for Lake of the Woods on Friday, January 22. They drove to within one-half mile of Pelican Guard Station where the road was blocked with 30 inches of snow. They broke trail and skied in to the summer home belonging to one of the members of the party, arriving about 7 p.m. The weekend was spent "sliding down a ski run and making some short side trips." They left the lake at 9 a.m. Monday after having to resort to a team of mules to get their cars out of the snow, arriving in Medford at 7 p.m.

The outing prompted Obye to write, "This is another indication of the interest and enthusiasm that is being shown in winter sports. With 120 summer homes at Lake of the Woods, it is safe to assume that there will be in the near future an urgent demand for the road to be kept open throughout the winter, thereby making this recreation area a yearlong playground instead of its present limitation as a summer resort."

A Winter Sports Use Report, the first such report, was made for 1937 - 1938, showing the season's use as follows: Annie Creek, 2440; Trail Camp (Ashland), 500; Union Creek, 370.

### LANDS

The land exchange with the Rogue River Timber Company was consummated on October 28, 1937. This involved about 8,256 acres of land in Township 32 South, Ranges 2 and 3 East of the Willamette Meridian. Under this exchange the highway strip along the Crater Lake Highway

from near Prospect northerly about 4-1/2 miles to the Township line was added to the Rogue River National Forest.

## FIRE ACTIVITIES

Lightning caused 53 of the 67 fires reported in 1937, burning 66 of the 118 total acres destroyed by fire. Classification of fires: Class A — 59, Class B — 6, Class C — 2.

## FOREST MANAGEMENT

Stephen A. Moore gave the following account in the March issue of Six Twenty-Six: "The Pelican Bay Lumber Company of Klamath Falls has converted one gas shovel and one diesel shovel into logging rigs. The Bucyrus gas shovel has a 32-foot boom and the diesel has a 30-foot boom. . . . It makes the fastest and most economic machine for handling logs for truck hauling where the expense of road building is not too high. . . . These rigs do the least damage to reproduction of any tried out so far in Government timber. The gas rig will use about 25 gallons of gas per day and the diesel uses around 15 gallons of diesel oil."

Timber cut and sold values continued to climb in 1937. 71,151,000 board feet of timber sold was valued at \$323,296.43; 5,127,500 board feet of timber cut, at \$21,675.31. Christmas tree sales were up also; 46,994 lineal feet sold for \$1,260.34.

## GRAZING

An optimistic note was sounded in the Supervisor's annual grazing report to the Regional Forester: "The past year has been a favorable one for the stockmen of this vicinity. Forage growth was retarded early in the season because of cold weather, but late spring rains created very good range conditions, later in the season, and cattle were removed from the range this fall in good shape. . . . This is the second consecutive year of favorable prices, and the financial status of the stockmen has improved considerably over what it was two years ago. . . . The outlook on winter feed conditions is good. A normal crop of hay was produced and heavy fall rains caused a good growth of forage on the winter ranges. . . .

"We feel that we have two problems of major importance here as follows: (1) Need for reliable range resource data secured by intensive survey. (2) A workable plan putting revested O&C lands under management.

"As regards the first problem, we do not feel that we have sufficient information pertaining to our range resource to permit the formulation of and application of a sound management program. It has been recommended before and the recommendation is repeated here that as funds will permit a qualified range examiner be assigned to this Forest for a period of at least two years and provision made to equip him with a survey crew with the chief objective of securing the basic range resource data that is so badly needed. Our range management problem from this angle would be comparatively simple if this data were available. At present we have no reliable data indicating carrying capacity of our allotments.

"The second problem is one that cannot be solved on the ground, but will depend on policies laid down by the department heads."

A CCC crew did considerable work in the construction of check dams in the gullies in Silver Fork Basin in 1937.

## GAME CENSUS

Seventy-five elk, 4800 deer and 400 bear were counted in the annual game census, with porcupine estimated to number 4500.

Lakes and streams were planted with 1,025,000 fish including Fish Lake, planted with 525,000 eastern brook trout; Fourmile Lake with 7,000 eastern brook trout, 94,000 rainbow, 29,000 silver sides; and many lakes in the Sky Lakes, Seven Lakes, Blue Canyon and Heavenly Twins area were stocked.

Poaching of deer continued to be a problem, especially while the deer were on their winter ranges.

Biological Survey began predator control with fair success in trapping coyotes.

The annual wildlife report noted that, although conditions for deer hunting were almost ideal throughout the open season, comparatively few deer were taken.

## OTHER

Below are excerpts from the Ranger Meeting held February 10-11, 1937:

Personnel: Mr. Obye stressed the fact that you should express your own opinions. If you are told to do something you know is wrong, discuss it and express your reasons why you think it is wrong thing to do before going ahead. Don't be a "yes" man. . . .

Mr. Obye said the worst policy is the open and shut order that kills the initiative of the men.

Mr. Janouch said any policy established on this forest should not be used on any other Forest should anyone be transferred. Learn the new set-up and try to follow their ideas. . . .

Range: The policy for range inspection is two inspections a year; the first one in the spring is primarily to determine vegetative readiness and the inspection in the fall about the time the permittee is ready to move the stock from the range is most important. It should be determined whether or not the range is overgrazed and whether there is a proper amount of forage left on the ground. The range inspection report should be filed in the ranger's office files and used to make up the annual grazing report. Every man has a right to apply for as many cattle as he wants to graze even though you know they will be turned down. Mr. Janouch stressed the fact that they should not be denied making request for the full amount of their requirements.

Mr. Obye: It is difficult to handle the large amount of public lands inside the National Forest. We have not had any grazing surveys made to give us any information to work on, but our best judgment should be used. One of the best ways to get good range management is through stock associations. It has been particularly satisfactory and I think if we could have 100% organization on all ranges things would work out more smoothly. Mr. Janouch said hereafter the staff man in charge of grazing will attend grazing association meetings in addition to the district ranger. In fairness to all concerned arrangements should be made to hold meetings some other time than Saturday afternoons.

Mr. Janouch: The policy of granting permits on the National Forest is primarily for the purpose of the stock industry. In establishing priority, therefore, in consideration of applicants we should look at them from the standpoint of whether or not they are primarily stockmen. . . .

Lands Acquisitions and Exchanges: The general policy is to seek land valuable chiefly for the production of timber—that includes cut-over land right along with other land which has particular value to the Forest Service. The thought occurs that we have quite a few offers for exchange. We should give each applicant a chance to fill out the blank in making an offer for exchange whether or not we feel the price is too high whether or not we particularly want the land. We should determine what tracts exist on each ranger district that are of particular value probably concentrating on cut-over lands. I have a list of offers at the present time. . . .

ECW Training: Mr. Janouch announced Mr. McReynolds' transfer to the Umpqua Forest saying: "I think this Forest has a good reputation on fire activities. This reputation has not been secured through lack of training. It is the result of training. Mac has done wonderful work on this Forest, and practically full credit is due him for the fire prevention and presuppression work since he has been here. Many new ideas resulted in success in fire control were initiated by Mac, one of the fire prevention activities—'Radio' was his thought, as well as contacting oil companies informing them of fire weather and various other things brought out very successful fire prevention results.

"I feel that on presuppression work he has given it considerable thought and without proper presuppression we would not have had the successful season we had. I do not say it is the best, but I do say it is worth a lot. It approaches a very high quality job. Fire suppression, resulting in the number of Class C fires being reduced principally as a result of proper presuppression, is also the result of action on the fire itself and that was caused by proper preparation and full cooperation of all Forest Officers concerned.

"In the one lick method, Mac has not only received local recognition, but he has received recognition for his work along that line from the Chief Forester. . . ."

General Office Administration: Analysis of rangers's diaries, made last summer, showed wide variation of time spent in office by different rangers. The greatest amount by any ranger was 41% of total available working time. He did not actually spend 41% of his time in the office because he used a large amount of overtime, but that should not be necessary. It is evident that some means should be used to lessen the time necessary for office work; not much can be done to decrease the work so we must find means for doing it more quickly. The suggestions I offer are based upon our experience in the Supervisor's office.

1. Provide separate room for your own use, if possible.

Mr. Janouch suggested that the two rangers who do not have this (DeWitt and Ritter) try to make arrangements at the resorts near their stations for rates for cabins which would be low enough to be paid under the per diem rate for staff officers, so that the rooms in the office buildings now set aside for this purpose can be used by the rangers. It was agreed that if this cannot be done, tents will be erected for visiting Forest Officers' use. The rangers will then use the extra rooms in the offices for their own work. Mr. Janouch stated that they should have extension phones installed and make it a practice to keep the door closed between these rooms and the general office rooms in order to have privacy and quiet.

2. Discourage visiting among employees in the office.

3. Avoid frequent interruptions through the use of notes which will make it possible to cover several points in one discussion. Use same method to decrease number of telephone calls.

4. Plan office work ahead by frequent reference to calendar of reports.

5. Handle work systematically. Run through mail first and dispose of the things that do not require much time; lay aside in attention basket others that require more time. If date for action is some considerable time ahead, make note on calendar and file the letter—— it will be more easily found than if kept on your desk until the time for action comes.

6. Avoid unnecessary work. Memoranda to Supervisor's office, if legible, need not be typed; use pencil carbon so that you have a file copy. Don't print if you can write more quickly. Send big typing jobs to Supervisor's office. Requisitions for office supplies can be by pencil note. Have the protective force prepare their own reimbursement accounts. Some discussion of these reimbursement accounts led to the following conclusions:

Because some employees are required to make daily trips for water with their cars and reimbursement cannot be made for these trips on account of the four miles from headquarters rule, adjustment in salary should be made. Definite information must be given the employee concerning the reason for the increase. Each ranger is to submit list and recommendations for these positions.

In order to assist the members of the protective force to prepare reimbursement accounts correctly, a supply of sample forms properly prepared will be furnished for distribution to them.

Time for teaching preparation of diary and reimbursement account will be made available at the guard training school.

7. Make the best possible use of help available at the rangers' offices.

A training program for protective assistants was discussed. Mr. Janouch said that possibly some change of policy might be made which would result in using the protective assistants as field men in inspecting and training guards, and using guards in their places in the offices. Some of



our present P.A.'s would be very valuable in the field and other employees——probably in most cases college students——can be found who are better adapted to office work. We would want to get students who have had one year's experience in Forest work and try to keep them two more years in the office job. He said that if a P.A. vacancy occurs he feels that we should consider the possibility of employing a qualified student in it in order to provide the experience which would result in benefit to the Service when the student secures regular appointment. . . .

[illegible]

COPY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Forest Service  
North Pacific Region

Post Office Building  
Portland, Oregon  
April 28, 1937

E  
ECW  
Camp Program  
Work Plans  
Rogue River

Forest Supervisor,  
Medford, Oregon.

Dear Sir:

Ninth Period ECW Camp Work Plans for the Applegate Camp, F-41, and the South Fork Camp, F-104, both dated April 23, are approved and enclosed herewith with the following comments:

Road Maintenance and Equipment Repair:

- (1) The Regional Policy continues in effect that maintenance of existing roads, trails, telephone lines and other improvements takes precedence over all construction until maintenance is completed.
- (2) Your attention is called to Paragraph 11, Page II-30, Engineering Handbook. No further supplemental funds are available for equipment overhaul. Operation, maintenance and repair of all equipment used on ECW must henceforth be financed from current operating allotments. If the allotments are insufficient to finance the equipment in use for the approved work plan, a request should be made to this office for authority to eliminate such projects as require equipment in excess of your ability to operate and properly maintain it.

Projects that are not within the work area of the camp should not be attempted previous to further approval of this office.

Very truly yours,

C. J. BUCK, Regional Forester,

By /s/ O. F. Ericson  
Acting.

Enclosures.

On June 28, 1937, the Civilian Conservation Corps was officially created by an Act which amended the ECW Bill of April 5, 1933, and "transferred to the Corps all enrolled personnel, records, papers, property, funds and obligations of the Emergency Conservation Work Act." One amendment provided "that at least ten hours each week may be devoted to general educational and vocational training." The general aims of the Reforestation Bill of March 31, 1933, were still being carried out by this Act.

Under provisions of the above cited Act of Congress the "Emergency Conservation Work" was dropped and hereafter became known as "Civilian Conservation Corps."

Two camps remained on the Forest, Applegate F-41 and South Fork F-104.

Following are copies of inspection reports of these camps by M. J. Bowen, Inspector.

Also, Upper Rogue Camp at Union Creek was declared surplus to the Civilian Conservation Corps needs and was turned over to the Forest Service. Also enclosed are the approved work plans for the two camps for the 9th (April 1 to September 30, 1937) and the 10th (October 1, 1937 to March 31, 1938) periods.

COPY

## CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

Office of the Director  
Washington, D.C.

File Reference: Camp Applegate, Company 5463, F-41, Ruch, Ore., Oct. 18th, 1937.

Mr. Robert Fechner, Director,  
Civilian Conservation Corps,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fechner:

Attached please find camp report, Army-Technical Personnel, Educational Adviser's report, and menus for above camp.

Buildings erected in 1933, wired for lighting, adequately heated, and a 5 K.W. lighting system installed. None of the buildings are sealed on the interior. Inadequate supply of hot water in kitchen, and wash room. Many broken windows, pool flooring, and floor covering, in most of buildings, especially kitchen, and many new doors needed. Lighting system unreliable. This is a 4th Corps Area Co., and arrived from Pennsylvania, Oct. 14th.

Health: Excellent. None in quarters, or hospital.

Religion: Services will be held weekly.

Work Projects: Sup't. has not had the boys on the projects, keeping them in camp today, to teach them on safety, truck driving on dangerous mountain roads, cleaning up around camp, etc. Will work tomorrow. From little Sup't. has seen of them, will be very much disappointed if they are not first class. This camp site vacated by previous Company Oct. 15th. Powder is stored in a Standard Forest Magazine, isolated, and bullet proof. All powder work will be supervised by experienced powderman. Have an excellent supply of wood for winter, about 600 cords.

Tires: 4 Seiberling, 32 x 6,—— 10 ply.

Camp overhead, twenty. Financial condition, excellent. Net worth all funds Sept. 30th., \$1,723.51. Fresh milk will be served daily. All enrollees are well supplied with clothing, and foot-wear, except winter underclothing, and that will be requisitioned immediately. Each enrollee has a steel cot, cotton mattress, sheets, pillow, pillow-case and china dishes. Clean sheets and pillow cases are issued weekly, while Officers and other personnel furnish their own linen.

There are no subversive activities in camp.

The camp is also free from bed-bugs and all other vermin.

Refrigeration, poor, should be rebuilt, or have a new one.

Flush toilets are used in the infirmary, Officers, and Technical quarters and automatic flush toilets elsewhere.

New Company has good cooks, splendid financial condition, good morale, and feel sure that they will have a good camp, when organized.

Sincerely yours,  
/s/ M. J. Bowen

COPY

#### CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

\* \* \* \* \*

File Reference: Camp Applegate, Company 5463, F-41, Ruch, Ore., Oct. 18th, 1937.

\* \* \* \* \*

Dear Mr. Fechner:

Special matters, Letter Sep't. 22nd.

(1) This Company arrived from Pennsylvania, Oct. 14th, and appear to have good morale, and like the camp.

(2) Thirty-eight were discharged recently, (E.T.S.) and all, or nearly all, were boys, who were in CCC for one period.

(3) Mess in this Company is good. Are doing very well, considering, that company here only three days.

(4) Camp Commander new with this company, but in the CCC, eighteen months. The Junior Officer has been in since last January.

(5) This is a 4th Corps Area Co., but has been stationed in the 3rd Corps Area. C.O. informs me, that so far as he knows, 50% are retained, regardless of time served.

(6) Policy of 9th Corps Area, is to retain 50% of Officers, regardless of length of previous service.

(7) Company here but three days, but appear satisfied.

(8) To-morrow will be their first day on the work projects.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ M. J. Bowen

\_\_\_\_\_

## (EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK)

COPY

Washington, D. C.

## CAMP REPORT

Date of Inspection 10/12/37

So. Fork

Co. No. 3865 Camp No. F-104 Camp Name Rogue River Date originally occupied 1933Name of Company Commander Marcus H. Muller Rank 1st Lt., Inf-Res.Name of Project Supervisor L. V. EspeyCamp Location - City or town Butte Falls County Jackson State OregonCompany Personnel - ☒ White ☐ Colored ☐ Mixed ☐ Veteran ☒ Junior State TexasName of Camp Doctor C. J. Kinsalving Rank M. D. Contract SurgeonNo. of Regular Army men in camp 0 Navy 0 Reserves OneNo. of Camp Leaders at \$36.00 per month 2 How many at \$45.00 3No. of Forest Leaders at \$36.00 per month 3 How many at \$45.00 0Under whose control is Work Project - ☐ U.S. Army ☒ Forest ☐ Park Service ☐ SCS

BR. Area and brief description of Work Project 5 miles road construction,  
building program at Ranger Station, 180 acres reduction fire hazards, and snag  
falling, and many other projects.

Type of Camp: National Forests; National Parks and Monuments; National Military  
 (Underline Parks and Monuments; Public Land Office; State Parks; State Owned  
 particular Lands; Migratory Bird Refuges; Private Land; Soil Conservation  
 one) Service; Drought; Bureau of Reclamation; Grazing; Naval Reservations

Present Strength of Co. 77 men No. of men on Forest or Park work 50 menNo. of local enrolled men 0 No. detailed to Camp work 19

No. of men on Forest or Park Supervision (not enrollees) \_\_\_\_\_

Brief description of Camp Sanitation Dishes, cooking utensils, food store house  
refrigeration, latrines, recreation-hall, canteen, infirmery-dispensary, orderly  
office, supply room, wash and shower-house, Fair.

Medical Service (a) How many camps under Co. Surgeon Two  
 (b) How often does he visit them Every other day  
 (c) How often are enrollees examined for venereal diseases Monthly



COPY

Form No. 3

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK CAMPS

Date October 12, 1937

Camp No. F-104

State of Oregon

Technical Personnel

\* \* \* \* \*

Name	Occupation	Salary
Laurance V. Espy	Project Superintendent	\$191.66
Earnest K. Stephenson	Machine Operator	\$105.00
Ray C. Shull	Mechanic	\$130.00
John J. Goodell	Telephone Foreman	\$105.00
Ray Warner	Carpenter Foreman	\$155.00
Fred J. McPherson	Truck Trail Foreman	\$140.00
Ralph G. Jennings	Truck Trail Foreman	\$140.00
Ralph B. Langston	Carpenter Foreman	\$140.00
Acel C. Beckwith	Semi-Skill Worker	\$70.00
Homer D. Woods	Semi-Skill Worker	\$70.00
Henry H. Landers	Semi-Skill Worker	\$70.00
Carol V. Robe	Semi-Skill Worker	\$70.00

COPY

Form No. 2

EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK CAMPS

Date Oct. 12, 1937

Camp No. F-104

State of Oregon

Army Personnel

\* \* \* \* \*

Marcus H. Muller, 1st Lt. INF-Res.

COPY

HQ. CO. 5463, CAMP F-41  
CAMP APPLGATE  
RUCH, ORE.

Oct. 18, 1937

SUBJECT: EDUCATION, RECREATION, AND RELATED INFORMATION

TO: MR. M. J. BOWEN

1. The above Company arrived in Camp Applegate on the evening of the 14th. The present camp site was being occupied by Company 2702, and which was being disbanded.
2. This company, while in Pennsylvania, took newspapers from the leading centers of the states whence the enrollees lived prior to their service in the above company. At the present time two local papers are available to the enrollees. These are the Portland Oregonian, and the Medford Mail Tribune. The full quota of newspapers and magazines as authorized have been available during the past quarter periods.
3. Vocational instruction in Camp Applegate during the past few months has been given in cooking and baking, auto mechanics, carpentry, cooking and mess management, blue print reading, bookkeeping, shorthand, and commercial arithmetic. The class attendance was fairly good considering the fact of disbandment and discharging during the past month.
4. Job training is of a high caliber. Each and every foreman has worked hard and have devoted much time to the making of job analysis and of lesson plans. Their program has been to teach the boys but the work has to be done by the boys themselves. Thus the following equipment has been operated, and maintained by the enrollees and not by any of the technical service. The camp has the following Caterpillar equipment: Caterpillar 35, 40, 50, 55, 60 and 65. These machines are equipped with bull-dozer blades and which instructions of their use and operation from a practical standpoint has been also, given. In addition, to the operating of six one and one-half ton Chevrolet and two GMC trucks of like tonnage the boys have had experience in repairing and maintaining them. The Technical Service has a M66, M86, Austin, and one Motor Patrol graders and maintainers. In the field of carpentry much work has been done in the building of camp sites and recreational centers and in building concrete piers for bridges. The Applegate Camp has supplied the Rogue River National Forest with tables constructed by power equipment. Rock masonry has been given as rock stoves and a rock Community Kitchen have been and are being constructed. As has been stated previously, the plan of the Technical Service is to have the boys do the work and to relate the work by given job instruction at the time and place where it is needed. In addition, leisure time instruction is planned.
5. Other classes have been given in the academic and high school levels as arithmetic, algebra (practical), reading and writing, spelling, letter writing and grammar, and journalism. The camp paper has been given many ratings by the Happy Days publication. Leather work, photography,

and soap stone carving has been given as informal activities. The Camp Surgeon has given classes in First Aid and which the leaders, and any machine operators have been required to attend.

6. Recreational facilities have been available during the past as baseball, indoor ball, volley ball, croquet, and horseshoes. The indoor pastimes are by radio, checkers, pool, ping pong, and dominoes.

7. The boys are taken to Medford for their recreation in town and are offered the opportunities of going each week.

8. There is a need for a vocational shop in the camp and for meeting places for classes. The reading room has been used during the past as has been the quarters of the Army and the Forest Service.

/s/ L. C. Algyer  
L. C. Algyer  
Camp Education Adviser  
Camp Applegate

COPY

Form No. 3

### EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK CAMPS

Date October 18, 1937  
Camp No. F-41  
State of Oregon

### TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

Fill in on this sheet, name of technical supervisors, not enrolled men, and amount of salary they receive.

Name	Occupation	Salary
Hollen Barnhart	Proj. Supt.	\$216.66
Robert L. Herring	Asst. Junior Tech.	\$ 85.00
Everett B. Rawlings	Carpenter Foreman	\$140.00
Dee C. Mills	Junior Foreman	\$140.00
Ellwood E. Benbow	Road Foreman	\$140.00
Walter L. White	Road Foreman	\$140.00
Herbert A. Martin	Carpenter Foreman	\$140.00
James W. Sullivan	Mechanic	\$130.00
George L. Ice	Sub Foreman	\$ 95.00

Payne Straw	Semi Skilled Foreman \$ 70.00
Robert Dowell	Semi Skilled Foreman \$ 70.00
Russell Brown	Semi Skilled Foreman \$ 70.00

COPY

## EMERGENCY CONSERVATION WORK CAMPS

Form No. 2

### ARMY PERSONNEL

Date October 18, 1937  
Camp No. F-41  
State of Oregon

Commissioned officers:

Name	Rank
Fred C. Slagle	1st Lt. Inf-Res.
John Wallace Page	2nd Lt. Inf-Res.

1937

Signify condition of the following - E excellent; G good; F fair; P poor

(a) Shoes G Clothes G Food supplies G Mess F

(b) Barracks P Kitchen F Mess Hall F Officers Quarters G Other Bldgs. F

(c) Camp area (condition, not size) G

(d) Did you eat a meal at this camp? Yes, good.  
(Good-Fair-Poor)

From what sources are food supplies procured O.M., Medford, Ore., District.

Safety Program:

Is a Safety Committee organized yes Are weekly safety meetings held with all enrollees yes Do technical personnel attend this meeting yes Are safety posters displayed yes Are goggles required yes Do they meet CCC specifications yes Are explosives properly handled and stored yes Are trucks provided with guardrails yes seats yes governors yes Are fire drills held at least twice monthly yes Are all flammable articles properly protected yes Approximate distance from local fire department to camp 23mi. Are fire protection facilities provided yes What are they fire extinguishers, buckets, barrels, ladders.

Motor Equipment:

No. of trucks for Army use 1 Condition G.

No. of trucks for use of technical service 9 Condition G.

Rented Equipment and trucks (state kind and amount of rental) All U.S. Gov't. Prop.

Are trucks being provided for recreation yes How often? Weekends

Total discharges during the three months prior to this report 92

Honorable - Pressing needs elsewhere 9 End Term Service 72

Administrative - AWOL 5 Other causes 2

Dishonorable - Desertion 0 Other causes 4(2 hands civ. authorities)  
4(2 refusal to work)

Is the spirit and morale of enrollees Good x Fair Poor

Remarks Distribution of Co. strength Camp overhead----- 19  
Camp projects----- 4  
Work projects----- 50  
AWOL----- 4  
77

COPY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
NORTH PACIFIC REGION

Address reply to  
Regional Forester  
and refer to

Post Office Building  
Portland, Oregon  
October 21, 1937.

E  
CCC  
Camp Program  
Work Plans, 10th Period  
Rogue River

Forest Supervisor,  
Medford, Oregon.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith are approved Tenth Period Work Plans for camps Applegate, F-41, and South Fork, F-104, dated August 17, 1937.

Comments by the several Divisions of the Regional Office for your consideration are as follows:

Comments by the Division of Lands:

Some work on the many partially developed forest camps on the Rogue River National Forest should be planned for the 10th Period, particularly from the South Fork F-104 Camp.

Comments by the Division of Wild Life and Range Management:

It is noted that no provision is made in these plans for wildlife management work. It is therefore recommended that they be revised to provide for the use of CCC personnel in making winter deer surveys in the Applegate district and in the winter deer ranges bordering the upper Rogue River valley.

Comments by the Division of Engineering:

If you cannot handle the work listed in the plan with the motor equipment on hand or if the work requires use of equipment in excess of your ability to set aside repair rentals according to the standard schedule, a request for further plan revision should be submitted.

Very truly yours,

/s/ C. J. Buck  
C. J. BUCK, Regional Forester.

Enclosures

Copied 12/27/37 CS

INVENTORY OF SERVICEABLE EXCESS PROPERTY AT CAMP F-38,  
Union Creek, Jackson County, Oregon

1 Fire cache	14 x 32	Frame, paper roof
1 Tool room	12 x 24	Frame, paper roof
1 Shop	16 x 24	Frame, paper roof
1 Oil House	7 x 24	Frame, paper roof
1 Mess Hall & Kitchen	20 x 40 20 x 126	Frame, paper roof Frame, paper roof
1 Cooler	16 x 10	Frame, paper roof
1 Bath House	40 x 20	Frame, paper roof
1 Latrine	24 x 10	Frame, paper roof
1 Latrine, officers	10 x 12	Frame, paper roof
1 Straw shed	8 x 13	Frame, paper roof
1 Generator House	6 x 10	Frame, paper roof
1 Gas storage	6 x 6	Frame, paper roof
10 Frames, tent, pyramid	various sizes	Frame, paper roof
4 Frames, tent, hospital	various sizes	Frame, paper roof
22 Frames, tent, storage	various sizes	Frame, paper roof

Total Value of Excess Property. \$5,786.00

COPY

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Forest Service

Washington

CCC  
Surplus Property  
Disposal, R-6

December 29, 1937.

Mr. Robert Fechner, Director,  
Civilian Conservation Corps,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fechner:

Reference is made to your circular communication of May 11, 1936 and policy amendment thereto dated May 20, 1937.

Following a field survey it has been determined the unoccupied structures located on public land at CCC camp F-38, Union Creek, in Jackson County, Oregon will not be needed for future Civilian Conservation Corps occupancy.

It is suggested the buildings, as described in the attached list, be reported as surplus to the Procurement Division in accordance with the provisions of the Act of May 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 311).

If this property is reported as surplus and available for transfer to other Government bureaus without reimbursement it is the recommendation of this Technical Service that it be reassigned to the Forest Service for administrative use.

Clearance has been issued by the Liaison Officer of the Ninth Corps Area as of November 23, 1937.

It is understood that if transfer is authorized the camp's operating accessories will be returned to Army custody.

Very truly yours,

/s/ L. C. Stockdale

L. C. STOCKDALE,  
Acting Chief, Forest Service.

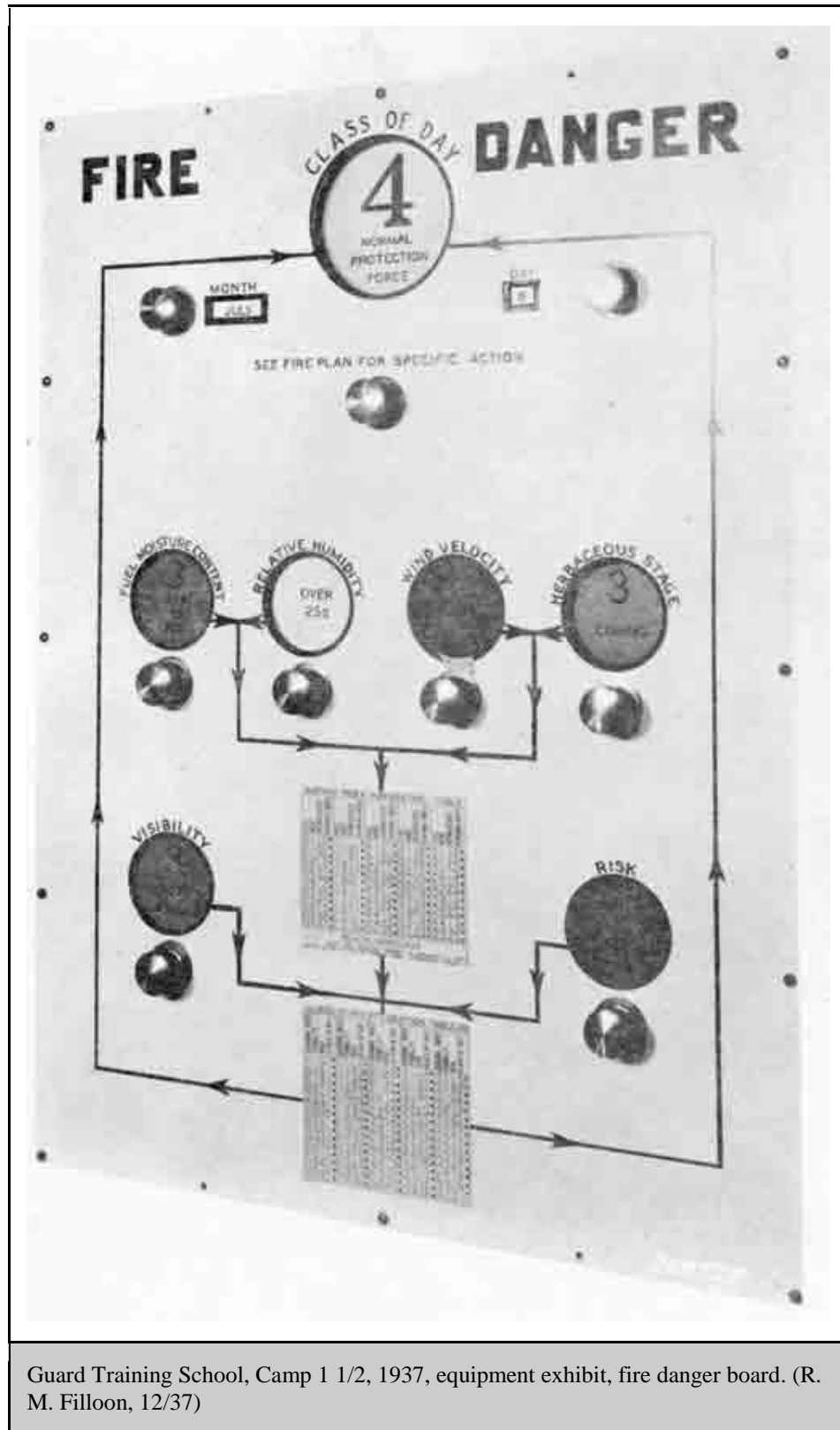




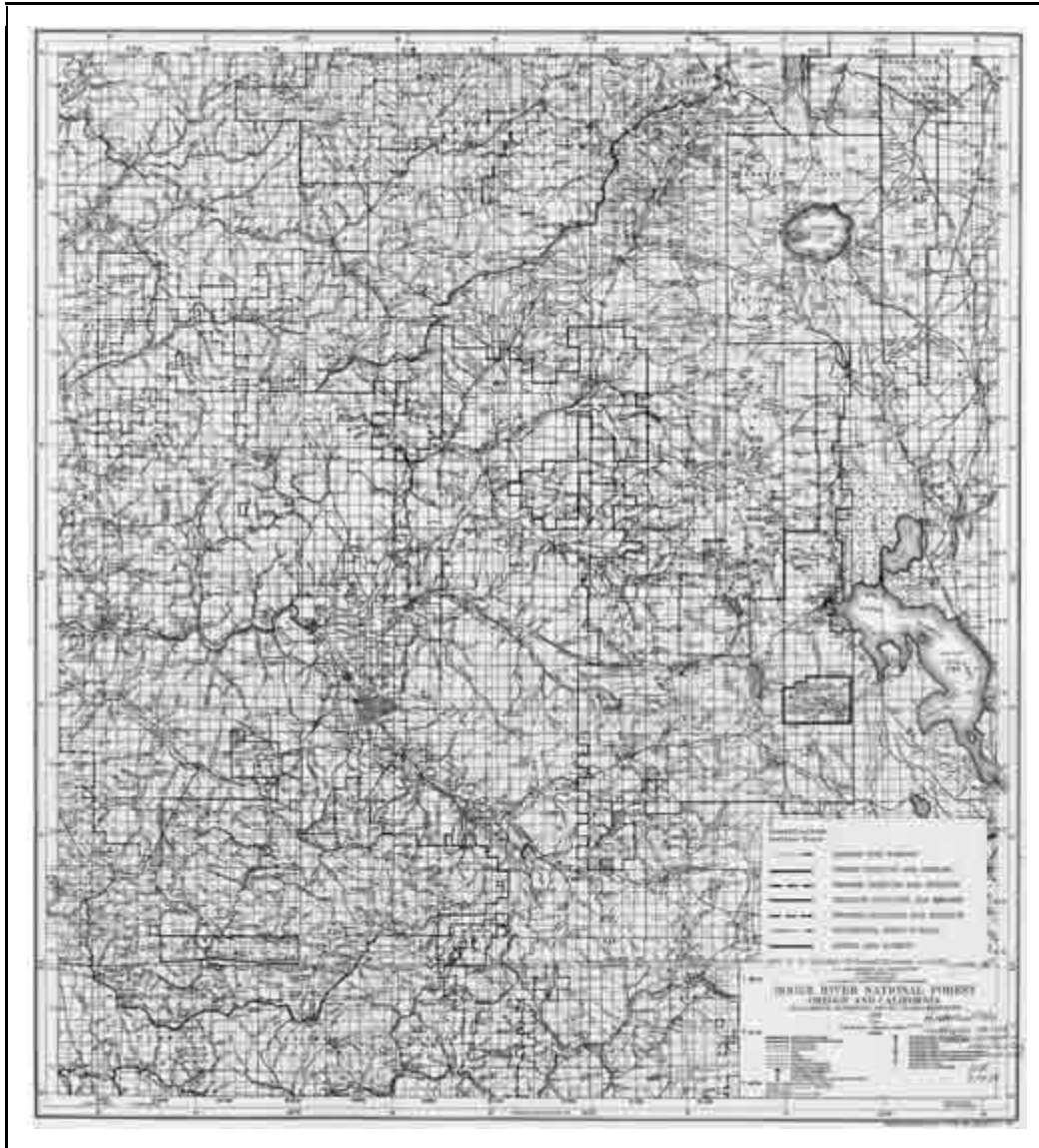
Above is the Community Kitchen at Wrangle Gap.



Christmas trees stacked along the road ready to be loaded on a truck. Fire Staffmzn Simeri Jarvi is inspecting the trees.



Guard Training School, Camp 1 1/2, 1937, equipment exhibit, fire danger board. (R. M. Filloon, 12/37)



**1938**

## PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Karl L. Janouch
Assistant Supervisor	Herschel C. Obye
Fire Assistant	Simeri E. Jarvi (EOD 1-1)
Junior Forester	Marion N. Nance
Assistant Technician, Recreation	Cordy E. Sunderman
*Superintendent of Construction	William L. Jones (until 6-1)
*Forest Engineer	William L. Jones (after 6-1)
Executive Assistant	Janie V. Smith (until July)

Administrative Assistant  
Clerks

Janie V. Smith (after July)  
June A. Nealon  
Elizabeth E. Vilm  
Herbert L. Heyde  
Viola L. Scherrer  
Jean E. Garman (EOD Oct. 1937)  
Sylvester S. Stevens (Steve)  
John S. Gill  
Robert B. Webb  
C. J. Taber

Assistant Clerk  
Storekeeper  
Fire Guards

Lumberman (Pelican Bay to Chiloquin Lumber Company Sale) Stephen A. Moore

#### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
**Rogue River	Jesse P. DeWitt (until 7-31)	Union Creek R. S.
**Union Creek	Homer J. Hixon (EOD 6-1)	Union Creek R. S.
Butte Falls	Paul A. Brinson (EOD 1-1)	Butte Falls
#Lake of the Woods	Hugh A. Ritter (until 4-30)	Klamath Falls
	John W. Sarginson (EOD 4-16)	
Applegate	Lee C. Port	Star R. S.

\* Superintendent of Construction title became Forest Engineer on June 1.

\*\* The Rogue River Ranger District became the Union Creek District on June 1.

# Known also as Dead Indian-Klamath District.

#### PERSONNEL CHANGES

From Six Twenty-Six:

"Transfer of District Ranger Hugh A. Ritter from Dead-Indian Ranger District to Suiattle-Finney Creek R. D., Mt. Baker N. F. Rangership.

"Transfer of Ranger John W. Sarginson from Sisters R. D., Deschutes N. F., to Dead Indian Ranger District (vice Ritter).

"District Ranger Jesse P. DeWitt retired July 31. Homer J. Hixon, Mt. Adams District, Columbia N. F., replacing him on the Union Creek District (formerly Rogue River Ranger District).

"District Ranger Simeri E. Jarvi from Butte Falls to Assistant Forester, Supervisor's Staff, and Junior Forester Paul A. Brinson from staff to Butte Falls Ranger District, vice Jarvi. (No definite dates given.)

"Junior Forester Owen L. Aydelott from Lake O'Woods Ranger District to Monte Cristo R. D., Mt. Baker N.F., November 1.

"New Applegate personnel included Robert L. (Slim) Dowell, Dutchman Peak Lookout; Russ Mitchell, Whiskey Peak Lookout; and Harold Reed, storekeeper at McKee, part-time recreational guard at McKee campground."

Janie Smith was the first and only woman Administrative Assistant on a National Forest staff in the United States. Supervisor Janouch insisted that her title be changed to conform with that given to every man holding the same position on National Forests.

#### SHORT TERM PERSONNEL ("The Rogues")

Applegate District	
Protective Assistant	Al Young (Albert)
Hutton Packer	Ora Phillips
Fir Glades Fireman	James H. Arnold
Perks Pasture Fireman	John Harr
Ashland Lookout	Winston O. Hotell and Ali J. Sandoz
Anderson Butte Lookout	Hugh Shurtleff
Whiskey Peak Lookout	Larry Kaiser and Russ Mitchell
Wagner Gap Fireman	Robert Ottoman (Bob)
Sturgis Fireman	M. K. Fox (Maurice)
Thompson Creek GS Fireman	William McDaniel
Tallowbox Lookout	Ali J. Sandoz
Dutchman Peak Lookout	W. M. Aitken and Robert L. Dowell
Hutton Packer	Charlie Knutzen
Cinnabar Lookout	Jack A. Crump
Wagner Butte Lookout	H. J. "Slim" Pennings
Little Applegate Fireman	John Byrne
Steamboat Fireman	Morry K. Fox
McKee Bridge Fireman	Harold Reed
Butte Falls District	
Protective Assistant	John Henshaw
Rustler Peak Lookout	Virgel Clark and Ed Northrup
Imnaha GS Fireman-Packer	Bob Lindsay (R. T.)
Blue Rock Lookout	Russ Davey and Virgel Clark
Lodgepole GS Fireman-Packer	Les Bradshaw
Camp 2 GS Fireman-Packer	Douglas B. Finch
Devils Peak Lookout	R. J. Ellis
Bessie Rock Lookout	Ed Northrup and Frank Brown
Lake of the Woods	

Protective Assistant	Russell Winn
Pelican GS Fireman	Elmer Rowden
Pelican Lookout (Butte)	Jim Radcliffe
Lookout Butte Lookout-Fireman	D. Royce Lang
Lake of the Woods Adm. Guard	Clyde Walker
Lake of the Woods Fireman	Sandy Congdon
Lake of the Woods Heavy Equip. Oper.	George Boussum
Moon Prairie Fireman	George Mueller
Robinson Butte Lookout-Fireman	Dave Kerr
Old Baldy Lookout-Fireman	Don Maus and Charley Olts
Poole Hill Lookout-Fireman	Graydon Adcock
Buck Peak Lookout-Fireman	Charley Olts and Wayne Van Hardenberg
Table Mountain Lookout-Fireman	Vern Smith
Pinehurst Fireman	Roland Lindsay
Agency Butte Lookout-Fireman	Fred Wolf
Mt. Scott Lookout	Joe Clark
Sevenmile GS Fireman	George Scott
<u>Union Creek</u>	
Burnt Peak Lookout-Fireman	Lee Merriman
Buck Rock Lookout	Oliver Gaines
Divide GS Fireman	Charlie Cushman
Hershberger Lookout	Clyde Onn
Mt. Stella Lookout-Fireman	Phil Lane
Trail GS Fireman	Lowell Ash
Elk Creek GS Fireman	Howard L. Ash
Huckleberry Mt. Lookout	George Leslie
Huckleberry Mt. Lookout-Fireman	Walter J. Sherid and Ali Sandoz
Hamaker GS Fireman	Fred J. Sandoz
Mathews Cabin GS Fireman	D. E. Hutchison
Administrative Guard	Carl Ehelebe

The above lists may not be complete.

### MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

January 17 the Supervisor's Office moved from the Post Office Building, where it had been located for 21 years, to new quarters on the second floor of the Liberty Building, corner of Grape and Main Streets in Medford.

Assistant Supervisor Herschel Obye made a broadcast over N.B.C. the afternoon of July 23. The broadcast was made from a San Francisco-bound airplane, 12,000 feet in the air.

On November 25 the last of four freight carloads of living trees and shrubs was shipped from Medford to the Golden Gate International Exposition to be exhibited on the Shasta-Cascade Wonderland building grounds in 1939. A total of seventeen trees including madronas, big leaf maples, Oregon ash, mountain hemlocks and yew woods, and one hundred forty-four manzanita and Oregon boxwood shrubs were secured.

In July or early August, Mr. Obye, accompanied the COPCO public relations man, H. D. Kem, to Seven Lakes Basin and Devils Peak. Their primary objective was to take movies on the Skyline Trail to be shown at the International Exposition the following year. John Henshaw and Les Bradshaw "starred" with Mr. Obye as typical recreationists in the movie, which was sponsored by Jackson County.

Supervisor Janouch started a three-month detail to the Regional Office beginning August 29.

Mr. Jaenicke, the Regional entomologist, spent several days on the Union Creek District observing damage caused by the western pine beetle. Arthur K. Crews, Junior District Agent of the U. S. Biological Survey from Roseburg headquarters, was trapping live beaver on the District to send to the Eldorado N. F. in California where "it is hoped they will increase and build dams to help in soil erosion control." (Beaver transplanting received state-wide publicity through Associated Press stories.)

In June, the first edition of "The Rogues" was printed for Forest personnel.

This newsy little publication was distributed quite regularly from June 1938 until the beginning of World War II. Contributors to the first edition were: Karl L. Janouch, H. C. Obye, Sim Jarvi, Janie Smith, Bob Webb, Enid Funk, Harold Johnson, Lee Port, Maude Port, Al Young, Gene Tower, Ora Phillips, James Arnold, John Harr, Winston Hotell, Hugh Shurtleff, Larry Kaiser, Robert Ottoman, M. K. Fox, Bill McDaniel, W. M. Aitken, Charlie Knutzen, Jack Crump, Slim Pennings, John Byrne, Paul Brinson, John Sarginson, Owen Aydelott, Russell Winn, Sandy Congdon, Vern S. Smith, Graydon Adcock, Don Maus, George Mueller, Dave Kerr, Elmer Rowden, Jim Radcliffe, D. Royce Lang, H. J. Hixon, Gladys Hixon, Carl Ehelebe and Kay Burns.

Glide Foundation Company of California purchased 1440 acres on Poorman's Creek in the Applegate area and invested \$75,000 in new equipment. The plan was to remove the top soil with dozers and pile it upon the side ahead of the dredger, the dirt to be spread and leveled over the rock piles for farming.

A good huckleberry crop was reported that year with pickers selling the berries for \$1.00 per gallon.

McKee Bridge campground had 75 cars in the campground at one time on August 7, the week following there were 50, and 35 on August 21. Beaver-Sulphur campground had an average of six to eight cars each weekend.

## FIRE ACTIVITIES

Lightning storms were frequent during the fire season in 1938 and caused 94 of the 131 fires reported on the Forest that year. Acreage burned by lightning-caused fires, numerous as they were, was just 79 acres; small in comparison to the 1318 acres destroyed by 24 smoker-caused and 6 incendiary fires.

The Trail Fire on the Union Creek District in September destroyed an estimated 600 to 900 acres. Various CCC camps sent men to fight it: Lake of the Woods sent 20; Applegate, 150; South Fork, 32 men. National Park Service camps Wineglass and Annie Springs sent 50 each. Sixty local men from the Trail area and 50 men pulled off blister rust control work helped to get the fire under control.

A former employee of the Chiloquin Lumber Company set four of the five fires which started in slashing on the sale area on July 17. After a wild chase, the man was caught and held in Klamath Falls for trial.

From Tallowbox Lookout, Fred J. (Ali) Sandoz reported 256 flashes (cloud to cloud and cloud to ground), seven forest fires, and 1.7 inches of rain in 3-1/2 hours "and considerable beaten down and bedraggled vegetation" from a lightning and hail storm on the afternoon of July 14.

Avent Sawmill on Elk Creek was completely destroyed by fire in July, cause unknown. The Forest Service assisted in mopping up the fire to prevent its spread into the Forest Service Protective Area.

In addition to fighting its own fires, the Rogue River provided assistance to fires on other Forests. Janie V. Smith had an account of it in the July issue of "The Rogues": "The extremely large fires on the Siskiyou and Klamath Forests, and the State fire which is threatening the Umpqua, have been the source of many calls for men and equipment. The first to go were trained enrollee radio operators to the Siskiyou from the South Fork Camp; next went other enrollees from both camps, accompanied by their CCC foremen and transported in our CCC trucks. . . . To the two forests we have sent about 800 men, for all of whom we prepared contracts and rented busses or trucks. . . . Several special calls have come for cooks, timekeepers and fallers, all of which have been filled. The National Reemployment Service furnishes men as rapidly as ordered—where they all come from is a mystery to us. . . . The Klamath, to add variety, borrowed all our parachutes and excelsior for airplane deliveries. . . ."

Wagner Butte Lookout Herbert J. (Slim) Pennings, had an idea on which he commented, "Oh well, skip it. It was just a bad dream anyway." His "bad dream". "When a fire starts in a remote section where several hours are required to get to it afoot, it seems that it would be a good idea to send in an airplane with a couple of good men and true, and have them jump from the airplane with parachutes and put it out while it is small. We might have difficulty finding men who would be willing to take the chance. . . ."





Union Creek's Ranger Residence.

## TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Records compiled in 1938 showed that among the six million-dollar customers of the Forest Service was the Pelican Bay Lumber Company. On May 24, 1911, a sale agreement with the company was approved for 103,512,000 board feet of yellow pine, sugar pine, Douglas-fir and other species on the Crater Forest. From that date, the lumber company had a series of five Regional Forester sales including one on the Fremont National Forest. When the last sale was closed in 1938, the company had paid Uncle Sam a cash total of \$1,685,050. This figure was exclusive of Supervisor's Office sales.

Stephen Moore, finishing the Pelican Bay sale, went to the Chiloquin Lumber Company Sale. This was a 50-man layout, employing two scalers, Harlan Clark and Byron Stoddard, Fire Guard Royce Lang and eight sets of fallers, falling and bucking about 135,000 feet of timber per day. All logs were cut in 32-foot lengths when possible and hauled from the sale area to Lenz on the Southern Pacific Railroad, from six to nine miles, where they were cured and shipped to Chiloquin. Six trucks were used, the average loads around 4,000 feet. The sale was operated on a 50 per cent cutting basis, leaving 50 per cent of the stand in board contents on the area. This was the sale area that was beset by five fires, four of them incendiary, one day in July, as discussed in Fire Activities section.

The Forest sold 7,729,000 board feet of timber valued at \$43,075.13 and cut 7,113,000 board feet valued at \$40,739.08 in 1938. There were 9,700 lineal feet of Christmas trees sold for \$293.

## IMPROVEMENTS

Bowen Creek Burn cleanup project, started in 1936, was completed. The burn, located along the Fish Lake road on the Butte Falls District, covered 1,200 acres. All snags were felled and approximately 1,000 cords of wood cut from the area. Average diameter of the snags was 20 inches, the largest were 60 to 70 inches in diameter.

Imnaha Guard Station residence reconstruction started with "Pop" Martin, CCC foreman in charge of the remodeling. A new ranger two-bedroom residence at Butte Falls was nearing completion. The living room featured a view of Mt. McLoughlin through four long windows across the room. Lake of the Woods Ranger Station had electric lights installed.

## GRAZING

No reduction for protection or distribution was made in 1938. A reduction of 170 head of cattle was effected on the Dead Indian cattle range through the dropping out of a 200-head permittee, only a part of his preference being waived. It was proposed to disapprove all stock being carried on a temporary basis on this allotment the following year, and by better distribution of the stock over the range, relieve the western portion which had been badly over-grazed in the past.

By agreement with permittees on the Lower Applegate range, 100 head were kept off the Silver Fork Basin near Dutchman Peak. It was believed they could be transferred to other ranges and kept off the area permanently.

A plan to have representatives of both the Rogue River and Umpqua Forests ride adjoining ranges the following year grew out of a meeting of the Supervisors, Janouch and Harpham, with the advisory board of the Upper Rogue Association, and Rangers Bowerman and Hixon. This was to further investigation of the continuing trespass of cattle from the Upper Rogue onto the Umpqua Forest.

## WILDLIFE

Elmer Rowden, at the Pelican Guard Station, planted 25,000 rainbow in Heavenly Twins; 30,000 rainbow in Island Lake; 1,000 eastern brook in Dee Lake; and 1,000 eastern brook in Burk Lake. Sandy Congdon, Lake of the Woods, put 12,500 eastern brook in Fourmile Lake.

Jackson County changed from the bounty system to the Government hunter system of exterminating varmints. Government trappers were working on coyote control for the second year.

Annual game census showed 40 elk, 4500 deer, and 250 bear, with porcupine numbered at 3900.

## RECREATION

Recreation use in the Sky Lakes Unit increased each year. This unit was one of many throughout the region which was included in the Regional Forester's order of January 24, 1938, (U Classification, Roadless Zones) which follows:

COPY

U  
Classifications  
Roadless Zones

January 24, 1938

Forest Supervisor,

Dear Sir:

On the enclosed map of your Forest is outlined in green an area or areas within which road construction must have the prior approval of the Regional Forester personally. This delineation is of temporary administrative value to enable the Regional Forester to sanction each proposed road within this specific area and pass upon its merits.

It should not be confused with the designation "Roadless Area."

Very truly yours,

C. J. BUCK, Regional Forester,

By /s/ F. H. Brundage, Acting.

Enclosure

COPY

Camp F-38, Union Creek, Jackson County, Oregon

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

Office of the Director  
Washington, D. C.

File Reference:

January 3, 1938

The Director  
Procurement Division  
Treasury Department  
Washington, D. C.

Attention: Mr. W. N. Rehlaender

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to attached letter of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, dated December 29, 1937, concerning buildings located on public land at CCC Camp F-38, Union Creek, in Jackson County, Oregon.

I hereby declare these buildings surplus to the requirements of the Civilian Conservation Corps, pursuant to Supplement No. 5 of Procurement Division Bulletin No. 7, and available for disposition in accordance with the Act of May 29, 1935, (Public No. 82 — 74th Congress).

In view of the request of the Technical Service that this property be reassigned to the Forest Service, which is concurred in by this office, it is assumed that the Procurement Division will find it unnecessary to circularize other Government agencies.

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT FECHNER  
Director

cc Mr. James A. Troy

CAPTAIN SCHUMANN

COPY

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Procurement Division

Washington

In reply address  
Branch of Supply  
and refer to file No.  
400.703/

T-CP-995  
January 6, 1938  
SPC-2014

Report  
1/3/38

Requisition  
12/29/37

The Director,  
Civilian Conservation Corps,  
New Post Office Department Building,  
Washington, D. C.

Sir: The Department of Agriculture, Forest Service,  
for administrative use,

is hereby authorized to assume custody for official use, without exchange of funds, and furnish necessary instructions relative to taking control of the following property, now in the custody of your activity, with the understanding that the receiving agency will become accountable for the property and title thereto will remain in the United States:

Item #	Quantity	Description	Location	Value
12	Buildings, consisting of Fire	On public land at CCC Camp F-38,		\$5,786.00
ea.	Cache, Tool room, Shop, etc.	Union Creek, Jackson County, Oregon.		
36	Tent Frames			
ea.	(described on the attached list)			

There are not included in this transfer any operating accessories or equipment now on the premises which may be required for further CCC use at other locations.

Copy to: Agri. Dept. F. S.  
Agri. Dept. Div. of  
Enc. Purchase Sales & Traffic

Very truly yours,

/s/ W. N. Rehlaender

Form 1042-S (12-31-2010) **U.S. Source Income of Foreign Person**

File this form if you are a U.S. person who has income from U.S. sources that is reportable on a foreign person's tax return. This form is used to report the following types of income:

- Dividends, capital gains, and other income from U.S. corporations.
- Interest, dividends, and other income from U.S. government securities.
- Interest, dividends, and other income from U.S. real estate.
- Interest, dividends, and other income from U.S. partnerships.
- Interest, dividends, and other income from U.S. trusts.
- Interest, dividends, and other income from U.S. estates.
- Interest, dividends, and other income from U.S. annuities.
- Interest, dividends, and other income from U.S. life insurance contracts.
- Interest, dividends, and other income from U.S. pension and profit-sharing plans.
- Interest, dividends, and other income from U.S. retirement accounts.
- Interest, dividends, and other income from U.S. other income.

Part I: General Information

1. Name of the foreign person: **ABC COMPANY**

2. Address of the foreign person: **123 Main St, New York, NY 10001**

3. Taxpayer identification number (TIN): **12-3456789**

4. Country of residence: **USA**

5. Date of birth: **01/01/2000**

6. Date of death: **12/31/2010**

7. Date of filing: **03/15/2011**

8. Date of payment: **03/15/2011**

9. Date of receipt: **03/15/2011**

10. Date of distribution: **03/15/2011**

11. Date of termination: **03/15/2011**

12. Date of expiration: **03/15/2011**

13. Date of renewal: **03/15/2011**

14. Date of extension: **03/15/2011**

15. Date of completion: **03/15/2011**

16. Date of filing: **03/15/2011**

17. Date of payment: **03/15/2011**

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131. Date of extension: **03/15/2011**

132. Date of completion: **03/15/2011**

133. Date of filing: **03/15/2011**

134.

## CCC WORK

The two CCC Camps Applegate F-41 and South Fork F-104 continued to operate during the 11th (April 1 to September 30, 1938) and the 12th (October 1, 1938 to March 31, 1939) periods.

There follows copies of some CCC inspection reports and the approved work plans for these periods.

COPY

### CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS Office of the Director Washington, D. C.

Reference: Camp Applegate, Company 5463, F-41, Ruch, Oregon, Nov. 21, 1938.

\* \* \* \* \*

Dear Mr. Fechner:

Enclosures: Immediate action report, camp report, menus, Technical personnel, Ed. Adviser's report, Safety questionnaire, and list of Automotive equipment.

Buildings erected in 1933, wired for lighting, adequately heated, and three 5 K.W. lighting systems installed. Flush toilets are used in the Infirmary, Officers, and Technical quarters and pit type latrines elsewhere.

Camp Administration: Camp operating very efficiently, and have a capable personnel throughout camp. Present C.O. in command about three months, and on arrival, the rations savings account showed a deficit of \$80.16. During the month of October, rations savings account showed a profit of \$281.72, and strange as it may seem, enrollees were satisfied. Technical personnel were very well satisfied with the mess. Company has an exceedingly well furnished Ed. Building, lumber for education building was salvaged from other camp buildings.

Work projects: Enrollees are reported as very satisfactory. In fact, all Technical agencies rate the enrollees from the 4th Corps Area very high. Cooperation, very good.

Net worth all funds, Oct. 31st, \$1,260.23.

Fresh pasteurized milk is served daily. All enrollees are well supplied with clothing and footwear, and includes all winter clothing. Each enrollee has a steel cot, cotton mattress, sheets, pillow, pillow-case, china dishes, and an issue of clean linen each week.

There are no subversive activities in camp. Camp is free from bedbugs, and all vermin. This is one of our old camps, but in very good condition.



Sincerely yours,

M. J. Bowen /s/ M. J. Bowen

Special Investigator.

COPY

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS  
Office of the Director

Date: Nov. 21, 1938.

M E M O R A N D U M

Recommended for immediate action.

TO: The Director, Civilian Conservation Corps, Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT: Camp Applegate, Company 5463, F-41, Ruch, Oregon.

(1) Camp Surgeon who serves this company, serves camp So. Fork Rogue River, Company 1510, and four side camps. Driving time between Camp Applegate and So. Fork Rogue, about three hours, and in addition has four widely scattered side camps. Recommend that two camp Surgeons be used for the above assignment.

(2) Ration savings account at the end of Sep't. showed a net worth of \$384.01 and on October 31st, a net worth of \$665.73, or a gain of \$281.72 for the month of October. The present C.O. assumed command of this company on Aug. 18th, and at time, the ration savings account, (July 31st) was deficit \$80.16. A survey amongst the enrollees did not disclose any dissatisfaction with the mess. All were satisfied. Also have very good cooks.

M. J. Bowen. /s/ M. J. Bowen  
(Signature)

Carbon copies to: CCC District Headquarters, Medford, Oregon.  
9th Corps Area Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

COPY

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION WORK CAMPS

Form No. 3

Date November 21, 1938

Camp No. F-41

State of Oregon.

TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

\* \* \* \* \*

H. Barnhart	Proj. Supt.	\$216.66
W. I. Petterson	Jr. Forestry	166.67
D. C. Mills	Jr. Foreman	140.00
W. L. White	Jr. Foreman	140.00
E. B. Rawlings	Skilled Workman	140.00
J. W. Sullivan	Mechanic	130.00
George Ice	Sub-Foreman	95.00
Robert L. Herring	Minor Asst. Technician	85.00

COPY

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS  
Office of the Director

Date: November 30, 1938.

M E M O R A N D U M

Recommended for immediate action.

TO: The Director, Civilian Conservation Corps, Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT: Camp So. Fork Rogue River, Co. 1510, F-104, Butte Falls, Ore.

(1) The camp Surgeon assigned to this camp has another camp, Applegate, F-41 and four widely scattered side-camps. The driving time from F-41 to F-104 is three hours, each way. It is my opinion that it is more territory than one camp Surgeon can cover, and spend the proper amount of time in each place.

M. J. Bowen. /s/ M. J. Bowen  
(Signature)

Carbon copies to: CCC district Headquarters, Medford, Ore.  
9th Corps Area Headquarters, Presidio of San Francisco

COPY

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION WORK CAMPS

Form No. 3

Date November 30, 1938

Camp No. F-104

State of Oregon

TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

\* \* \* \* \*

Laurance V. Espey	Principal Foreman	191.66
Ray C. Shull	Mechanic	130.00
John J. Goodell	Telephone Foreman	105.00
Earnest K. Stephenson	Machine Operator	105.00
Sam A. Warg	Jr. Forester	166.66
Ellwood E. Benbow	Truck Trail Foreman	140.00
J. Ben Doss	Carpenter Foreman	140.00
Herbert A. Martin	Carpenter Foreman	140.00
Ralph B. Langston	Carpenter Foreman	140.00

1939

PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Karl L. Janouch
Assistant Supervisor	Herschel C. Obye
Fire Assistant	Simeri Jarvi
Forest Engineer	William L. Jones
Administrative Assistant	Janie V. Smith
Clerks	June A. Nealon
	Enid Funk
	Elizabeth E. Vilm (until June)
	Viola L. Scherrer (until 8-31)
	Helen Collier (EOD 8-31)
	Jean E. Garman

Bookkeeper	Emmett Lee Springer
Assistant Clerk	Sylvester S. Stevens
Storekeeper	John S. Gill (until 9-1)
Warehouseman	Herbert L. Heyde
Fire Guards	Robert B. Webb (until 6-1)
	Carys J. Taber
	George Boussum
Lumberman (Chiloquin Sale)	Stephen A. Moore (until 9-1)
Junior Forester (Chiloquin Sale)	James W. Thompson

### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Union Creek	Homer J. Hixon (until Jan. 1940)	Union Creek R. S.
Butte Falls	Paul A. Brinson (until Dec. 31)	Butte Falls
Lake of the Woods	John W. Sarginson	Klamath Falls
Applegate	Lee C. Port	Star R. S.

The June issue of "The Rogues" listed the following Ranger District personnel:

#### UNION CREEK DISTRICT

Homer J. Hixon	District Ranger	Union Creek R. S.
Ansil Pearce	Administrative Guard	Union Creek R. S.
Dale Burns	Protective Assistant	Union Creek R. S.
Carl Ehelebe	Recreation Guard	Union Creek R. S.
Lee Merriman	Fire Guard	Union Creek R. S.
Laurance Tribbett	Telephone Operator	Union Creek R. S.
Howard L. Ash	Fire Guard	Elk Creek
Lowell W. Ash	Fire Guard	Trail G. S.
Walter J. Sherid	Fire Guard	Huckleberry G. S.
George Leslie	Recreation Guard	Huckleberry G. S.
Payne Straw	Fire Guard	Mathews G. S.
Fred Sandoz	Fire Guard	Hamaker G. S.
D. Royce Lang	Fire Guard	Sand Creek
John Myers	Fire Guard	Lookout Butte
Clyde Onn	Fire Guard	Herschberger L. O.
Phillip N. Lane	Fire Guard	Burnt Peak L. O.
Ray A. Yoder	Fire Guard	Mt. Stella L. O.
Fred McPherson	Foreman	ERA Camp, Union Creek
Edward Leach	Scaler	Neff Timber Sale
James Thompson	Officer in Charge	Chiloquin T. S.
Edward Congdon	Scaler	Chiloquin T. S.
Harland H. Clark	Scaler	Chiloquin T. S.

### BUTTE FALLS DISTRICT

Paul A. Brinson	District Ranger	Butte Falls R. S.
John Henshaw	Protective Assistant	Butte Falls R. S.
Maurice Fox	Fire Guard	Butte Falls R. S.
Mrs. John Henshaw	Telephone Operator	Butte Falls R. S.
Lester Bradshaw	Fire Guard	Lodgepole G. S.
Frank Brown	Fire Guard	Bessie Rock L. O.
Robert Lindsay	Fire Guard	Imnaha G. S.
Ernest Coots	Fire Guard	Blue Rock L. O.
Carol Robe	Fire Guard	Rustler Peak L. O.
Douglas Finch	Fire Guard	Mosquito G. S.
Ralph Ellis	Fire Guard	Devils Peak L. O.
Laurance Espey	Project Superintendent	South Fork CCC Camp

### LAKE OF THE WOODS DISTRICT

John Sarginson	District Ranger	Lake of the Woods R. S.
Waldo Petterson	Assistant Ranger	Lake of the Woods R. S.
J. Russell Winn	Protective Assistant	Lake of the Woods R. S.
George Mueller	Fire Guard	Lake of the Woods R. S.
Clyde Walker	Recreation Guard	Lake of the Woods R. S.
Mrs. Ora Winn	Telephone Operator	Lake of the Woods R. S.
Walter Radcliffe	Fire Guard	Robinson Butte L. O.
David Kerr	Fire Guard	Moon Prairie L. O.
Roland Lindsay	Fire Guard	Table Mountain L. O.
Charles Olts	Fire Guard	Buck Peak L. O.
Merrill Bond	Fire Guard	Old Baldy L. O.
Calvin Maus	Fire Guard	Pelican Butte L. O.
Robert Radcliffe	Fire Guard	Poole Hill L. O.
Jack Siemens	Fire Guard	Agency Butte L. O.
George Scott	Fire Guard	Sevenmile G. S.
Elmer Rowden	Fire Guard	Pelican G. S.
Clyde Smith	Foreman	Dead Indian Road Camp

### APPLEGATE DISTRICT

Lee C. Port	District Ranger	Star R. S.
Albert Young	Protective Assistant	Star R. S.
Jack Crump	Fire Guard	Star R. S.
Mrs. Lee C. Port	Telephone Operator	Star R. S.
Charles Knutzen	Fire Guard	Hutton G. S.
James Arnold	Fire Guard	Steamboat G. S.
John Byrne	Fire Guard	Thompson Creek G. S.
Robert Ottoman	Fire Guard	Wagner Gap
John Harr	Fire Guard	Perks G. S.

Ali Sandoz	Fire Guard	Little Applegate
Maurice Byrne	Fire Guard	Fir Glades G. S.
William Snyder	Fire Guard	Tallowbox L. O.
Robert Dowell	Fire Guard	Dutchman L. O.
Russell A. Mitchell	Fire Guard	Whiskey L. O.
Herbert Pennings	Fire Guard	Wagner L. O.
Hugh Shurtleff	Fire Guard	Anderson L. O.
Winston Hotell	Fire Guard	Cinnabar L. O.
Verne Smith	Fire Guard	Ashland
Hollen Barnhart	Project Superintendent	Applegate CCC Camp

OTHER MEDFORD PERSONNEL

Robert Webb	Training Officer
Carys Taber	Fire Guard
George Boussum	Fire Guard

## PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION CHANGES

From Six Twenty-Six:

"Transfer of Junior Forester Marion N. Nance from Rogue River National Forest to Division of Operation. (March issue)

"Transfer of Junior Forester James W. Thompson from Malheur National Forest to Chiloquin Lumber Company Sale (Headquarters Camp), Rogue River National Forest, and from Rogue River National Forest to Deschutes National Forest.

"Junior Forester Waldo I. Petterson to assistant rangership, Lake of the Woods District, vice O. L. Aydelott.

"Senior Lumberman Stephen A. Moore retirement approved effective September 1. (8-31)

"C. J. Buck, Regional Forester since February 1930, promoted to Washington Office as general inspector and special assistant to the Chief. (March 31) Lyle F. Watts from the Washington Office was assigned as Regional Forester to replace C. J. Buck."

From "The Rogues":

"Jack Gill accepted a position with CCC headquarters in Medford, indefinite furlough became effective September 1. Had been in charge of the warehouse since beginning of CCC in 1933. Supervised first occupancy of 'new' warehouse buildings. (9-39)

"Divide Guard Station was transferred to the Umpqua Forest from the Union Creek District. Panhandle country was added to Union Creek Ranger District." (7.39)

Under the title, "Civil Service for Guards," Janie Smith wrote the following for the June issue of "The Rogues."

### STEPHEN ANDREW MOORE

Stephen A. Moore was born December 30, 1880, at San Bernardino, California, to Edward A. and Rebecca Ann Moore. Stephen's father was a twenty mule-team driver.

The family moved to the Rogue River Valley about 1886, taking up a homestead on Antelope Creek near Climax. Stephen was educated in the Climax elementary school and attended Southern Oregon Normal School, now Southern Oregon College, in Ashland.

Stephen A. Moore started to work May 15, 1907, on the Cascade (South) National Forest. He reported for work at the Little Elk Ranger Station as Forest Guard working on trail maintenance with Silas McKee. He took the Forest Ranger examination July 23, 24, and 25 at Roseburg. Later that year he patrolled the area around Blue Lake, Rustler Peak, Tamarack, and Bunker Hill. He was married December 15, 1907, to Mary Mellisa Stinson in Medford. In 1908 he was appointed Assistant Forest Ranger, Crater National Forest (formerly Cascade South), Ft. Klamath, Oregon, at a salary of \$900 a year. He served as Ranger in charge of the Fort Klamath District from 1908 through 1911, then moved to Ashland where he was Ranger in charge from March 25, 1912, through March 18, 1914, when he moved to Star Ranger Station, Applegate District. He was Forest Ranger in charge of the Applegate District until April 20, 1916. Moore, his wife, and small son lived in a tent at Star Ranger Station until a new house was built early in 1915. He served as scaler on the Utter and Burns Sale at Fort Klamath, and the Pelican Bay Lumber Company sale at Pelican Bay.

In January 1918 Moore went to Portland because of his wife's health. While there he worked in the District office and in February scaled logs for the Wind River Lumber Company Sale near Carson, Washington, on the Columbia National Forest. Later in the spring he transferred to the Siskiyou National Forest at Powers Oregon.

He returned to the Crater National Forest July 31, 1923. He and George H. West were assigned to scale logs on the Owen-Oregon Lumber Company sale in the Fourbit area. The sale was late getting underway, so in December Moore was loaned to the Cascade Forest at Westfir, Oregon. He returned in early 1924 and scaled at Camp 2 until 1928 when he was transferred to the Pelican Bay sale. In 1930 he helped in the extensive forest inventory work under the direction of the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station.

Following this assignment he was transferred to the Deschutes National Forest. In 1937 he was again assigned to the Rogue River Forest on the Chiloquin Timber Sale. He remained on this job until his retirement in 1939.

"An Executive Order of the President, dated January 31, 1939, requires that fire guard positions be placed under Civil Service. Considerable difficulty has been encountered by the Forest Service in working out the procedure to be followed in making Civil Service appointments in

these positions, and we still have not had the 'last word' regarding it. The main points seem to be fairly well established, now, and are of considerable interest.

"All guards who have had six months actual service, with three of these months in 1938, who are under fifty-three years of age, citizens of the United States, whose services have been satisfactory, and who have the personal qualities and ability necessary for the position, may be blanketed into the Civil Service without examination. Those who cannot qualify under this heading may still be employed, if local residents, under exception granted by the Commission, but will receive none of the benefits of Civil Service until after establishing eligibility under competitive examination. Those who are not local residents, (students), and who are employed for the first time this year, will also be given the opportunity to establish eligibility through examinations, which may be given before the end of this season.

"In other words, guards who have had the necessary experience will receive Civil Service appointments simply by filling out the necessary records; others who are local residents may continue to be employed without appointments but may be appointed through examination, non-local residents will probably not be eligible for employment after this year except through the examination.

"The main benefit of Civil Service appointments for guards will be the retirement provisions. No information has been given us as to how this will be worked out, but it appears that retirement will be at the age of sixty-two and that the payments will be based upon rate of pay and length of service. For the forestry students who are planning to enter the Service through the Junior Forester examination, these guard appointments mean starting earlier to build up retirement credits."

## MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

During the Spring, a rustic sign disappeared from the McKee Campground. This was reported in the newspapers with the information that "stealing of Government property is subject to five thousand dollars fine or ten years in the penitentiary or both" and that an effort was being made to find the thieves. Four days later Ranger Lee Port reported that the sign had reappeared, in good condition, posted in its original location.

The Region's largest tripartite exchange was completed in 1939. Final payment to the Rogue River Timber Company was made in December for the exchange on the Crater Lake Highway at a consideration of approximately \$345,000 worth of National Forest timber. This exchange was negotiated in the fall of 1936 with the understanding that it would take approximately three years to complete the cutting of the selected timber. A special sale was made on the eastern portion of the Forest to take care of this selection cutting, which was completed according to schedule.

In April, a letter addressed to all Forest Supervisors in Region 6 requested that plans be made to compile a National Forest history covering the time prior to establishment of a Forest Reserve or National Forest to the end of calendar year 1938. The plan was to compile subsequent additions to each Forest history annually in the form of summaries of "outstanding highlights" to keep the history up to date. Now, 26 years later (1965), the words of Regional Forester Lyle F. Watts



become doubly prophetic: "These annual additions will become increasingly valuable with the passing of years. It will be recognized how valuable such summaries would be now, if they had been prepared during the past twenty or twenty-five years."

## FIRE ACTIVITIES

A complete Forest Fire Plan was not furnished to the Guards in 1939. Instead, a list of all Forest personnel was published in "The Rogues" and distributed, June issue.

Two new ultra high frequency radios were installed at Mt. Scott Lookout and the Panhandle Station for the use of the Sand Creek Fireman. They were good only for intervisible work. "With portable batteries, a set weighs only eighteen pounds and may be easily transported across country."

Lowell W. Ash, at Trail Guard Station wrote in the August edition of "The Rogues": "Sim Jarvi and Ranger Hixon were here last week and gave my fire warehouse the once over, and incidentally I now have fire equipment for 50 or 60 men. I was kind of surprised when I got an O.K., I don't remember whether it was because Sim forgot his glasses or I was just lucky."

Lightning caused 118 of the total 153 fires on the Forest in 1939, acreage destroyed by lightning being held to a total of five. This prompted the following comment by Sim Jarvi in "The Rogues": "With the spirit shown on the Districts, I'll bet that some of you guards went stumbling through the brush with your heads up and your hats upside down in your hands trying to catch those lightning bolts."

Rogue River Cooperation for August was listed as:

First, 48 CCC Applegate men and 2 foremen sent Indian Service.

Next, 76 CCC men and 3 foremen sent Siskiyou.

Then, 25 locals sent Siskiyou.

Again, 1 Assistant Supervisor and 1 Assistant Ranger sent Siskiyou.

Again, 6 horses and 1 packer sent Siskiyou.

Then, 65 locals hired and sent Siskiyou.

Again, 2 foremen and 1 timekeeper sent Siskiyou.

And, 1 foreman sent Fremont.

Then 50 South Fork CCC and 2 foremen sent Siskiyou.

And, 1 Albert Young and 1 Howard Ash sent Siskiyou.

Now, Park Service calling for power pumps.

Meantime, Trained 100 South Fork CCC just in time to send next day to fire on Siskiyou.

Yet, more cooperation gladly given.



Supervisor Janouch, Viola Sherrer and Enid Funk looking at the Union Creek Rapids.



Sugar Pine 3-1/2 miles east of Prospect, Oregon being taped by Supervisor Janouch.

## FOREST MANAGEMENT

Beetle control work in yellow pine along the Crater Lake Highway roadside on the Union Creek District was carried out; 83 trees occurring largely in four groups in three sections were treated by felling, peeling, and bark burning with ERA crews.

In the spring, 6,500,000 board feet of sugar pine was advertised and sold at \$5.75 per M and in the fall, high bid on a 1,100,000 board foot sale was \$7.25 per M, appraised at \$6.15. Herschel Obye's comments on timber prices were: "Until two years ago, \$3.75 was the top price that had been received for sugar pine stumpage on this Forest. Then an appraisal was made on a 1,250,000 board foot sale. . . the timber was advertised and sold at \$4.60. Sugar pine stumpage is being cut on three different sales on the Forest. Prices received are \$4.50, \$4.75, and \$7.25 per M, the variation in price being due chiefly to accessibility and quality. White pine stumpage is selling at \$6.85."

Records for 1939 show total timber cut, 7,969,000 board feet, valued at \$42,957.26; timber sold, 15,231,000 board feet, valued at \$81,785.58; and 7,253 lineal feet of Christmas trees, valued at \$2,442.33 sold.

In March, planting of 50,000 ponderosa pine trees in the Bowen Creek burn was started. The planting was done by CCC enrollees from Camp South Fork and covered an area of about fifty acres.

## IMPROVEMENTS

The Tiller-Trail Highway from four miles above Trail to the Rogue-Umpqua Summit was nearing completion in August.

Little Applegate Road was being built. Foreman was Harry R. Swanson, Jr., from the Bridge and Structures Section of the Engineering Division of the Regional Office. He worked out of Little Applegate Side Camp with George L. Ice and Robert (Bob) Herring.

Butte Falls received a Forest Service shortwave standby set, receiving weather reports from Portland, passing them on to Lake of the Woods and Union Creek, 8 a.m., to 8:30 p.m.

## GRAZING

By verbal agreement with local officers of the O&C Administration, the Forest continued grazing supervision of the O&C lands inside the Forest boundary, continuing to collect grazing fees for the O&C Administration from their lands inside the boundary. All grazing inquiries received by the O&C people concerning these lands were referred to the Forest Supervisor's Office.

No reductions in numbers were made in 1939 but permittees on three allotments were notified that temporary permits would be cancelled in 1940.

Progress was made toward rehabilitation of the Dead Indian Allotment with three and one-half miles of boundary fence being constructed to prevent early season trespass and on and off drift throughout the season. Fence materials were furnished by the Forest Service and the permittees provided the labor. Jackson County provided labor for the construction of a cattle guard. The allotment was enlarged by the inclusion of a portion of the Clover Creek Sheep and Goat allotment and 50 head of cattle owned by one permittee were moved from the west to the east end of the allotment.

## WILDLIFE

Fish Lake was planted with seven truck loads, 500,000 eastern brook trout, by the State in the spring. Fishermen's limit was ten fish.

Extreme porcupine destruction to yellow pine reproduction stands on the Butte Falls District was noted. In some areas, it was claimed, as high as 50 percent of the young trees had been girdled.


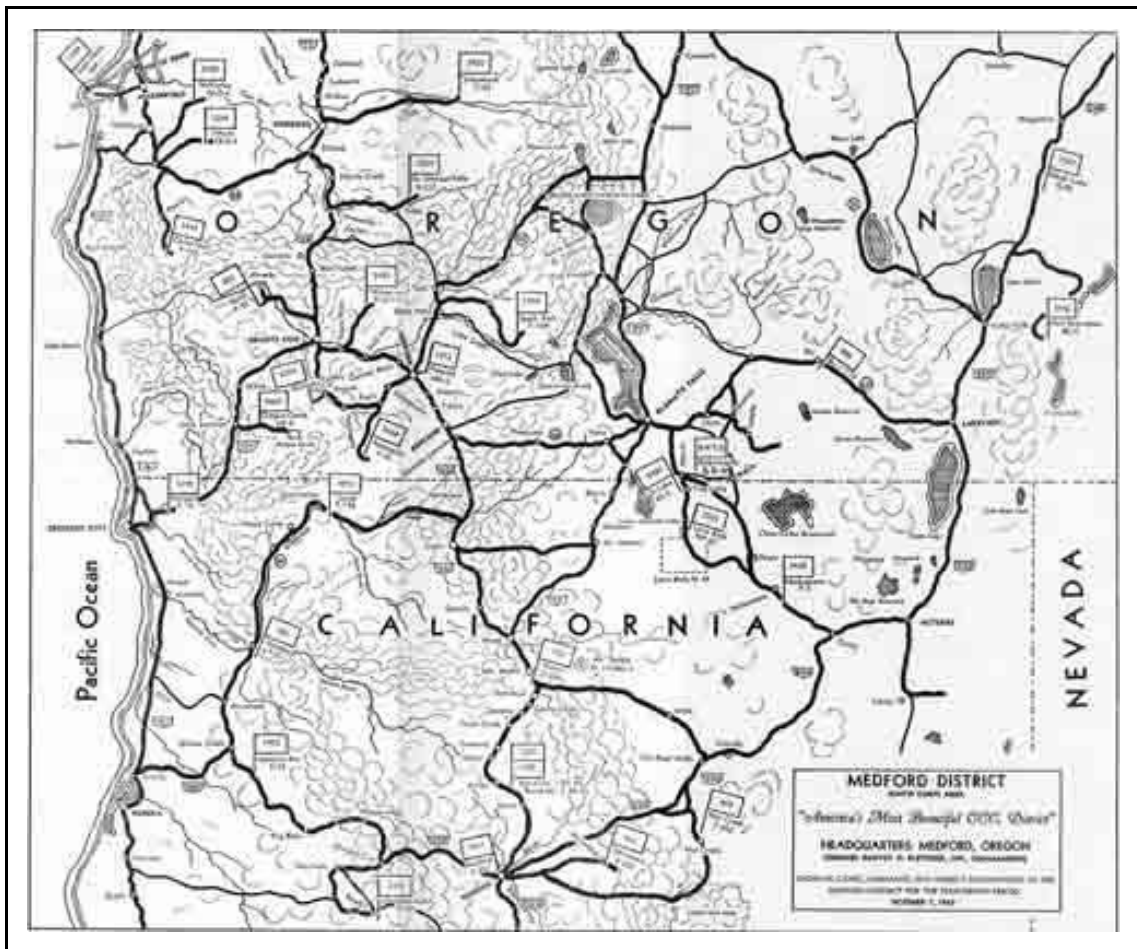
## WAGE RATES - REGION 6

### FIRE FIGHTING RATES

(See instructions following schedule)

Item	Payroll Title	Job	Service Grade	Rate with Board
21	<u>Laborer, F. F.</u>	Flunky	None	\$ .30 hr.
22	<u>Laborer, F. F.</u>	Pickup	None	.35 hr.
23	<u>Laborer, F. F.</u>	Organized (advance arrangements)	None	.40 hr.
24	<u>Laborer, F. F.</u>	Strawboss	None	.45 hr.
25	<u>Laborer, Semi-Sk., F. F.</u>	Faller	None	.50 hr.
26	<u>Laborer, Semi-Sk., F. F.</u>	Assistant Packer	None	4.00 da.
27	<u>Laborer, Semi-Sk., F. F.</u>	Cook (under 25 men), second cook, pump operator, mechanic, blacksmith, teamster, truck driver, radio operator, packer, tool sharpener.	None	4.50 da.
28	<u>Laborer, Skilled, F. F.</u>	Faller; thoroughly experienced, west side burns only	None	".60 hr.
29	<u>Laborer, Skilled, F. F.</u>	Saw filer, scout	None	5.00 da.
30	<u>Laborer, Skilled, F. F.</u>	Cook (25 men plus), tractor operator, chief radio operator.	None	5.50 da.
31	<u>Laborer, Skilled, F. F.</u>	Special fire chaser	None	5.75 da.

32	<u>Timekeeper, F.F.</u>	Up to 75 men.	CAF-2	4.00 da.
33	<u>Chief</u> <u>Timekeeper, F.F.</u>	Over 75 men-with 1 or more assistants.	CAF-3	4.50 da.
34	<u>Foreman, F.F.</u>	Fire line foreman	CU-8	5.55 da.
	<u>Foreman, F.F.</u>	Sector boss, camp manager	CU-9	6.38 da.
	<u>Foreman, F.F.</u>	Division boss	CU-10	7.22 da.

## 1940

### PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Karl L. Janouch
Assistant Supervisor	Herschel C. Obye
Fire Assistant	Simeri E. Jarvi (Through Jan.) Maurice L. Tedrow (EOD Feb.)
Forest Engineer	William L. Jones (until 2-29) Robert H. Mercer (EOD Apr.)
Administrative Assistant	Janie V. Smith
Clerks	June A. Nealon Elizabeth E. Vilm Enid Funk M. Maurine Shearer
Bookkeeper	Emmett Lee Springer
Assistant Clerk	Sylvester S. Stevens
Warehouseman	Herbert L. Heyde
Chief Mechanic	Jack Clark
Mechanic	Marvin Stark
Truck Driver	James Seeley
Fire Guards	Carys J. Taber Ernest L. Coats

### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Union Creek	Richard H. Tiubman (EOD Feb. 1)	Union Creek R. S.
Butte Falls	Waldo I. Petterson (EOD Jan. 1)	Butte Falls
Lake of the Woods	John W. Sarginson	Klamath Falls
Applegate	Lee C. Port	Star R. S.

### JUNE 1940 DIRECTORY (from "The Rogues")

#### Union Creek District

Richard H. Tubman	District Ranger
Ansil F. Pearce	Protective Assistant
Lee Merriman	Headquarters Guard
Fred J. Sandoz	Administrative Guard
Harold G. Baughman	Recreation Guard
Edward J. Leach	Scaler

Theron Gleason	Mt. Stella L. O.
Walter J. Sherid	Huckleberry G. S.
Robert B. Webb	Hamaker G. S.
Phillip N. Lane	Buck Basin G. S.
Howard L. Ash	Elk Creek G. G.
Lowell W. Ash	Trail G. S.
Clyde Onn	Herschberger L. O.
Emil Zimmerlee	Burnt Peak L. O.
Dean Ellis	Ragsdale Butte L. O.
Donald R. Lang	Pothole G. S.
Donald C. Stanley	Mt. Scott L. O.
Mrs. Ansil Pearce	Union Creek Tel. Op.
Mrs. Frances Ash	Trail G. S. Tel. Op.

Lake of the Woods District

John W. Sarginson	District Ranger
Sam A. Warg	Assistant Ranger
J. Russell Winn	Protective Assistant
Roland C. Lindsay	Headquarters Guard
Clyde M. Walker	Recreation Guard
Walter A. Radcliffe	Robinson Butte L. O.
David H. Kerr	Moon Prairie G. S.
Thomas H. Radcliffe	Buck Peak L. O.
William M. Bond	Old Baldy L. O.
Calvin D. Maus	Pelican Butte L. O.
John A. Walch, Jr.	Poole Hill L. O.
Ray A. Yoder	Agency Butte L. O.
Edward A. Congdon	Sevenmile G. S.
Elmer A. Rowden	Pelican G. S.
Mrs. Ora Winn	Lake of the Woods Tel. Op.

Applegate District

Lee C. Port	District Ranger
Albert Young	Protective Assistant
Jack A. Crump	Headquarters Guard
Douglas B. Finch	Hutton G. S.
Herbert J. Pennings	Sturgis G. S.
John S. Byrne	Thompson Creek G. S.
Joseph J. Jones	Wagner Gap G. S.
John B. Harr	Perks G. S.
Payne Straw	Little Applegate G. S.
P. Morris Byrne	Fir Glades G. S.
William N. Snyder	Tallowbox L. O.

Robert L. Dowell	Dutchman L. O.
Russell A. Mitchell	Whiskey L. O.
William Zeigler	Wagner L. O.
Jack L. Drager	Anderson L. O.
Harry C. Stanley	Cinnabar L. O.
Carl F. Ehelebe	Ashland G. S.
Mrs. Lee Port	Star R. S. Tel. Op.

Butte Falls District

Waldo I. Petterson	District Ranger
John F. Henshaw	Protective Assistant
Dale E. Burns	Headquarters Guard
Charles A. Olts	Guard
Harland H. Clark	Scaler
Lester N. Bradshaw	Lodgepole G. S.
Joseph F. Clark	Bessie Rock L. O.
Robert T. Lindsay	Imnaha G. S.
Frank R. Brown	Blue Rock L. O.
Carol V. Robe	Rustler Peak L. O.
Ralph J. Ellis	Devils Peak L. O.

Dead Indian Road Camp

Clyde Smith	Foreman
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Applegate CCC Camp

Howard J. Derby	Superintendent
William J. Frost	Foreman
Dee C. Mills	Foreman
Walter L. White	Foreman
George L. Ice	Foreman
Everett B. Rawlings	Foreman
Russell Brown	Foreman
Robert Herring	Foreman
James W. Sullivan	Mechanic

South Fork CCC Camp

Hollen H. Barnhart	Superintendent
Ellwood E. Benbow	Foreman
John J. Goodell	Foreman
Ralph B. Langston	Foreman
Earnest K. Stephenson	Foreman
Cordy E. Sunderman	Junior Landscape Architect
Douglas Welch	Junior Forester
Ray Shull	Mechanic



## PERSONNEL CHANGES

From Six Twenty-Six:

"Transfer: Butte Falls District Ranger Paul A. Brinson to Skykomish Ranger District, Snoqualmie N. F. January 1. (February issue)

"Transfer: Junior Forester Waldo I. Petterson, Lake of the Woods District to the district rangership, Butte Falls Ranger District, January 1.

"Transfer: Union Creek District Ranger Homer J. Hixon to staff of Colville, January 1.

"Transfer: Ranger Richard H. Tubman from Spirit Lake R. D., Columbia N. F. to Union Creek R. D., February 1.

"Transfer: Fire Assistant Simeri E. Jarvi from Rogue River to Fremont N. F., January.

"Transfer: Ranger Maurice L. Tedrow from Tonasket R. D., Colville N. F. to staff of Rogue River N. F. (Vice Jarvi in February)

"Junior Forester Vernon E. Hicks from Olympic N. F. to Rogue River N. F. (September issue)

"William L. Jones, Superintendent of Construction (later Forest Engineer), since 1921, retired February 29. From 1932-1936 he had acted as chief of the 'flying squadron,' fire fighting specialists. Entered Forest Service June 1, 1914, as assistant ranger, was placed in charge of the Butte Falls Ranger District the following year." Robert H. Mercer was assigned to the Rogue River as Forest Engineer in April.

## MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

Joe Bar, one of the historic ghost towns in the Applegate area, was destroyed by fire in the spring. A defective stove pipe caused a fire in a miner's shack, the fire spread and caused the loss of all buildings except three on the bar.

A memorial grove of 1200 ponderosa pine was planted by CCC labor in the Ashland Canyon Watershed through informal agreement with the Mt. Ashland Chapter of the D.A.R. The dedication program was held June 14.

Supervised show-me trips were initiated to acquaint Supervisor's Office clerical personnel with "places about which we daily receive and answer inquiries."

Rustler Peak Lookout, Carol Robe, reported that on the afternoon of June 22, a meteor, about the size of a football and "making very good time," went over his location and landed in the canyon between Rustler and Parker Meadows.

In the December "Special Holiday" issue of "The Rogues," Janie Smith wrote: "Yes, we moved—we are back home in the Post Office building—third floor rear. All nice new rooms, and a clock in every one. We have echo troubles, and the elevator isn't running yet, and most of our new furniture hasn't arrived, but still we're fixed up pretty nice. The rooms are quite conveniently arranged for us who work in them, but are rather scattered around the hallways for visitors to reach."

## RECREATION

By the end of August, organizations had put in 5,380 camper-days at Lake of the Woods. Boy Scouts' Camp McLoughlin accounted for 2,920 camper-days and Camp Esther Applegate, maintained jointly by Girl Scouts and Campfire Girls, 1,344. Klamath County 4-H Clubs maintained a tent camp at Willow Spring Forest Camp.

## FIRE ACTIVITIES

A total of 80 fires on the Forest in 1940 burned only eight acres with dollar-damage reported as zero. Class "A" fires numbered 77, the remaining three were Class "B." Causes were: lightning, 65; campers, 1; smokers, 11; debris burning, 1; miscellaneous, 2.

## FOREST MANAGEMENT

The Forest undertook extensive planting early in the spring and dedicated the plantation to Robert Fechner, the late director of the Civilian Conservation Corps. CCC labor, in fourteen planting days, set out 312,000 2-1 ponderosa pine transplants. (No location given here... Clue: ". . . noted in the Cathill plantings, a few miles distant. . .")

A policy of contracting brush disposal work from timber sale operators was adopted to provide additional work for short-term employees.

The second step in a reforestation project on the Butte Falls District occurred 29 years after the first step was undertaken. It was at the location of the Snowshoe plantation of 1910-11. (Vol. I, Page 110)

The plantation was originally broadcast sown and had been given up at that time as a failure. However, when the plantation was rediscovered many years later, the trees were found to be thrifty and putting on good growth, but were quite limby. And so, the second step, pruning the plantation, was started in the spring as a CCC project, 29 years after the original planting project began.

Timber cut and sold records on the Forest in 1940 indicate 26,187,000 board feet cut; 55,603,000 board feet sold, values were \$88,446.13 and \$273,023.69 respectively. In addition, 3,009 lineal feet of Christmas trees sold for \$1,736.77. The Forest surpassed all others in the amount of revenue received from the sale of Christmas trees. The Rogue River did not sell the most trees, but the most valuable ones. They were all Shasta, or silver firs.

There was no blister rust control work carried on during 1940 and 1941.

Development of sanitation—salvage logging for control of Western pine beetle began in the 1920's and had gained general acceptance by 1940. This system, based on the ecology of the beetle and the ability to recognize the ponderosa and Jeffrey pines in the stand most susceptible to beetle attack, proved practical and has been successfully used for about two decades. It is the accepted control measure at present.

## IMPROVEMENTS

Union Creek office was built during the winter preceding publication of the June issue of "The Rogues" by "Pop Rawlings and his CCC boys" and to which Howard Ash added the finishing touches. "Interior is beautifully finished in knotty pine. . . . The outside is covered with rough twelve-inch brown lapsiding which blends into the shrubbery surrounding the station site, making it attractive to both visitors and personnel." It housed the Ranger's office, Protective Assistant's office, and visiting officers' quarters. The old office was remodeled inside and out and became the Fireman's cabin. A new warehouse "is being constructed to serve as storage for fire tools and equipment. The upstairs will be made into a bunk house to be used as crew quarters."

New Tiller-Trail Highway was scheduled for completion in July.

## WILDLIFE

The Mountain Lakes Wilderness Area lakes were stocked with 20,000 two-inch eastern brook trout by the Forest Service with a packstring of seven mules. The fish were hauled from the Ft. Klamath hatchery to a live box in Varney Creek where they were held for packing into the Mountain Lakes area. Each mule carried two 10-gallon milk cans about three-quarters full of water with about 400 fish to a can on a six-mile haul. Packing started about 6 a.m. to avoid the heat of the day. Before planting, water in the cans was raised to lake temperature by adding lake water to them to temper the water gradually, thus avoiding shock and resultant mortality to the fish.

Following are excerpts from the Report of Rangers' and Staff Conference, March 4 — 8, 1940:

A new officer should not consider that all the work of his predecessor was wrong, but should take advantage of the work that has been done and concentrate on the problems that are still unsolved.

### Hours of Work

Promptness in reporting on job and full compliance with required hours of work must be insisted on. Every man must begin work promptly at eight a.m. unless engaged on fire suppression during the night; no other reason for tardiness is recognized. Better to be five minutes early than one minute late. Any other policy will bring criticism of public and lessen respect of subordinates.

During work hours, office work must be done in office and not at home, unless specific authority is secured.

Excessive overtime should be avoided; it lowers efficiency and with proper management should not be necessary. It is often caused by doing work in more detail than is needed.

### Allotments

Rangers should not make expenditures unless they have allotments to cover, or without securing prior approval of Supervisor's office. Drastic action will be taken if rangers exceed allotments.

### Water Management

The State has recently adopted procedure of requiring approval of Forest Service before issuing water rights to applicants for water from National Forest land. These will be referred to rangers for recommendation, and rangers should also handle special use permits for improvements to be constructed in connection with the water rights. This procedure does not relieve us from requirement of securing water rights for our own stations and camps.

### Safety

The Region 6 CCC safety record is one of the best; in other activities it is very low. Safety should be at the top of the list in all inspections. It will be included in the guard training school this year.

Investigation of accidents is a high priority job and must be accomplished immediately on occurrence of accident by ranger or his qualified assistant.

CCC regulations require that every man who is in charge of enrollees must have a first-aid certificate, and arrangements should be made for the guards to secure these.

### Political Activity

Each officer should carefully study Hatch Act instructions. In matters of a political nature, including reorganization, Park extensions, etc., Forest officers may not express opinions but may present facts if they are requested.

### U.S.D.A. Club

Organization of a Club in Medford has been requested by the Secretary's office. All officers who are in Medford at time of first meeting should attend if possible, as it is important that the Forest Service assume a strong position in the organization.

## CCC

The rangers will be responsible for training and inspection at CCC side camps. At main camp the Supervisor's staff will be responsible. Fire caches at both main and side camps will be ranger's responsibility.

Rangers will prepare CCC work plans for the work on their districts.

Side camp inspections should be made with the foreman in charge and unsatisfactory conditions reported to Supervisor.

CCC fire crews must be cleared through Supervisor's office from both main and side camps. No CCC's are to be used at ranger's headquarters without prior approval of this office.

On fires, avoid excessive relief of enrollees. Crews should go immediately to fires when requested, not delay for meals, but they should be followed up with lunches.

## Fires Spreading from Private Lands

On an operating area, owner is responsible for a fire in spite of the fact that he pays patrol tax. However, under the State law, if the operator makes reasonable effort to control the fire, collection for costs or damages caused by fire spreading cannot be made. The handbook instructions that the State Forester's office should be notified of fires started by operator which spread to other lands, is not applicable to the National Forest protective area. However, very thorough investigation of cause of the fire having spread to other lands should be made. If the requirements have not been met regarding falling of snags, providing tools, etc., and the escape of fire has been due to this, the operator can be considered as not having made reasonable effort to control and would be liable under the law. Mr. Janouch stressed the fact that the investigation is for official information only and no facts or opinions arrived at through the investigation should be revealed to any persons.

## Truck Equipment

About the only way to prevent fires from truck exhaust is to require the exhaust pipe to be extended up into the air, and that is against the traffic law if the truck is operated on the highways. It is a good idea to require a shovel with each truck.

COPY

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS  
Office of the Director  
Washington, D. C.

January 18, 1940

CCC CAMP EDUCATIONAL REPORT

Camp No. F-41 Company No. 5463 Post Office Medford State Oregon

(Subjects of Instruction:)

Illiteracy	7	Carpentry	14	First Aid	29
Arithmetic	10	Radio Code	9	Photography	10
Writing	10	M.T.O.	10	Ldr. Training	6
Spelling	10	J-Hammer	3	CCC Admin.	6
Citizenship	15	Road Const.	17	Upholstering	3
Forestry	3	Cp.Gr. Dev.	25	Teach Training	4
Typing	8	Cooking	13	F. Haz. Red.	13
Blasting	3	Archery	3	Telephone Op.	2

### RELATED EDUCATIONAL WORK

Lectures, Visual Education, Job Training, First Aid, Safety Education, Etc. Safety and citizenship lectures given each week. Continuous class in First Aid by Camp Physician. One Educational film shown each week. . . . camp shows each week. Four day orientation period for all new men. . . . point program being followed. Job Training by each member of Technical Service, evening leisure time classes. Adequate number of typewriters provided for instruction by company.

### OTHER FACILITIES

Libraries, Size, Active, or Inactive, Newspapers. Etc. Library contains about 800 books. Most active are Western novels. Library 15x10. Ten newspapers subscribed to, five from mens home state, rest national or local. Standard list of magazines. Least read, Hyge . . . School Life and Safety Engineering. Camp paper published monthly. Wood shop 20x22, camp furniture made in this shop.

### SCOPE OF INSTRUCTION

#### Grade of Work and How Conducted

Company on elementary grade level. One W.P.A. teacher handling all elementary subjects. Emphasis placed on raising enrollees academic standing and preparing him for some vocational field. Supervisory personnel cooperation in educational program excellent. Side camp program in charge of a foreman and selected enrollees. Adviser makes weekly visits to side camp.

Is Educational Adviser assigned to Camp? yes Do Camp Officers conduct courses? yes

Do members of Technical Personnel conduct courses? yes

Specify number of nights each week devoted to education? 5 Present company strength ( 239 )  
Average attendance daily ( 75 )

(not general assembly)

## RESULTS OF EDUCATIONAL WORK

Unit and Proficiency Certificates issued to men on completion of . . . 29 First Aid Certificates issued for quarter ending December 1939. . . . leave camp with background in some vocational field. Illiteracy rapidly being removed. Providing instruction in various vocational fields and removing academic deficiencies has been a major camp accomplishment . . . education.

Educational building 20 x 80 — 1600 Sq.Ft.

Office	10x13	130 sq.ft.
Library	15x10	150 sq. ft.
Dark room	8x10	80 sq. ft.
Reading room	20x30	600 sq. ft.
Class room	16x20	320 sq. ft.
Class room	16x20	320 sq. ft.
		<hr/>
	total	1600 sq.ft.

Wood shop	20x22	440 sq.ft.
		<hr/>

Total space for Ed. Purposes 2040 sq.ft.

### Comment:

Class room space inadequate for present company strength. 30 feet more to be added to present building when money and material available.

80 new men in process of orientation at present time and 30 men on D.S. at Camp South Fork which accounts for low daily class attendance.

### Recommendations:

There is a need for more trained teachers for both academic and vocational courses.

There is a need for compulsory attendance in classes.

Above by Ed. Adv.

OK (Except compulsory item)  
/s/ A. W. Stockman

COPY

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION WORK CAMPS

Form No. 3

Date January 18, 1940

Camp No. F-41

State of Oregon

TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

\* \* \* \* \*

Laurance V. Espey	Project Superintendent	\$191.66
James W. Sullivan	Mechanic	130.00
Russell M. Brown	Squad Foreman	100.00
Robert L. Herring	Squad Foreman	100.00
Everett B. Rawlings	Skilled Worker	140.00
Walter L. White	Jr. Foreman	140.00
Dee C. Mills	Jr. Foreman	140.00
George L. Ice	Jr. Foreman	140.00
William J. Frost	Foreman, CU-7	170.00
Jack A. Crump	Jr. Engineering Aide	135.00

COPY

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

Camp F-41, Oregon.

Deficiencies

All property is not marked "CCC" by either the Army or technical agency; Army does not have a truck storage shed.

Note: District Commander, who was in camp, and Project Superintendent, ordered all CCC markings to be completed. Project Superintendent said there was room in the technical agency garage for storage of the Army truck. Please see Forms 11, 11-A and 23365 for other conditions and remarks. District Commander made memorandum of all conditions while he was in camp.

Major Repairs to Equipment

There is no Central Repair Shop in Oregon and, therefore, new form for reporting equipment in need of 3rd and 4th division repairs is not being submitted.



### Lost Man-days

Percentage of lost man-days, after deduction of detached service and conditioning, is below 24 percent. Detached service of 1039 man-days is accounted for almost entirely by fact that detachments from this company were used to help construct buildings in two new camps, and for reconditioning four other camps, before arrival of foreign corps area companies.

### Side Camps

Little Applegate — 26 miles distant — 47 men.

Union Creek — 76 miles distant — 30 men.

Note: Enrollees at Union Creek Side Camp are rationed from Camp F-104, Butte Falls, Oregon.

/s/ A. W. Stockman  
A. W. STOCKMAN

COPY

## CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS Office of the Director

Date: January 19, 1940

### M E M O R A N D U M

Recommended for immediate action.

TO: The Director, Civilian Conservation Corps, Washington, D. C.

SUBJECT: Lost Man-days — Company No. 1510, Camp F-104, Butte Falls, Oregon.

Reference: Standing instructions from the Director, C.C.C., to report as herewith when lost man-days for the three preceding months, inclusive of Army overhead, but exclusive of normal detached service and conditioning, exceeds 24 percent. Such percentage at this camp as 29.35.

Company strength	10724	Authorized camp details	863
Man-days worked	<u>7111</u>	*Detached service	150
Difference	3613	Wood detail	281
		*Conditioning	324
Army overhead	1622	AWL	53
Lost man days	<u>1991</u>	AWOL	41

3613 Sick in Camp	168
Sick in Hospital	45
Held for dental treatment	64
Held for medical observation	2
Total - - -	1991

\* - Excluded in computing percentage

Camp details, 863: This camp has been established since 10-1-34. Much general rehabilitation work was done in the period covered by this report, including covering old sumps, digging new sumps, constructing a wood storage house, repairing latrine and constructing walks.

/s/ A. W. Stockman  
A. W. STOCKMAN  
(Signature)

Carbon copies to:

The Commanding General, Ninth Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif. District  
Commander, Medford C.C.C. District, Medford, Oregon.

COPY

### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT

Camp F-104, Oregon

#### Deficiencies:

The District Commander was with me in camp, and a conference was held January 20, 1940, with the Supervisor of the Rogue River National Forest. Conditions set forth in Forms 11, 11-A and 23365 were assured of correction by both, if within the province of their authority, together with minor conditions not listed, but concerning which memorandum was furnished. Also, both executives assured that all CCC property would be properly identified with necessary markings, which was not the fact when the camp was inspected. The assurance of the Forest Supervisor extends to Camp F-41, Medford, Oregon, report on which is dated January 19, 1940. Army does not have a garage, but there is available space in the technical agency truck storage shed.

#### Overhead:

The three excess on Army overhead are an authorized pump man, a truck driver for transporting the company doctor to other camps he serves, and a general utility man. A fourth excess man is authorized for night guard work, but the position is not filled.

#### Side Camps:

Union Creek 65 miles distant — 29 enrollees

Dead Indian Springs — 70 miles distant — 30 enrollees

Note: The enrollees at Union Creek Side Camp are from Camp F-41, Medford, Oregon.  
This camp (F-104) merely rations and clothes the enrollees.

Wood Detail:

Army on January 18, 1940, started a detail of 75 enrollees to procure, cut and transport wood for fuel. Authorization has been given for 900 cords, which will supply fuel for this winter and next winter. The Forest Service is not making this a project or part project as all suitable timber for fuel has been depleted within working distance of the camp. The Army detail will be needed in numbers similar to the present one until about March 31, 1940.

Attached hereto is a statement, prepared at District Headquarters, which shows comparative costs of obtaining fuel wood by Army detail, wood bought commercially, and coal as a fuel.

Commercial purchase of fuel or coal is governed by the Ninth Corps Area Headquarters. District no longer has funds for this purpose. Corps has not authorized purchase of fuel in the instance of this camp.

Karl L. Janouch, Supervisor of Rogue River National Forest, at a conference with me on January 20, 1940, stated the large number of man-days lost to the work project because of the Army's wood detail would not seriously affect the work program, inasmuch as it was being done in winter months. Furthermore, he said he believed the Army's project would have merit, in consideration of the safety training and experience new enrollees could be given in handling various types of tools. Also, he said it would afford opportunity for members of the technical personnel to observe which enrollees were best fitted for the jobs of truck driving and other key, or more or less key, positions.

/s/ A. W. Stockman  
A. W. STOCKMAN

COPY

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION WORK CAMPS

Form No. 3

Date: January 19, 1940  
Camp No. F-104  
State of Oregon

TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

\* \* \* \* \*

H. Barnhart	Proj. Supt.	\$216.66
R. B. Langston	Carpenter Foreman	140.00
C. E. Sunderman	Jr. Lands Archi.	166.66
D. C. Welch	Jr. Forester	166.66
S. A. Warg	Jr. Forester	166.66
J. J. Goodell	Jr. Foreman	140.00
E. E. Benbow	Road Foreman	140.00
E. K. Stephenson	Machine Operator	105.00
R. C. Shull	Mechanic	130.00
*Ralph Snook	Blacksmith	130.00
*Temporary Employee		
**E. B. Rawlings	Skilled Workman	140.00
**Temporary transfer from Camp Applegate, (F-41 Oregon to F-104 Oregon.)		

COPY

Form 11-a

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS  
Office of the Director  
Washington, D. C.

Co. 1510  
F-104, Oregon

SAFETY QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Is a safety committee organized? Yes
  2. Are semi-monthly safety meetings held with all enrollees, including Army and technical personnel? Yes
  3. Has a safety assistant to the superintendent been appointed? Yes
- Have you checked his periodical reports? None made - Only verbal reports (see over).
4. Are any safety posters displayed? Yes Charts? Yes Signs? Yes
  5. Are goggles required? Yes
- Do they meet CCC specifications? Yes

6. Are explosives properly handled and stored? Yes

7. Are trucks provided with guard-rails? Yes Seats? Yes Governors? Yes

8. How often are fire drills held and do they include technical buildings and equipment? Monthly — Yes.

9. Are flammable materials properly stored and properly protected with adequate fire fighting equipment? Yes — except as noted on reverse side of this form.

10. How many accidents has the Camp had in last year? 11 and in the last 60 days? 1 (Neither) (Army 6, Tech 4, Neither 1)

For remarks use other side of sheets.

/s/ A.W.S.

(Reverse side)

3. Lack of reporting by the Safety Assistant on prescribed forms (also at Camp F-41, Medford, Oregon) was discussed with Supervisor of Rogue River National Forest on January 20, 1940. Forms have been provided for this purpose and the omissions would be corrected immediately, he said.

9. Barracks have only one fire extinguisher each, whereas two are needed, per regulations; Barracks have only two fire buckets each, whereas four are needed, per regulations; No safety valve on kitchen boiler; Technical agency truck storage does not have any fire extinguishers, whereas two CTC extinguishers are needed, per regulations; an additional S&A fire extinguisher is needed in mess hall; gasoline and partly filled cans of paint in technical agency repair shop.

#### Safety - Misc:

Blocks or trigs are not carried on trucks as per Section 3, para. 22 of CCC Safety Regulations; gasoline and paint kept in repair shop; combination seats and tool boxes on trucks observed did not have covers secured to "boxes" with snap locks forming a part of the installation; side boards on stake trucks are not fastened to truck beds; guards needed around drive belts attached to Army laundry and engine equipment.

#### NOTE:

Army: Colonel Fletcher, District Commander, accompanied me to camp. It develops that barracks in all camps throughout the Medford District are equipped with only one extinguisher. Colonel Fletcher said steps would be taken immediately to comply with regulations in this respect. Other conditions reported herein also will be corrected, he said, as well as minor deficiencies not listed herein, but concerning which he was given memorandum.

Technical agency: Conference was had January 20, 1940, with Karl L. Janouch Supervisor of Rogue River National Forest. Mr. Janouch said he had never received any instructions with regard to fastening side racks on stake trucks to the bed of the truck, but would take up the matter with his Regional Office, he said. Such instructions do not appear in Safety Regulations, but the practice of such "anchoring" has been general in the districts I covered prior to my new and present assignment. Several superintendents and others have told me that this safety precaution has prevented fatalities and serious injuries when trucks have overturned.

Mr. Janouch said other conditions set forth herein, as well as minor deficiencies found at both this camp and Camp F-41, Medford, Oregon, and concerning which he was given memorandum, would be corrected immediately.

Form 1041-100 (2019)
Page 1
Name: [Name]
Address: [Address]
City: [City]
State: [State]
Zip: [Zip]
Date: [Date]
Form 1041-100 (2019)
Page 1
Name: [Name]
Address: [Address]
City: [City]
State: [State]
Zip: [Zip]
Date: [Date]

## 1941

### PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Karl L. Janouch
Assistant Supervisor	Herschel C. Obye (until 11-30)
Fire Assistant	Maurice L. Tedrow
Junior Landscape Architect	Cordy E. Sunderman (Resign. 7-3)
Forest Engineer	Robert H Mercer
Administrative Assistant	Janie V. Smith
Clerks	Elizabeth E. Vilm (until 6-14)
	Isabel E. Evans
	June N. Fleischer (nee Nealon)
Bookkeeper	Emmett Lee Springer
Storekeeper	Herbert L. Heyde
Junior Clerk	Sylvester S. Stevens
Mechanic	Jack Clark
Fire Guard	Carys J. Taber
	Martin B. Mager

### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Union Creek	Richard H. Tubman	Union Creek Ranger Station
Butte Falls	Waldo I. Petterson	Butte Falls
Lake of the Woods	John W. Sarginson	Klamath Falls
Applegate	Lee C. Port	Star Ranger Station

### JULY 1941 DIRECTORY (from "The Rogues")

#### Union Creek District

Richard H. Tubman	District Ranger
Sam A. Warg	Assistant District Ranger
Vernon E. Hicks	Timber Sale Officer
Harland H. Clark	Scaler (Forester)
Ansil F. Pearce	Protective Assistant
Theron H. Gleason	Fire Guard, Union Creek
Loy W. Marshall	Fire Guard, Hamaker
Emil Zimmerlee	Fire Guard, Mathews Cabin
Lowell W. Ash	Fire Guard, Trail



Clyde Onn	Fire Guard, Huckleberry
Dallis Zimmerlee	Fire Guard, Mt. Stella
Treavell Turpin	Fire Guard, Sand Creek
Harry Mertens	Fire Guard, Herschberger
Gene Ash	Fire Guard, Burnt Peak
Harold Patton	Fire Guard, Mt. Stella
Mrs. Ansil Pearce	Tel. Operator, Union Creek
Mrs. Frances Ash	Tel. Operator, Trail
Dan Hull	Recreation Guard, Union Creek
Fred Hoss	Patrolman, Chiloquin Sale
Lee Merriman	Prevention Guard, Prospect

Butte Falls District

Waldo I. Petterson	District Ranger
John Henshaw	Protective Assistant
Carol Robe	Fire Guard, Butte Falls
Fred Farlow	Fire Guard, Lodgepole
Richard Hewitt	Fire Guard, Imnaha
Fredrick W. Heryford	Fire Guard, Blue Rock
Roy G. Pursel	Fire Guard, Bessie Rock
Joel Martin	Fire Guard, Rustler Peak
Norman Hayes	Fire Guard, Devil's Peak
Ralph Ellis	Prevention Guard, Butte Falls
Mrs. John Henshaw	Tel. Operator, Butte Falls

Lake of the Woods District

John Sarginson	District Ranger
Walter Sherid	Protective Assistant
Calvin D. Maus	Recreation Guard
Robert Webb	Fire Guard, Lake of the Woods
Walter A. Radcliffe	Fire Guard, Robinson Butte
Roland Lindsay	Fire Guard, Moon Prairie
Merrill Bond	Fire Guard, Buck Peak
Willard Larson	Fire Guard, Buck Peak
Ray Yoeder	Fire Guard, Agency Butte
Elmer Rowden	Fire Guard, Pelican
Gerald Hansen	Fire Guard, Sevenmile
Burrell Wyant	Fire Guard, Old Baldy
Lloyd Walch	Fire Guard, Poole Hill
Donald H. McKenzie	Prevention Guard, Lake of the Woods
Mrs. Walter Sherid	Tel. Operator, Lake of the Woods

Applegate District

Lee C. Port	District Ranger
-------------	-----------------

Albert Young	Protective Assistant
Herbert Pennings	Fire Guard, Star Ranger Station
James Winningham	Fire Guard, Hutton
P. Morris Byrne	Fire Guard, Sturgis
William Snyder	Fire Guard, Thompson Creek
Robert Dowell	Fire Guard, Dutchman
William Zeigler	Fire Guard, Perks
Lee Hayes	Fire Guard, Little Applegate
Emmett Beeson	Fire Guard, Fir Glades
Harry Cameron	Fire Guard, Tallowbox
Hubert Thompson	Fire Guard, Wagner Gap
Russell Mitchell	Fire Guard, Whiskey
Thomas Shearin	Fire Guard, Wagner
Jack Drager	Fire Guard, Anderson
George Fleishman	Fire Guard, Cinnabar
John Harr	Fire Guard, Ashland
Robert Corthell	Fire Guard, Ashland Peak
John Byrne	Prevention Guard, Star R. S.
Mrs. Lee Port	Tel. Operator, Star R. S.

#### South Fork CCC Camp

Hollen Barnhart	Project Superintendent
R. B. Langston	Foreman
Ray Shull	Foreman
D. C. Mills	Foreman
Russell Brown	Foreman
E. K. Stephenson	Foreman
Fred L. Hector	Foreman
Homer Woods	Foreman

#### Road Construction - Dead Indian

Carl Dawson	Foreman
-------------	---------

### MISCELLANEOUS

U. S. Post Office and Courthouse Building in Medford was dedicated the afternoon of February 7. About 350 people visited the Forest Service offices "open house" in the new addition. "The Forest Service has secured eight rooms in the new addition to the old post office building, and these are located on the third floor on the north side of the building. The rooms are very attractively and efficiently arranged and fully answer present needs" wrote Karl Janouch in the March issue of Six Twenty-Six. The Supervisor's desk and cabinet were made by "CCC's and many of the open house visitors expressed surprise and pleasure that CCC's should perform such perfect work," he continued.

George Griffith, Regional Office Division of Information and Education, spent a week in August on the Forest obtaining pictures. With the Supervisor he made a photography tour of the Applegate country, the Union Creek District, Lake of the Woods and Fourmile Lake.

### GRAZING

During the first inspection of sheep allotments on the Panhandle east of Crater Lake National Park, the outstanding range condition noted was the Tent Caterpillar infestation of bitterbrush. In some areas the infestation was so severe that individual plants were completely defoliated. Areas of heavy infestation, where plants were from 70 to 100 percent defoliated, approximated 3000 acres on one allotment.

### RECREATION

June hit a new low in recreational use at Lake of the Woods because of the cold and wet weather.

Moise Penning was issued a term special use permit for Rocky Point Resort on March 20. It was canceled October 15 the following year, however, on account of the war and a permit for "storage" was issued in place of it. Following World War II, the resort permit was again issued, on April 8, 1946, to Lloyd S. and Florence L. Timmons. It was still in effect at the time of its transfer from the Rogue River National Forest to the newly-formed Winema National Forest in 1961.



High Country Grazing. Ranger Lee Port of the Applegate District with some of the Offenbacker and Kubli cattle. This was on the Big Applegate-Silver Fork Glades range. (8-11-41)

## FOREST MANAGEMENT

Timber cut (18,142,000 board feet) on the Forest in Fiscal Year 1941 was valued at \$73,701.96; timber sold (5,602,500 board feet) was valued at \$8,016.28; 9,509 lineal feet of Christmas trees sold for \$2,959.16. This was the last commercial sale of Christmas trees until 1946. None were sold during the war years.

## FIRE CONTROL

A new record low for man-caused fires was established on the Forest, with just seven out of a total of 86 fires being man-caused. (Fire records date back to 1909.)

## CCC WORK

Camp Applegate F-41 was closed down on June 30. This left only Camp South Fork F-104. Following are inspection reports including copy of approved work plans for the camps.

COPY

CCC Form INV-608

## FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY CIVILIAN CONSERVATION WORK CAMPS

Date February 21, 1941  
Camp No. 5463 F-41  
State of Oregon

## TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

\* \* \* \* \*

Howard J. Derby	Project Superintendent	\$2600
Walter L. White	Jr. Foreman	1740
Everett B. Rawlings	Foreman	1860
George L. Ice	Jr. Foreman	1740
Robert L. Herring	Sq. Foreman	1260
Douglass C. Welch	Jr. Forestry	2000
Dee C. Mills	Jr. Foreman	1740
Ellwood E. Benbow	Jr. Foreman	1740
Ernie Coots	Mechanic	1560

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR  
Washington, D. C.

COPY

Date February 21, 1941

For the week beginning Monday, February 10, 1941.

Camp No. F-41 Company No. 5463 Company strength at beginning of week 132

State Oregon P. O. address Medford

Ration allowance per enrollees per day \$ .4452

Ration fund value end of last month 980.25

Amount of fund impounded

Amount saved in ration fund last month (or lost) Gain 17.10

(No deduction should be made for purchase of kitchen equipment.)

Value of subsistence stock end of last month 538.25

Value of subsistence stock end of preceding month 544.20

Are cooks experienced and properly trained? Yes (No)  
(Yes) (No)

Are meals properly prepared? Yes (No)  
(Yes) (No)

Are substitute meals changed on menu? Yes (No)  
(Yes) (No)

Is menu posted, approved, and signed by C.O. Yes (No)  
(Yes) (No)

How has mess rated during last 3 months? Satisfactory

Tableware used? Yes (No) Sterilized? Yes (No)  
(Yes) (No) (Yes) (No)

Mess kits used in camp or in field? In Field

Are mess kits sterilized? Yes (No)  
(Yes) (No)

Are all articles of food properly inspected for  
quality, weight, and specification? Yes (No)  
(Yes) (No)

Is sanitary condition of kitchen and mess hall satisfactory? Yes (No)  
(Yes) (No)

Certified to be a true copy.  
/s/ Oliver W. Leonard, Jr.  
C.C.C. Company Commander

Approved by /s/ A. W. Stockman

To be taken from Monthly Q. M. Mess Account:

Total number of rations allowed last month 3972 Total Value \$ 1752.44

Actual Cost of Meals last month \$ 1813.85

Income from Boarders last month \$ 80.25

Work completed - continued

trails, 70 miles forest telephone lines, 10 public recreation camps with utilities and facilities, 25 bridges (estimated), and forest fire fighting.

### Future work

Maintenance of 150 miles of forest telephone fire lines, 150 miles of truck trails and . . . public camp grounds. Continuing construction of 14 miles of truck trails, just begun. Forest fire fighting.

Spike camp: Wagner — 45 miles distant — 40 men.

### Lost Man-Days

Sick: During December and January there was a continuous run of cold and flu cases, from December 1 to 10 there was a specific flu epidemic involving 278 men in quarters.

Wood detail: The company commander gave the following verbatim statement with regard to the wood details of 2324 for the preceding three months, as well as for the large number of enrollees continuing into February (56 today):

February 21, 1941

I hereby certify that the wood detail of 56 enrollees shown on work report of February 21, 1941 is the number of men used that particular date on wood project. The number varies (direct)ly to the needs of the project.

Wood is not procured incidental to the work job, but is supervised by Technical Agency foreman. All work and costs from falling to camp stacking is charged to the Army, except equipment rental. Caterpillars are out on the job.

On October 14, 1940 request was made to District Headquarters for 2700 man days and . . . gallons of gasoline to procure 900 cords of wood which was estimated to be needs until next fall. This was approved by District Headquarters on October 21, 1940 and procurement started that date.

The camp laundry does the laundry for Camp Williams Creek, thus this wood procured is used for Camp Williams Creek's benefit also.

It has been found that 450 more man days will be needed to complete procuring of 900 cords of wood as requested on October 14, 1940.

/s/ Oliver W. Leonard, Jr.  
CCC Company Commander

The camp superintendent verified the explanation of the company commander, and in response to direct inquiry said the loss of the services of so many enrollees was not a particular handicap to the work program in winter months, and it left the men free from wood procurement duty in summer months when working conditions were better, and their services were needed more extensively, especially for fire fighting.

It is being submitted to both the District Commander and the Regional Forester that investigation and verification disclosed that enrollees charged to wood details have at time been used for camp work which should have been charged to "Camp details."

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS Office of the Director		COPY
WORK PROJECT REPORT SUPPLEMENT TO FORM 11		
		Date <u>February 21, 1941</u>
Camp No. <u>F-41</u>	Company <u>5463</u>	P.O. <u>Medford</u> State <u>Oregon</u>
Area of work program <u>Approximately 300 sq. miles in Rogue River National Forest</u>		
Date work program started <u>About May 14, 1933</u>		
Has work program operated continuously since date of occupation <u>No - Vacant</u> about one year starting about May, 1934.		
Is camp occupied all year; in winter only; in summer only <u>All year</u>		
Give outline of Projects and work performed, completed and uncompleted		
<u>Present work</u> Construction of 14 miles of truck roads, one bridge, 100 public camp grounds together with utilities and facilities. Betterment of 10 miles of truck roads.		
<u>Work completed</u> Construction of 70 miles truck roads, 50 miles of horse and foot (over)		
Are work records properly kept <u>Yes</u> Is work up to schedule <u>Yes</u>		
Has work been delayed through lack of approved jobs or other reasons <u>No - under</u> Specify <u>existing fund allotments.</u>		
Have you inspected project <u>Yes</u> Is work performed efficiently <u>Yes</u>		
Is all work done according to approved plans <u>Yes</u>		
DISTRIBUTION OF MAN-DAYS FOR PAST 3 FULL MONTHS:		
Company Strength <u>10007</u>	Overhead <u>1587</u>	Used on project <u>4775</u>
Detached Service <u>211</u>	Wood detail <u>2324</u>	Conditioning <u>120</u>
Not released due to bad weather <u>108</u>	Not used due to bad weather	
Fire duty	Sick <u>733</u>	AWL, AWOL, AWOP <u>113</u>
Not used for other reasons <u>Camp details - None. Held for discharge - 36.</u>		
The Company Commander said "Camp detail" work was done by overhead members, and enrollee members on their "off time" which would seem to present the matter of enrollees working more than 40 hours per week, and Saturday morning police duty. (please see remarks on reverse side of this . . . under "Wood Detail.")		
For general remarks:		
Signed <u>/s/ A. W. Stockman</u>		

COPY

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY  
CIVILIAN CONSERVATION WORK CAMPS

CCC Form INV-608

Date March 7, 1941  
Camp No. F-104  
State of Oregon

TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

\* \* \* \* \*

H. Barnhart	Proj. Super.	\$2599.92
Ralph B. Langston	Foreman	1860.00
John J. Goodell	Jr. Foreman	1680.00
Ernest K. Stephenson	Sqd. Foreman	1260.00
Russell M. Brown	Sqd. Foreman	1260.00
Homer D. Woods	Sub-Foreman	1200.00
Emil Johnson	Jr. Forester	1999.92
Cordy E. Sunderman	Jr. Lands Arch.	2100.00
Howard L. Ash	Skilled Worker	1680.00
Ray C. Shull	Mechanic	1560.00



CCC Form INV-609-A  
(Revised 7-6-40)

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY  
CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS  
Office of the Director

COPY

WORK PROJECT REPORT SUPPLEMENT TO FORM 11

Date March 7, 1941

Camp No. F-104 Company 6410 P. O. Butte Falls State Oregon  
Rogue River National Forest

Area of work program / Date work program started April 6, 1934

Has work program operated continuously since date of occupation Yes

Is camp occupied all year; in winter only; in summer only All year

Give outline of Projects and work performed, completed and uncompleted  
PRESENT WORK

Construction of Ranger station dwelling houses and warehouse. Telephone line construction. Truck Trail construction. Tree planting. Tree pruning. Fire hazard reduction. Public camp ground development. Water development at public camp ground and Ranger station. Felling snags for fire hazard reduction.  
(OVER)

Are work records properly kept Yes Is work up to schedule Yes

Has work been delayed through lack of approved jobs or other reasons No  
Specify

Have you inspected project Yes Is work performed efficiently Yes

Is all work done according to approved plans Yes

DISTRIBUTION OF MAN-DAYS FOR PAST 3 FULL MONTHS:

Company Strength 9904 Overhead 1689 Used on project 4348

Detached service 264 Wood detail 2302 Conditioning 354

Not released due to bad weather 0 Not used due to bad weather 0

Fire duty 0 Sick 694 AWL, AWOL, ANOP 31

Not used for other reasons Camp Details - 113, Held in for discharge - 109

For general remarks:

WORK COMPLETED

Construction of 9 Ranger station dwelling houses, three offices, three warehouses, three gas houses and garages. Construction of truck trails and minor roads. Fire hazard reduction. Public camp ground development. Tree planting. Construction of vehicle bridges. Fighting forest fires and fire suppression.

### FUTURE WORK

Ranger station improvement, range improvement, timber stand improvement, construction and maintenance of truck trails, proposed telephone line construction, bridge construction, camp ground development, fighting forest fires and fire presuppression.

### LOST MAN-DAYS

Since about January 24, 1941, and until March 1st, about 2302 man-days were used for wood procurement. Large details have continued so far through March, and will be continued for about a week longer. There were 65 on the detail today. Wood procurement, while charged to the Army, is done under supervision of the technical agency from falling to delivery in camp. The camp superintendent said this work was concentrated in the winter months when it was difficult to perform various regular forestry projects. No illegitimate use of members of wood detail was ascertained.

Sick cases, although numerous, are below the average of 4th Corps companies doing duty in this section of the west. They were mostly of the mild flu and cold type.

CCC  
Camp Program  
Work Plan 17th Period

Camp South Fork, F-101  
Name and Number  
Sheet 1 of 2 sheets

COPY  
Forest: Rogue River  
Date: April 9, 1941  
/s/ Karl L. Jansough  
Forest Supervisor

Star (\*) items under material costs that cannot be financed from current camp allotments.  
List alternate projects that can be financed from current camp allotments for projects that require financing above regular camp allotments (starred items). See Pages 2-4 and 2-5 of CCC Handbook.

	Map	Material	Start	Complete	Number	Man Months	Work
No.	Units	Costs	Date	Date	of Men	Main Camp	Side Camp
1. Truck Trail Const. & Maint.	1	100 Mi.	5 500	4/1	6/30	20	60
Maint. Truck Trail	2	5 Mi.	1000	6/1	7/31	10	20
Lodgepole Betterment							
2. Horse Trail Const. & Maint.	3	140 Mi.	500	4/1	6/30	30	30
Horse Trail Maint.							
3. Administrative Imp.							
Butte Falls B. S. Painting	4	5	300	9/1	9/30	10	10
Butte Falls B. S. Maint.	5	1	50	4/15	4/30	20	20
Union Creek B. S. Maint.	6	1	150	7/1	8/31	6	12
Const. Asst. Ranger Dwelling	7	1	1200	4/1	8/31	10	50
Const. Open Front Storage	8	1	300	7/1	8/31	11	22
Const. Light Plant Bldg.	9	1	200	7/1	7/31	8	8
Install B. S. Underground Wiring	10	1200 ft.	350	5/1	8/31	10	10
Install B. S. Fire Hydrants	11	4	300	4/1	6/30	10	10
4. Protective Improvements							
Butter Peak L. O. Const.	12	1	500	5/1	6/30	10	20
Camp 2, E. L. O. Maint.	13	1	100	7/1	7/31	5	5
Tel. Maint.	-	250	750	4/1	8/31	28	100
							40 St.

Checked by \_\_\_\_\_ Approved: 4/28/41  
O \_\_\_\_\_ i RH \_\_\_\_\_ i FH \_\_\_\_\_ i L \_\_\_\_\_ i E \_\_\_\_\_  
/s/ F. B. Brundage  
Acting Regional Forester

CCC  
Camp Program  
Work Plan 17th Period

Camp South Fork, F-101  
Name and Number  
Sheet 2 of 2 sheets

COPY  
Forest: Rogue River  
Date: April 9, 1941  
/s/ Karl L. Jansough  
Forest Supervisor

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List alternate projects that can be financed from current camp allotments for projects that require financing above regular camp allotments (starred items). See Pages 2-4 and 2-5 of CCC Handbook.

	Map	Material	Start	Complete	Number	Man Months	Work
No.	Units	Costs	Date	Date	of Men	Main Camp	Side Camp
7. Range Management Projects							
Rail Spr. Water Develop.	14	1	5 50	9/1	9/30	3	6
Volcanic Plant Indication	15	200 A.	200	8/1	8/30	11	30
8. Wild Life Projects							
Fish Rearing Ponds - Butte Falls	16	2	100	4/1	5/31	10	20
Fish Hatchery Cattle Guard	17	1	40	4/1	4/30	10	10
10. Recreation Projects							
Rainbow Camp Ground Const.	18	10 A.	500	5/1	5/30	20	100
Summer Home Entrance Road	19	3 Mi.	500	5/1	6/30	20	40
L.O.W. Water System	20	1/2 Mi.	1000	7/1	8/31	10	40
L.O.W. Organization Tract	21	10 A.	1000	9/1	9/30	20	20
Maintenance Camp Grounds	22	10	300	5/1	6/30	20	40
Horse Bridge Camp Gr. Toilet & Sewer	23	1	500	9/1	9/30	20	20
Maint. U. Cr. Campgrounds	24	6	120	4/1	6/30	10	10
11. Timber Management Projects							
Pruning Project, B. F. Dist.	25	340 A.	100	8/1	9/30	20	40
Pruning Project, L.O.W. Dist.	26	1000 A.	500	7/1	8/30	40	120
Pruning Project, U. Cr. Dist.	27	300 A.	200	8/1	9/30	30	30

Checked by \_\_\_\_\_ Approved: Apr. 28, 1941  
O \_\_\_\_\_ i RH \_\_\_\_\_ i FH \_\_\_\_\_ i L \_\_\_\_\_ i E \_\_\_\_\_  
/s/ F. B. Brundage  
Acting Regional Forester

CCC  
Camp Program  
Work Plan 17th Period

Camp Applegate, F-101  
Name and Number  
Sheet 1 of 2 sheets

COPY  
Forest: Rogue River  
Date: April 9, 1941  
/s/ Karl L. Jansough  
Forest Supervisor

Star (\*) material items that cannot be financed from current camp allotments.  
List alternate projects that can be financed from current camp allotments for projects that require financing above regular camp allotments (starred items). See Pages 2-4 and 2-5 of CCC Handbook.

	Map	Material	Start	Complete	Number	Man Months	Work
No.	Units	Costs	Date	Date	of Men	Main Camp	Side Camp
1. Truck Trail Const. & Maint.							
Truck Trail Maint.	1	100 Mi.	5500	4/1	6/30	20	60
Palmer Creek Betterment	2	3 "	600	4/1	5/31	10	20
Blue Lodge Mine Better.	3	2 "	300	6/1	6/30	20	20
Blue Lodge Bridge	4	1	800	5/1	6/30	18	38
Wagner Creek Road	5	5 "	1000	4/1	6/30	30	90
2. Horse Trail Const. & Maint.							
Horse Trail Maint.	6	200 Mi.	400	4/1	6/30	40	120
3. Administrative Imp.							
Maint. Star B. S.	7	10	200	5/1	6/30	10	20
Cement Floor Star B. S. Shop	8	1	50	5/1	5/15	10	5
Star B. S. Cattle Guard	9	1	50	4/15	4/31	10	5
4. Protective Improvements							
Tel. Maint.	10	150	5300	4/1	6/30	10	30
Cornberry & Sturgis Water System Better.	11	1	100	6/1	6/30	20	20
Park Pasture Fence Maint.	12	1 Mi.	200	5/1	5/15	12	6

Checked by \_\_\_\_\_ Approved: 4/28/41  
O \_\_\_\_\_ i RH \_\_\_\_\_ i FH \_\_\_\_\_ i L \_\_\_\_\_ i E \_\_\_\_\_  
/s/ F. B. Brundage  
Acting Regional Forester

CCC  
Camp Program  
Work Plan 17th Period

Camp Applegate, F-101  
Name and Number  
Sheet 2 of 2 sheets

COPY  
Forest: Rogue River  
Date: April 9, 1941  
/s/ Karl L. Jansough  
Forest Supervisor

Star (\*) material items that cannot be financed from current camp allotments.  
List alternate projects that can be financed from current camp allotments for projects that require financing above regular camp allotments (starred items). See Pages 2-4 and 2-5 of CCC Handbook.

	Map	Material	Start	Complete	Number	Man Months	Work
No.	Units	Costs	Date	Date	of Men	Main Camp	Side Camp
10. Recreation Projects							
Camp Ground Maint.	13	7	5100	5/1	5/31	10	40
Camp Equipment	-	100 pos	150	4/1	6/30	10	30
11. Timber Management							
Land Exchange Cruising	14	2000 A.	500	4/1	5/31	4	8

Note: Not approved if for lands to be acquired. /s/ FHB

Checked by \_\_\_\_\_ Approved: Apr. 28, 1941  
O \_\_\_\_\_ i RH \_\_\_\_\_ i FH \_\_\_\_\_ i L \_\_\_\_\_ i E \_\_\_\_\_  
/s/ F. B. Brundage  
Acting Regional Forester

COPY

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY  
CIVILIAN CONSERVATION WORK CAMPS

CCC Form INV-608

Date December 8, 1941  
Camp No. F-104  
State of Oregon

TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

\* \* \* \* \*

H. Barnhart	Jr. Adm. Asst.	\$2599.92
Fred L. Hector	Principal Foreman	2160.00
Robert L. Herring	Agri. Aide	1800.00
D. C. Mills	Agri. Aide	1800.00
Ernest S. Madden	Skilled Worker-Carpenter	1800.00
Ernest K. Stephenson	Agri. Aide	1800.00
Russell M. Brown	Agri. Aide	1800.00
Ray C. Shull	Automotive Mechanic	1620.00
Homer D. Woods	Jr. Agri. Aide	1440.00

CCC Form INV-509-A  
(Revised 7-6-40)

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY  
CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS  
Office of the Director

COPY

WORK PROJECT REPORT SUPPLEMENT TO FORM 11

Date December 8, 1941

Camp No. F-104 Company 6410 P. O. Butte Falls State Oregon  
Rogue River National Forest - Only Camp on forest.  
Area of work program / Date work program started April 4, 1934

Has work program operated continuously since date of occupation Yes

Is camp occupied all year; in winter only; in summer only All year

Give outline of Projects and work performed, completed and uncompleted

PRESENT WORK: Installing drainage system at Central Shops at Medford. Tree pruning both from Union Creek Side Camp and Base Camp. Constructing open truck shed at Union Creek. Installing underground wiring system for Union Creek Ranger Station. Road construction and roadside cleanup from Base Camp.

WORK COMPLETED SINCE APRIL 1, 1941: Construction of Ranger Station buildings and utilities, two organization camp barracks, truck trails, Minor roads, vehicle bridges, and on water system, including concrete dam, Public camp ground (Cont'd on reverse)

Are work records properly kept Yes Is work up to schedule No

Has work been delayed through lack of approved jobs or other reasons Yes  
Specify Schedule behind as a result of work being delayed through low company strength since July 1941.

Have you inspected project \* No Is work performed efficiently Yes  
\*Time needed more on other investigative conditions. The only work job to-day from the base camp was 7 men on a roadside cleanup job.

Is all work done according to approved plans Yes

DISTRIBUTION OF MAN-DAYS FOR PAST 3 FULL MONTHS:

Company Strength	<u>5774</u>	Overhead	<u>1247</u>	Used on project	<u>2929</u>
Detached service	<u>974</u>	Wood detail	<u>0</u>	Conditioning	<u>213</u>
Not released due to bad weather	<u>0</u>	Not used due to bad weather	<u>0</u>		
Fire duty	<u>23</u>	Sick	<u>184</u>	AWL, AWOL, AWOP	<u>204</u>
Not used for other reasons . . . .					

WORK COMPLETED (CONT'D):

development. Tree planting, Fire suppression and presuppression.

FUTURE WORK: Ranger Station improvement, road construction, telephone maintenance, Range improvement, tree planting and bridge construction.

### DETACHED SERVICE

The Company Commander gave the following statement and data with regards to a breakdown of 974 man-days for detached service:

"Detached Service - Assistant to District Dentist - 62; DS Medford QM as warehousemen and truck drivers (to assist in movement and storage of property and Subsistence) — 912."

These figures may be considered inaccurate as "camp details" have been charged to "detached service." Records are such however that the number of days could not be ascertained except for the month of December 1941, when there were camp details each work day.

### SIDE CAMPS

Union Creek 74 miles 25 enrollees (40 man set up)

Medford 53 miles 30 enrollees (30 man set up)

Medford side camp crew is working drainage system of Central Repair Shop, Medford, Oregon, under construction. The 30 enrollees there include 9 men of the technical service overhead. Army has men at the same site but they are working directly in closing the former Medford district QM headquarters. No Army overhead members (cooks, etc.) are a part of the 30 men employed by the technical service. As of this date 14 men are being used exclusively by the army at this Medford site. Including the overhead members the technical service as of this date had 14 enrollees turned over to it at the base camp.

COPY

1st Ind.

HQ CO 6410 CCC, Camp South Fork R R F-104, Butte Falls, Ore., Dec. 23, 1941

To: District Commander, Van Bks CCC Dist., Van Bks., Wash.

1. The water supply of this camp is furnished by means of a Columbia Ram taking the water from a small creek and piping it for a distance of nearly one mile to the camp water tank. Water is gotten to the ram by means of an earthen ditch approximately 400 feet long and then through a wooden flume of approximately 800 feet in length. During the periods of heavy rains the earthen ditch becomes flooded and overflows thus cutting a hole in the ditch and after the water recedes below flood stage the water instead of flowing down the ditch to the ram continues down the ditch to the point where the banks have washed out and fails to reach the ram. The wooden flume consists of a wooden trough supported on poles at times as high as 20 feet above the ground. This trough catches all leaves, branches, etc., that falls and this debris in turn stops the ram when it is reached. The supports for the flume are in a bad condition and many of them are broken causing the flume to sag to one or the other sides and a large amount of the water to flow out over the side.

2. The Ram itself has been in use for a number of years and is beginning to cause some trouble such as the air bowl becoming full of water every day or two. When this happens the Ram of course stops and the dome must be removed and the water drained out.

3. According to information obtainable by this officer there was at one time a gravity flow pipe line from a point up the creek to the watertank and it is understood that during this time there was no trouble with the water supply. The grade for this line is still intact according to the Technical Service and would be very little trouble to replace. This system would require approximately three miles of two inch pipe but there would be no need for a ram, pump or any other mechanical device and it is thought that this system would be the most satisfactory and would furnish a continuous and adequate supply of water. If this system is used there is about one mile of fairly new pipe running from the ram to the tank that could be salvaged after the other line was completed.

4. To obtain a supply of water from the present source that would be continuous and cause no trouble would require a concrete basin at the source of supply, a pipe line of six inch pipe approximately 1200 feet in length, and an overhaul job on the Ram which is now in use or a new Ram.

5. It is not known at this station which would be the cheapest or the most feasible system to put in operation as it is realized that the procuring of pipe at the present time would probably be considerable of a problem. However, due to the bad weather and the distance from camp to the Ram over bad roads makes it appear that something should be done to the present system.

6. No trouble will be encountered in the installation of any system that is approved as the Forest Service has stated that they will put in the line for any system that is finally decided on.

MAX L. PIPER,  
CCC Company Commander

COPY

2nd Ind.

HQ VANCOUVER BKS., CCC DISTRICT, Vancouver Bks., Wash., Dec. 30, 1941.

To: Co. Comdr. Co. 6410 CCC, Camp South Fork Rogue River F-104, Butte Falls, Ore.

1. Funds are not available for installation of a gravity pipe line at your camp; neither is it possible to procure pipe for replacement of the present flume and ditch.

2. It is desired the present supply system be reconditioned to eliminate some of the current difficulties. The ditch should be kept in repair; flume supports replaced where necessary; a screen installed in the flume to prevent leaves and twigs reaching the ram, and faulty gaskets replaced in the ram to eliminate the condition cited in paragraph 2, first indorsement.

3. You are authorized to make a camp project for rehabilitation of the water supply system. It is recommended the Technical Service be contacted and request made that personnel from the agency supervise the project. Local materials should be utilized for flume supports if available; material not on hand or obtainable locally without cost should be requisitioned. The flume should be straightened or sag removed to prevent condition noted in paragraph 1, first indorsement. Gasket material for the ram will be furnished upon receipt of requisition indicated quantity and size required, if not on hand.

4. Report is desired upon completion of the project with comment as to manner in which the water supply system is functioning after completion of repairs.

By order of Lieutenant Colonel POMERENE:

L. C. GASKILL  
CCC District Adjutant

## 1942

### PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Karl L. Janouch
Assistant Supervisor	Fenton G. Whitney (EOD 1-1)
Fire Assistant	Maurice L Tedrow
Forest Engineer	Robert H. Mercer
Administrative Assistant	Janie V. Smith
Clerks	June N. Fleischer
	Isabel E. Evans
	M. Maurine Shearer
	Eudora S. Smith (EOD 7-1/11-10)
	Bertha E. Moen (EOD 6-1)
Bookkeeper	Emmett Lee Springer
Assistant Storekeeper	Carys J. Taber
Forest Guard	Daid T. Thompson
Project Timber Sales	Vernon E. Hicks

### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Union Creek	Richard H. Tubman	Union Creek
Butte Falls	Waldo I. Petterson (until 3-22)	Butte Falls
	Warren H. Bolles (EOD 3-23)	
Applegate	Lee C. Port	Star Ranger Station



## TIMBER MANAGEMENT

During 1942, due to the demand for lumber for war uses, the first heavy cutting of Douglas-fir on the west side of the Forest was started. Thirty-three commercial sales were made for a volume of 77,271,000 board feet and a value of \$268,932. On commercial sales, 25,180,000 board feet were cut, representing a value of \$89,271. In addition, 2,302,000 board feet were cut on exchanges, making a total of 27,482,000 board feet cut at a value of \$104,083 during 1942.

Prior to the heavy demand and increased price on fir lumber this year, Douglas-fir stumpage had been selling for an average price of \$.75 to \$1.00 per thousand, plus deposits. One of the first appraisals prepared in 1942 set the advertised price at \$1.85. Competition on the sale raised the bid price to \$2.85 plus deposits. On the basis of the bid price on this sale, the stumpage price on most of the fir sales was increased to \$2.30 per thousand for the early part of the year. Toward the end of the year, fir was being advertised at \$2.65 per thousand plus \$.85 deposits.

In the late fall of 1942, considerable demand was expressed on the part of most of the operators in Jackson County for timber on areas that could be winter logged. In response to this demand, sales were made on the pumice flat between Prospect and Union Creek, with the period of operation limited to the season November 1 to May 31. As many as eight to ten sales were being operated on the Union Creek District during the winter. The rush of work was greater than was expected, and by spring approximately 500,000 feet per day were being scaled, and woods supervision of the sales was sacrificed in order to keep ahead with marking and scaling.

In the fall of 1942, two fir sales were made on the east side, one near Rocky Point and the other on the slope south of Fourmile Creek. These were the first sales made on the east side for several years. Bid price of \$5.23 per thousand for Douglas-fir on one of them was the highest price received for that species.

A 20-man blister rust crew was operated at Union Creek. All work done was re-eradication on lands previously treated in the Upper Rogue unit. During the season 1,510 acres were worked, 960 man-days labor used, and 149,000 ribes eradicated. The crew was for the most part pickups, transients, and a few students.

In the spring, 40 acres of new planting and 50 acres of replanting were accomplished on the Bowen Creek area, using CCC enrollees to do the work. Much of the planting was lost due to poor technique, and nearly all the balance of the planted stock was severely gnawed by rodents. Later in the spring as the area became accessible, five acres of Shasta fir, averaging 1,210 trees per acre, were planted near Gypsy Spring on the Blue Rock Road. (Examination of the area in 1944 showed a total survival of 18 percent including a percent of unthrifty trees. Loss was due mainly to rodent cropping.)

Because of the shortage of manpower, timber stand improvement work was limited during the war years to the planting of 3,400 white pine in openings on a sale on Castle Creek during the spring of 1942. The planting, scattered over an area of 30 acres, showed very good results.

The Forest Service took over the ribes eradication on a project basis, and control work was confined primarily to federal ownership lands. The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine retained the functions for providing leadership, technical direction, disease surveys and checking. Extensive partial cutting and tree selection logging during the war years created a tremendous amount of ground disturbance and necessitated an increased eradication program for several years to combat the sudden upsurge of new ribes. High school student labor was all that was available at that time. It was of low caliber, expensive, and ineffective. As an expedient, the one-man system of ribes eradication, and contracting were established. These methods are now the recommended practices and used throughout the nation on blister rust control work.



Huckleberry Lookout on the Union Creek District.

CCC Camp Program Work Plan 19th Period		SUMMARY Camp South Fork, F-104 Name and Number				COPY Forest: Regue River Date: February 26, 1942 /s/ Karl L. Janouch Forest Supervisor	
		Total Was Brought Work From				Material Costs	
		L.O.W.	Medford	Lookout			
		Main Camp	Side Camp	Side Camp	Side Camp		
Truck Trail Construction & Maintenance	1	88	30			1400	
Horse Trail Construction & Maintenance	1	40	22			250	
Administrative Improvements	1			238		1570	
Protective Improvements	1	70	20	14	18	2200	
Fire Prevention, Pre-sup. & Fire Suppression	1	12		6			
Hazard Reduction Projects	1		4			50	
Range Management Projects	1						
Wild Life Projects	1						
Deer Control Projects	1						
Recreation Projects	1	29	84			2850	
Insect Control & Timber Management Projects	1	71				300	
Experimental Forest Projects	1						
TOTALS		306	190	258	18	8620	
Total amount of material costs as shown on work plans that cannot be financed from camp allotments 1600							
Side Camps		Area	Location	No. Men	Duration (months)		
		Lake of the Woods	Lake of the Woods	30	8/1 to 9/30		
		Medford	Medford	42	8/1 to 9/30		
		Lookout	Portola S. E.	16	8/1 to 9/30		

## CCC WORK

Camp South Fork F-104 was shut down on July 24. The entire program was discontinued due to World War II. Following are inspection reports made in March 1942, and approved work plans for the 19th period, April 1 to September 30, 1942.

COPY

CCC Form INV-608

## FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY CIVILIAN CONSERVATION WORK CAMPS

Date March 25, 1942  
Camp No. F-104  
State of Oregon

## TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

\* \* \* \* \*

H. Barnhart	Jr. Adm. Asst.	\$2700
Robert L. Herring	Conservation Aide	\$1800

Ray C. Shull	Automotive Mechanic	\$1620
D. C. Mills	Conservation Aide	\$1800
Russell M. Brown	Conservation Aide	\$1800
James Winningham	Skilled Worker	\$1800
Homer D. Woods	Conservation Aide	\$1440

-----  
WORK PROJECT REPORT SUPPLEMENT TO FORM 11

COPY

Date March 25, 1942

Camp No. F-104 Company 6410 P.O. Butte Falls State Oregon

Rogue River National Forest, only camp on forest

Area of work program / Date work program started April 4, 1934

Has work program operated continuously since date of occupation Yes

Is camp occupied all year; in winter only; in summer only All year

Give outline of Projects and work performed, completed and uncompleted

Main Camp:

Present Work:

Cutting camp wood, building rustic and painted signs, building doors, windows and built-ins for Ranger and Guard Stations.

Future Work:

Building rustic and painted signs, building portable buildings for spike camp, build truck trail bridges, truck trail road construction, water system, and tree planting. (See Reverse)

Are work records properly kept Yes Is work up to schedule not entirely

Has work been delayed through lack of approved jobs or other reasons. Specify. Partly through sub-normal strength. Original program was revised in order to give priority to the Medford Central Repair Shop project. Original schedule has been somewhat delayed for these reasons.

Have you inspected project Yes Is work performed efficiently Yes

Is all work done according to approved plans Yes

DISTRIBUTION OF MAN-DAYS FOR PAST 3 FULL MONTHS:

Company Strength 6740 Overhead 1368 Used on project 4073

Detached service 430 Wood detail 437 Conditioning

Not released due to bad weather  Not used due to bad weather

Fire duty  Sick 190 AWL, AWOL, AWOP 166

Not used for other reasons Camp details 86

For general remarks: Wood procurement is concentrated in winter months in order to have as many men as possible available in summer months for field work. Project is strictly an army one, but done under supervision of technical service. Distribution of detached service is as follows: 228 at Camp MA-2 doing army field work on Medford Airport; 172 quartermaster detachment at former Medford district headquarters; 30 first aid instruction school.

Signed /s/ A. W. Stockman

Cont'd on Reverse -

Work Completed:

Open storage sheds, light plant houses, telephone maintenance, tree pruning, and camp wood.

MEDFORD SPIKE CAMP:

Present work:

Installing drainage system, hauling gravel and surfacing yard, building cyclone fence at the Medford Central Repair Shop.

Future Work:

Hauling gravel and surfacing yard, completing fence and building loading and unloading platform for heavy equipment at Medford Central Repair Shop.

Work Completed:

1200 feet of drainage system, 3000 yards of surfacing material at the Medford Central Repair Shop.

Side Camp

Medford Side Camp — 43 miles distant — 26 enrollees

Note: The 26 represent the field crew. There are others there on D.S. as trainees at Medford Central Repair Shop.



Whiskey Peak Living Quarters and Air Warning Service Staion. 1942.



Army Day Parade. April 6, 1942.

## AIR WARNING SERVICE

The Air Warning Service, a part of the Army Defenses, was developed in lieu of an adequate radar screen along the coastline.

In the spring of 1942 all Forest Service lookouts were pressed into service as aircraft observers. They were to report all aircraft within hearing distance, whether sighted or not. If sighted, they gave the aircraft type, number of engines, the direction of travel, and some indication of speed.

Their report was sent to the Ranger Stations and relayed to Air Warning Command in Roseburg. (The next year the reports went to Portland.) The sightings and reporting were done 24 hours a day; 7 days a week.

Because the job called for 24-hour communication, telephone operators had to be employed. Ladies who worked in this position were: Maude Port, Hazel Pennings, Fern Crump, Pearl Byrne, Maude Zeigler, and Teen Henshaw.

Money was given to the Forest Service during the summer of 1942 to convert all garages on the lookouts into living quarters for winter use. Getting these stations ready for winter living was a chore. All buildings had to be remodeled, supplies brought in, and cord after cord of wood cut and hauled during good weather. Lee Port and Slim Pennings "packed" a building into Whiskey Peak with the assistance of pack mules.

The stations were manned and airplanes reported throughout the winter of 1942, in most cases, by man and wife teams. Some of these teams were: Mr. and Mrs. Jim Winningham at Tallowbox, Mr. and Mrs. Slim Dowell at Dutchman Peak, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McCoy at Cinnabar, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Onn at Hershberger, and Mr. and Mrs. Herb Wright at Blue Rock. The two-man team of Paul Stibran and Bill Zeigler manned Whiskey Peak. Lowell Ash and his wife Zella manned Mt. Stella Lookout on the Union Creek District when the lookout was under nine feet of snow.

This number of people and stations required a great many service trips. In the winter travel was primarily on snowshoes. It was a two-day trip, in most cases, to each lookout. Under adverse weather conditions, it was a four-day trip. Houses were constructed at half-way points to provide overnight shelter for the "Service" personnel. Some of the men who did this work were: Jack Crump, Dick Tubman, Morris Byrne, John Henshaw, Ansil Pierce, and Daid Thompson.

Bill Zeigler's dog Two-Bits fell off Whiskey Peak two or three times during the winter, but survived to die of old age. Lookouts were buzzed by P-39 aircraft at various times, but "cabin fever" and monotony took their toll of observers frequently. One woman had to be brought down from a lookout by dog sled.

Apparently the radar screen was developed to the point that it was not necessary to man the stations during the winters of 1943 and 1944, but the summer lookouts continued reporting until the fall of 1953 when this portion of the Warning Service was discontinued.



It was an eventful time, and the people who were connected with the assignment will never forget the Air Warning Service.

## 1943

### PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Karl L. Janouch
Assistant Supervisor	Fenton G. Whitney
Fire Assistant	Maurice L. Tedrow
Forest Engineer	Robert H. Mercer
Administrative Assistant	Janie V. Smith
Clerks	June N. Fleischer
	M. Maurine Shearer
	Bertha E. Moen (until 1-20)
	Elaine B. Squires (EOD 8-1)
	Gynell D. Powell (2-10 to 8-3)
Bookkeeper	Emmett Lee Springer
Storekeeper	Albert O. Hansen
Chief Scientific Aid (BRC Project) and Senior Scaler	Charles R. King
Camp Superintendent (BRC - summer)	Harvey E. Stork
Project Timber Sales	Otis W. Foiles

### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Union Creek	Richard H. Tubman	Union Creek R. S.
Butte Falls	Warren H. Bolles (until June 5)	Butte Falls
	John Henshaw (June 6 - Oct. 31)	
	Otis W. Foiles (EOD Nov. 1)	
Lake of the Woods	John W. Sarginson	Klamath Falls
Applegate	Lee C. Port	Star R. S.

### TIMBER MANAGEMENT

During the year 1943, 35 commercial sales were processed; stumpage included in these sales amounted to 160,240,000 board feet at a value of \$584,851. The cut for year 1943 reached a total of 96,557,000 board feet and a value of \$356,183. The only Forest in Oregon which showed a greater value for stumpage cut during the year was the Fremont National Forest.

During the summer of 1943, timber sales were made and operations were in progress in the Dead Indian area, on Beaver Creek and at Wagner Gap on the Applegate District, and on the Union Creek District.

As fall approached, some advance marking was accomplished on the Union Creek District in preparation for the winter sales. Logging during the winter followed the pattern of the previous year with 10 to 14 active sales and a movement of 10,000,000 board feet of timber per month during the winter months. The scaling force was increased to four and sometimes five scalers to take care of rush periods and long hours. Provision was also made for more markers, and less of this work was done by the yearlong force. Woods supervision was some better than in 1942.

During 1943, semiannual meetings of the Forest Service, Indian Service, War Production Board and other interested agencies were inaugurated to analyze the timber supply available for mills in the Klamath Basin, and to decide who would provide the stumpage to keep as many mills as possible in operation. As a result of the analysis, it was decided, and approved by the Chief, that the sustained yield cut on the Fremont Forest be held intact, and that the Rogue River Forest would provide up to 100,000,000 per year during the war emergency to keep the Klamath mills in operation.

The method of appraising Douglas-fir stumpage was changed from a lumber to a log grade basis to correspond to other areas in the fir region where an open log market existed and timber was being sold on log grade. By the end of the year, Douglas-fir was being sold at an average rate of \$3.55 advertised stumpage price, plus \$.75 deposits.

Three 33-man blister rust camps were operated; the main camp at Union Creek, and side camps at Sunshine and Foster Creeks. During the season, 3,300 acres were worked; 3,280 man-days labor expended.

## GRAZING

The Clover Creek Sheep and Goat Allotment, ordinarily grazed under private land permit, was not used during 1943, but the use was permitted the following year. This represented 700 head of sheep. 3,968 head of cattle grazed a total of 17,326 animal-months; 2,409 head of sheep a total of 6,591 animal-months.

## WILDLIFE

The game situation was generally good and condition of the game ranges was not materially changed from the previous year, according to the annual wildlife report. The number of big game hunters and the kill of game animals were both greater than a year before.

Estimated game population: deer, 6700; elk, 50.

Estimated use: by big game hunters, 1300; small game hunters, 510; trappers, 155; and fishermen, 2650.

Following are quotes and comments on the Klamath Falls Emergency Rubber Project.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
Emergency Rubber Project  
4-15-43



Kok-saghyz root— about-  
1/2 natural size.

In a very real sense our highly mechanized civilization rests upon a cushion of rubber. When the war dramatically cut-off our imports of that vital substance from the Far East, science and industry instantly began an intensive investigation of every lead that might possibly provide a substitute for the product of the rubber tree. Synthetic rubbers of several different types and made from both mineral and vegetable substances have been developed in recent years, and some of them produced in small quantities in this country. Fortunately the processes of manufacture had been so well worked out that it was possible to start at once upon the construction of huge production facilities designed to be in operation when the original stock pile of natural rubber begins to run out.

While the synthetic rubbers serve many purposes as well as does the natural product—are even better for some—it is considered necessary to have on hand a certain amount of natural rubber for some very essential uses. This caused the Government to intensify investigations into rubber bearing plants adapted to culture in this country, and to start production of the most promising of them. A good deal of study had been given such plants in the past; even the great inventor Thomas A. Edison spent part of the last years of his life testing hundreds of plants for their rubber content. He accurately forecast that we would some day be cut off by war from our supply across the Pacific, and said that the automotive machinery upon which we depend for existence would "rack itself to pieces" without rubber.

Several substitutes were being tested all over the country. The Klamath Falls area seemed ideal for Kok-saghyz, a Russian dandelion. This was due to the soil in the area being rich in organic materials—which seemed to be a definite need of the plant. It was hoped to be able to produce up to 40 lbs. of rubber per acre, but actual production was around 25 lbs. of rubber per acre.

Following are quotes from a letter by Mr. Larry K. Mays to Carroll Brown on this subject which covers the local history of this war project. (L. K. Mays started this project in April 1943, and served as Area Superintendent until September.)

"It was organized as the Klamath Falls Emergency Rubber Project, controlled out of the Division of Timber Management in the Regional Office with Alex Jaenecke in charge. I was assigned to

the project in April 1943, and went to Klamath Falls then. The Rogue River was to provide administrative assistance and other help as possible. I got only the very finest cooperation, service and help from Supervisor Janouch, Administrative Assistant Janie Smith, the Equipment Maintenance force and from Klamath Falls District Ranger, Johnny Sarginson and his organization. It would be difficult to over-emphasize the many things they did to help even to the extent of shorting themselves in personnel, supplies, rationed gas, etc. to help us.

"We got wonderful cooperation too from Gene Gross of the Klamath Experimental Farm; from Charles Henderson, County Agent; and from all local people—ranchers, Chamber of Commerce, Press, etc. I remember how helpful Ed Geary, seed grower, was with methods, equipment, and just everything he could do.

"Here, I should mention a little background. After the U. S. entered World War II and our supplies of natural rubber were cut off, everything was being done to find ways of producing rubber. In 1942, some Taraxacum Kok-saghyz seed from Russian sources was supplied all State Experimental Farms. One of the best results from these tests was reported from the Klamath Falls Experimental Farm (Gene Gross). The Government decided to put this area into a production operation. I was told about an interesting sidelight of the Kok-saghyz seed request to Russia. The U. S. was ordering 30 pounds. Now thirty pounds of Kok-saghyz seed is a lot of seed as they are very, very small. The request went through the State Department at the time the U.S.-Soviet lend-lease arrangement was being debated in the U. S. Senate. Some enterprising person in the State Department saw the 30 pound request and thought there must be some mistake so he just added a zero and made it 300 lbs. When the Russian got this request they must have been 'flabbergasted.' They didn't dare offend the Americans at this time, particularly since the lend-lease agreement was hanging in the balance, so they proceeded to round-up 300 lbs. of Kok-saghyz seed. They swept warehouse floors and corners, took poor seed stocks with a lot of 'rogue' seeds present, etc. Anyway they shipped the 300 lbs. of seed. This story helps explain the trouble we had with 'rogues' in our field plantings in 1943.

"We leased 30 acres of 'mineral' soil adjacent to the Klamath Falls Experimental Farm and 60 acres of 'peat' soil near Warden, south of Klamath Falls about 6 miles. We had to clear the mineral soil tract, level it, bring in irrigation water, and plant the seed by May 10. This was done in about 40 16-hour days. The seed was planted on both tracts by the May 10 date as I remember. I was real estate agent, engineer, tractor operator, purchasing agent, general contractor, time keeper, administrative assistant, press agent, etc. My day began before 6 a.m. and ended after 11 p.m. The family didn't move down from Bend until after school was out so I spent full time on that project.

"One morning when I was covered up with paper work and was sitting at my desk next to Sarginson's office, I heard someone and looked up and there stood Louise Green (Langdon). She said 'I'm the new clerk, where can I put my hat?' She went right to work and really cleaned up that mess.

"Zeno Dent was one of the foremen and Ansil Pearce, from the Rogue River, was the other. They were good men and self-starters.

"We had boys (mostly 16-year-olds), women, old men, and Spanish-Americans for labor. I believe our payroll ran between 80 and 100. The big job was weeding, cultivating and irrigating. At the end we picked seed and dug roots.

"The Bureau of Plant Industry sent a man down (Dr. Ray Pendleton) from Corvallis. We assigned him some experimental plots and provided him with labor and equipment use.

"It was found that the mineral soil tract produced the best rubber plants—roots and seed. The 'peat' soil tract did fairly well where the soil was not too alkaline. We selected it purposely from a little above 7.5 to about 9 ph. just to find out what would happen. The high 'base' soil didn't produce well.

"There were some pictures, articles and data in the Klamath Falls paper. They should be available.

"The Bureau of Agriculture Engineering sent an engineer out from Washington to assemble and show us how to operate the 'seed pickers.' They were cumbersome and were equipped with steel wheels. The machines wouldn't move thru peat soils. We replaced the steel tires with old rubber tires and got rolling.

"I left the project in September and Zeno Dent took over. . . .

"Basil Wales from Region 9 was giving general supervision to all Kok-saghyz projects in the U. S. Also I believe he handled golden rod too but didn't get into guayule. Jack Bowen was a staff officer on all Emergency Rubber Projects in Washington.

"I believe the reason they didn't continue another year with these natural rubber projects was the perfection of synthetic rubber processes."



Worden - Peat soil. Kok-saghyz plants in production. Note variations in density of stand.



Bridge A-35 spanning Carberry Creek on Road #408. It was completed in April 1943 by the C.O.E. 351st Engineer Regiment.



Bridge A-44 spanning Elliott Creek on Blue Ledge Road #190. Constructed by F. Company 351st Engineers in April 19423.

## 1944

### PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Karl L. Janouch
Assistant Supervisor	Fenton G. Whitney
Fire Assistant	Maurice L Tedrow
Forest Engineer	Robert H. Mercer
Engineering Aid	Lewis L. Simpson (EOD 7-10)
Administrative Assistant	Janie V. Smith
Clerks	June N. Fleischer (until 9-28)
	N. Maurine Shearer
	Elaine B. Squires (until 4-15)
	Margery H. Gibbs (EOD 10-25)
	Kathryn G. Campbell (EOD 12-14)
	Dorothy M. Eastman (5-1 to 11-10)
Storekeeper	Albert O. Hansen
Chief Scientific Aid (BRC Project) and Senior Scaler	Charles R. King
Project Timber Sales	Warren H. Bolles, G. Robert Leavengood, Jack D. Saubert

### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Union Creek	Richard H. Tubman	Union Creek R. S.
Butte Falls	Otis W. Foiles	Butte Falls
Lake of the Woods	John W. Sarginson	Klamath Falls
Applegate	Lee C. Port	Star R. S.

### TIMBER MANAGEMENT

During the winter of 1943-44, an analysis of the timber situation within the Forest's zone of influence was made to determine (1) the amount of timber available to each mill; (2) the estimated life of the mill, considering private timber and possible Government timber; (3) the ownership and condition of timber-producing lands; (4) the number of people employed by the industry and the effect of the lumber payroll on the various communities; (5) a program of timber disposal for National Forest stumpage; and (6) in general, a complete though extensive picture of the timber situation in the locality. Plans were also formulated at this time to start concentrating on the timber management job with the ultimate aim of getting one year ahead of the sales job so far as cruising, marking, road locations, boundary running and similar items were concerned.



Also during this year Federal money was expended for the construction of timber access roads to facilitate the movement of logs to aid the war effort. Two projects were started on the Forest; the Butte Falls — Prospect road and the Jim Creek road.

Cutting on the Union Creek flat continued through the winter of 1943-44 on about the same scale as during the previous winter. More stress was placed on woods supervision of the sales. However, because of changes in timber sale officers and other factors, cutting practices were not materially improved.

On the east side, the Lamm Lumber Company continued operations through the winter, scaling was done on the mill deck, two scalers were employed, one for each shift. In March a sale was processed for the Big Lakes Box Company, and all rangers except Union Creek and three men from the Medford office put in ten days during the last of March and the first of April on the initial marking. Cutting on the sale started soon after April 1, the date the sale was awarded. Operations on the Lamm sale continued until September, when the sale was cut out. The Lamm mill shut down because of breakage of hard-to-get parts and the last 2,000,000 board feet of logs were turned to DeGeorgio by Lamm. Big Lakes continued to log until December, when the woods were shut down and cold decked logs, previously scaled, were used to keep the mill in operation.

Farther south in the Lake of the Woods District, a sale previously made to Oregon Grain Bin Company (G. C. Lorenz) was turned to Ed Hamacher who had moved his mill to Klamath Falls. This sale was cut out. The State Highway Department stopped the skidding of logs across the West Side Klamath Lake Highway and trucks were used to haul the last of the logs the one-quarter or one-half mile to the lake.

On the Butte Falls District, Medco cut almost exclusively on land in other ownership. A late fall sale was made to Joe Hearin in the Deadwood area, but bad weather forced a shut-down before much of the area was operated. Pernell and Gertson did not log a sale made to them below Hyatt Reservoir because of labor troubles.

Timber Products continued to log in Beaver Creek on the Applegate District, moving mostly pine. No cutting was done on their May 26, 1942, sale at Wagner Gap, and the sale was extended for a year with the understanding that the operator would construct a road down the Little Applegate to the Cass Ranch to connect with the existing road system there.

Medford Corporation continued operations on the Union Creek District for most of the summer season with two loggers operating on separate sales. Southern Oregon Sugar Pine also remained in production during the summer.

During the fall period, numerous applications were received from operators wishing timber on the remaining uncut winter logging area at Union Creek. An attempt was made to determine the applicants' actual needs for the winter period, and advertise timber sufficient to get them through the winter. In this manner, as many operators as possible were provided with winter logging.

Late in the fall, construction of a timber access road was started north from Deadwood Junction for a distance of three miles.

At the end of 1944, Douglas-fir on the Union Creek District was selling at a total price of from \$5.30 to \$5.45 including \$.75 cooperative deposits. During the year, 36 commercial sales had been made, and a total of 163,000,000 board feet had been cut on going sales. Receipts from stumpage alone amounted to \$731,000 during the year.

A cruising crew was hired and started work during July on the Daley Creek area adjacent to the Dead Indian access road. From here the crew moved to Union Creek and worked in the Flat Creek-Abbott Creek area. A second crew was started and worked intermittently for a month or so after they had been released from slash disposal and other work. At the end of the year, some 8,400 acres had been cruised and log-graded.

A 100-man camp for blister rust work was maintained at Union Creek. The crew consisted of 16- and 17-year-old students. Most of the season was spent on re-eradication work and the balance on initial work.

The Medford Working Circle management plan was prepared and submitted during the winter of 1943-44, but because of changes made in ranger district boundaries making it advisable to change working circle boundaries, the plan was recalled and revision was started late in 1944. Field work to determine the upper limits of merchantable types was completed during the summer.

## GRAZING

This year 4,409 head of cattle were permitted to graze on National Forest land. This was 441 head more than in the previous year and were mostly temporary stock on the Rancheria range. An inspection of the range by C. M. Rector, Otis (Pete) Foiles, and F. G. Whitney indicated overgrazing was taking place and it was decided to disapprove all straight temporary applications for 1945. Three thousand four hundred and twenty head of sheep grazed a total of 8,624 animal-months.

Three grazing observation plots were constructed, one in the Panhandle and two on the Union Creek District.

Following is the history of grazing in the Alex Canyon-Studhorse Canyon as related in a Memorandum to Supervisor Janouch dated August 14, 1944:

"In the late 50's or early 60's, Alex Conover ran a good many hogs in what is now Alex Canyon (exact number unknown, but evidently several hundred head, as the hogs were trailed to Klamath River and sold to the Chinese mining there, and were also butchered and packed out). The only knowledge Port has of the use is what the old timers have told him, so the actual the numbers of stock and number of years of use are not known.

"During the summer of 1918, 12,000 head of sheep were permitted in the area south of Elliott Creek from Studhorse to Donomore. At the end of the season the whole area was a dust bed.

"12 or 14 years ago, 2,000 head of sheep were grazed in Alex and Studhorse Canyons for 3 weeks or so, in trespass.

"Cattle use (permitted) was heavier in the past, especially during the 1st World War.

"Cattle drifted into this area from Dutch Creek, and also the usual Klamath drift occurred, still further aggravating the overgrazing.

"During World War I a total of some 8,000 head of cattle were permitted on the Applegate District. This number has been gradually reduced to approximately 1,800 head at present.

F.G.W."

Following are excerpts from the very interesting Notes on the Ranger Meeting held on February 3, 4, 5, and 7, 1944:

The following attended the meeting: Howard Phelps, Regional Office; Rangers Port, Tubman, Sarginson, and Foiles; Assistant Supervisor F. G. Whitney; H. J. Andrews, Regional Forester; John C. Kuhns, Assistant Regional Forester, Division of Education and Information; and the following attended sessions of the meeting when functions pertaining to their work were discussed: M. L. Tedrow, R. H. Mercer; and J. V. Smith. Supervisor Janouch conducted the meeting.

Supervisor Janouch outlined the work to be done, stressing the importance of Resource and Land Use Management. (Memo covering this furnished Rangers.)

Mr. Phelps stated that the Work Plan was merely a tool for getting jobs done, and discussed with the group techniques for making up the Work Plan. In the job description we should state our frequency standards in brief terms.

Information & Education activities were discussed by the group. Phelps stated that it was hoped that more specific I&E activities could be incorporated in the Plan. Appropriate material to be presented to school children was one of the problems brought up and after Rogue River practices and procedures were explained, Mr. Kuhns stated that the local Green Guard organization was desirable because it is a community enterprise rather than an agency set-up. Phases of I&E work, such as appropriate material for public talks, use of the library and bulletins, forestry in the school curricula, and individual and group contacts with labor unions were discussed. An index of the Supervisor's library will be sent rangers. Mr. Kuhns urged contacting unions and discussing wage rates and general forestry, fire prevention, etc.

From the above subject, the discussion went into I&E educational work in timber management, and Mr. Kuhns said he believed the time is coming when we are going to have to have some public support when we turn down a man who is applying for timber. From a Public Relations

standpoint, it is better to give the answer "no" and elaborate a bit, with the idea of putting across the philosophy of the greatest good for the greatest number in the long run. He asked the question:

"How much could you do with educational work to help out on logging problems?," and stated that the time is here for bringing community into our thinking and our planning. Ranger Port stated he believed we should visit every permittee at grazing application time. Mr. Kuhns suggested that range management starts with the owner rather than the herder, and asked if it was possible to educate local people in order to obtain our objectives—What education work can we do with the stockmen and the public so that they will be aware of what we are trying to do in our range management activities? He said that whatever we do will have an effect. The question of how much county agent leadership is furnished to permittees was asked, and it was brought out that practically none, because of our particular type of permittees. Demonstration areas and sample allotments were suggested by Mr. Kuhns. He also stated that since it appeared we weren't too sure about range management (browse) practices, we should not use force, but by means of education and information attempt to improve the ranges, and remarked that he didn't think this is an opportune time to do anything else but education and information. From an I&E standpoint it would be better, although it might be a slow process; he concurred with Ranger Port's suggestion—that of visiting each permittee at application time, because it was good psychology. He didn't think bearing down on the stockmen would help matters, and there would still be the problem of conflict between recreationists, hunters, and fishermen and stockmen.

There was a discussion regarding more specific I&E jobs. Mr. Andrews stated that probably people in the zone of influence do not understand enough of just what the Rogue River Forest means to them—the part that it plays in local economy, expressing the hope that in the course of two or three years there could be for each forest pictures something like Ed Cliff used in the range management field, giving the facts, which could tie in with a talk delivered on how the Forest affects the individual, which is far more significant than some generalize statement. Just how much the Forest wants to break it down to the ranger level depends. It doesn't have to be limited to one activity—water, range management, timber, alienated land, etc. The Forest Program doesn't mean much when it is in generalized terms, but if it is brought down to the farmer, timberman, recreationist, etc., it would be more clear.

By way of clarifying the problem, Mr. Andrews stated the following: "What are the three or four principal problems on this Forest for example? On the Fremont there are two problems—cattle and sheep versus an overpopulation of deer. The Forest Service is whipsawn between the two forces—stockmen and the sportsmen.

"And then there is the selective exchange problem, court trouble and tax base. If you have some prominent stockman and sportsman together on show-me trips one could have a very concrete story to tie to and explain. . . In every case you have the objective in the back of your mind. However, there are specific factors affecting the individuals or community, such as the City of Medford being dependent upon sawmills, number of hours of employment in the cutting of Christmas trees, etc. These factors are the important thing. Anything of course that we say here now does not apply during the war; it is out for the time being. We are talking about something that is going to be continued. I would say the thing to do is have an over-all objective. That same

thing applies to grade school needs. Instead of saying you should prevent forest fires because that is the thing to do, you should show how the person is affected locally."

Mr. Kuhns brought up the subject of Albert Weisendanger's approach to grade school children—fireman's kit, Pulaski tool, etc. These can be shown at the time of the talk to the children, and through visual education, they will become more interested and impressions will be made much more easily.

The Supervisor stated that our problem in Jackson County is acquisition—to get public opinion strong enough to force the Court to withdraw its objections. For example, the Jackson County Court has gone out over the State and criticized the Forest Service. Tentative arrangements have been made to take the whole Court out. The next step would be California-Oregon Power Company and the bankers to answer the question "Why can't we turn more timber on the market?"

Ranger Sarginson explained the Klamath Falls situation. Something can be done about maintaining a certain amount of timber. There is the approach, for example, of how to meet the problem of Klamath Falls people insisting that we clean out all the timber to support their mills. We should strive to retain some of our mills and keep them going gradually. Mr. Kuhns stated then that the objective is to make the people look to the Forest Service as their only available solution.

It was explained that the Forest Service is attempting to get forestry as a part of the existing school curricula, that it isn't a case of the Forest officers teaching forestry to the children, but of selling it to the teachers and principals so that they will teach it as part of the regular course.

Following are E&I subjects discussed briefly, listed here as a matter of information:

War Boards: The Supervisor asked those attending meetings to submit a memorandum of such meeting for our records.

Adm. Studies: Should plan to do some current work on historical data. Pick up stories from old timbermen and make a record of them. Also, history of the Applegate.

Rangers' Library: Certain work tools and standard bulletins should be made an essential part of the rangers' library.

I&E: Education of own organization on I&E problems as well as the public. The only specific things are the Forestry Packets which are standard equipment.

State & Private Forestry. Mr. Andrews outlined the study being conducted now. He stated that the time has come when the Forest Service should know the conditions outside the Forest boundaries since pressure will soon be put on the mills now cutting out private land. It was finally agreed that the first job in the work plan (SP-1, Inventory of Mills) should be included, with possible revisions at a later date. Mr. Andrews said: "What we are interested in at the moment is this—All the second growth in the world isn't going to cut any ice in the timber

economy of the region in the next quarter century. What is going to check the volume of the sawmills and cut is the virgin timber. That is going to affect the economy 20-60 years from now. We are concerned about the next 25 years. Which mills are going to stay and which are going to go out? And are they going to come in on us for timber? At what rate, and how fast? What are they going to want and how are they going to want it? What we are looking for is an immediate picture because of pending legislation and other aspects. There's a transition on this Forest—people are coming in here in the middle of winter and wanting timber. They are ahead of detailed planning. That is what we want to give to them. Now, the timber sale is made and they haven't seen a sample of the marking; it's a rush job and planning is impossible. It's wise to line up the timber business for the next year. So that we can say when they want timber—'here's the timber, here's the area, the boundary, marking, etc.' How many times have you made timber sales where you can tell them what's what? We must handle our own job better. The job is getting ahead, but we must know how things are going on outside. The only indication of what we think, is what is happening to us. That's timber management."

"We are running a business; we are getting to the point where the outside timber is cut out or in strong hands. All kinds of mills in the past were set up in the region; people had their own stake, and we didn't have any pressure on us, but we now see where Puget Sound is cut out. The private timber left there is in the hands of a few strong owners waiting for their own timber. Those mills in the Puget Sound area are going to cut until the war is over and because of lack of timber, are going to move into southern Oregon. If there is an installed production here at the present time, the present mills on the ground may have enough. We want to know the relationship between the mills and the time element. There are going to be lots of problems," stated Mr. Andrews. Supervisor Janouch stated that therein was the problem—we do not have any timber owners, but we do have strong mills.

Timber Management. In order to explain Timber Management Planning, Mr. Andrews said that a Forest Service philosophy, which is strictly long-time, is to gradually de-emphasize the Regional and Forest Supervisor's offices and to emphasize the rangers. This doesn't mean that the staff men would be inexperienced but they will more likely act as technical advisors. This objective should mean that the rangers should begin thinking and doing things in a different manner than in the past—which is an evolutionary approach. The Olympic was cited as an example. The ranger is a manager, making the ranger job a career. This is of course something that can't happen in a day or a year, and it is not going to simplify work planning for the next five years, but is going to make it more difficult. The Rogue River is attempting to follow that scheme of putting Resource Management in the hands of the rangers, with the staff serving as technical assistants.

Conclusion. Mr. Janouch concluded the meeting with the following: "This Plan of Work is going to get very close supervision by the general inspector this year, and the inspection is going to be based on this Plan. Therefore, special consideration must be given to it and the monthly job schedules. See that it is properly delegated, and check if it has been done; and if not, why not. Monthly job schedules should be prepared in pencil and carbon copies made. These should be filled and the jobs checked off in accordance with the Manual. Care should be taken in keeping the record and we must make the Plan operate, or know why it can't be done. The job plan should not be forwarded as it is stated in the manual, but will be checked in the field."

Below are excerpts from a memorandum to District Rangers and Staff by Karl Janouch, dated December 8, 1944:

This memorandum is written for the purpose of outlining responsibilities that we have and work to be done. It is largely based on the results of the General Inspection of the Forest.

\* \* \* \* \*

Coming back to the Rangers, all of you will recall that the General Inspection Report states there is a need on the part of the Supervisor to train the Rangers to better serve as "On the ground resource and unit managers." The following will constitute a preliminary attempt towards this goal and is more in the form of Step I in the 4-step method of training.

### Operation

This Forest has the reputation of being as smooth, if not the smoothest, running organization in R-6. We have made long strides in efficient performance of our responsibilities and elimination of unnecessary work. However, our job is not static. New conditions arise daily and must be handled in a new way. Therefore, we cannot come to "rest" and "live" on our reputation.

Every job which promotes the development of the Forest is worthwhile and should receive consideration if the cost in dollars and cents is reasonable and we have the money to pay for it.

The Unit Manager's job is to "Organize, Delegate and Supervise." This is not an overall job in managing a unit, but is a required procedure for every specific undertaking which is a component part of the Ranger District Work Load.

\* \* \* \* \*

Greater efficiency in routine work appears to be needed. The recent training on "How to Improve Work Methods" you received should be very helpful in increasing your efficiency. Every job should be broken down and analyzed as outlined on Form PDT-1. All your overhead employees should be given a course of training along these lines and you should insist that the procedure be used constantly. I feel that to "Organize, Delegate, Supervise" is essentially a great big job and should take a large amount of your time, especially during the field season and a considerable amount of time in planning in the non-field season.

### Personnel Management

Personnel Training is far below standard. Work is being delegated without proper thought of training the individual to perform it properly. The general inspection brought out that Rangers and District Guards assume too much in measuring the ability of employees. As stated under Operation, there is a strong need for systematic training.

Our Safety Record is far from satisfactory. More attention must be placed on plans for an Action Program. We must be prepared to detect dangerous practices immediately and be ready to jump

into a Prevention of Injury educational program. For example, when you see a man improperly walking among obstacles which may cause him to fall, you should bring him to a "stand still" and outline, by demonstration, the dangerous steps he is making and instruct him how to walk in such a field without subjecting himself to injury.

### Fire Control

At least one initial inspection of lookouts and firemen should be jointly performed by Ranger and District Guards for proper procedure purposes.

Inspections should be thorough to determine Guard qualifications to function and determine training needs.

More attention should be given to the use of fire finder (vertical angles, panoramic photos, etc.) as training tools.

All packers should carry an ax, shovel, and canvas water bucket on trips.

Car seals should be on all tool caches and fire tool boxes, etc.

Hanging of clothes on windows of lookouts is objectionable since they obstruct the view of the country.

\* \* \* \* \*

### Timber Management

Considerable time studying conditions on the ground and recording data is needed. Increment borers should be used generously. Utilization road needs and locations should be determined. Reproduction habits of all species and determination of controlling factors should be secured. Factors influencing feasibility of planting, determination of areas to be planted, species, rodent control, and much other data for formulation of plans for each specific area are needed.

\* \* \* \* \*

Each Ranger should devote considerable time to each timber sale and secure proper practices in all phases of operation. We are overlooking too many items which are violations or non-compliance with terms of sale agreements.

Rangers should devote very serious efforts towards securing salvage operations of all usable wood even to the extent of soliciting small mills to operate on cut-over areas where feasible. Burning of any usable wood that can otherwise be disposed of is poor business.

We must insist on utilization of merchantable dead timber (either down or standing).

\* \* \* \* \*



Timber Management is always a number one priority job for you Rangers. All other resource management jobs are secondary although they must be given unlimited consideration and protection in any timber disposal plan.

### Grazing

\* \* \* \* \*

A greater effort must be made to talk to permittees personally. It is preferable to ride with them, but it may be necessary to visit them at the ranches. This winter may be a good time to pay visits, secure applications, count stock and talk "turkey." We have about reached the stage where we must "lay the law down" in front of each permittee to secure better Range Management. However, we should first efficiently try E&I procedures.

\* \* \* \* \*

### Land Exchange and Acquisition

\* \* \* \* \*

Land exchange and acquisition is not a dead issue during the war period. We are authorized to make small land exchanges and there are lots and lots to negotiate on this Forest. All Rangers should start negotiating and keep on negotiating. Consolidation of our ownership is a highly important job for Unit Managers and as Resource Managers, your work will be greatly facilitated through having solid tracts of land to deal with.

### State and Private Forestry

The General Inspection brought out clearly that the Rangers lack understanding of their responsibilities in State and Private Forestry, or are purely neglecting them.

Forest Officers should be the leaders in timber management work in their zones of influence. Generally speaking, they are the only professionally trained men along these lines in their area. I like to put it this way—A forest ranger should be looked to along forestry lines in the same light a doctor is sought by a sick person. This indicates the job you have to do and your responsibilities are not fulfilled until the implied respect is gained.

Closer contacts with State District Inspectors and Fire Wardens are needed.

An intimate personal acquaintance with every operator and resident timber owner should be the goal.

Timber conditions on every wooded drainage in your zone of influence should be very well known.

Satisfactory practices through diplomatic and educational discussions should be secured.

\* \* \* \* \*

### Education and Information

I am discussing the E&I responsibilities at the end of this memorandum, not because it is considered of lesser importance as one of your responsibilities, but because it is an activity that is directly related to all others with which you are charged.

The general inspection criticized this Forest because it was apparent that Staff Officers and Rangers were not "hitting the ball" in this particular game.

Our Fire Guards and other employees are ignorant of Service aims and purposes. Rangers do not know the people in their zones of influence and do not know the attitude of the individuals they are acquainted with.

There was no evidence of following the E&I plans.

Loggers, gypos, and mill operators have not been properly contacted.

In fact, the E&I activities so far as the Staff Officers and Forest Rangers are concerned, are at low tide.

There is an opportunity for E&I work on every job and at every human contact. We must be overwhelmingly conscious of the Forest Service objectives and detect and follow through at every opportunity which presents itself to educate and inform the fellow worker, permittee, the visitor, the residents and business people and the public as a whole of the particular aim or objectives, also in utilization of the resource at hand and in the protection of that resource from depletion and further present proper management of that and other resources of the Forest as contributing factors for the dependent individual and community welfare.

### Conclusion

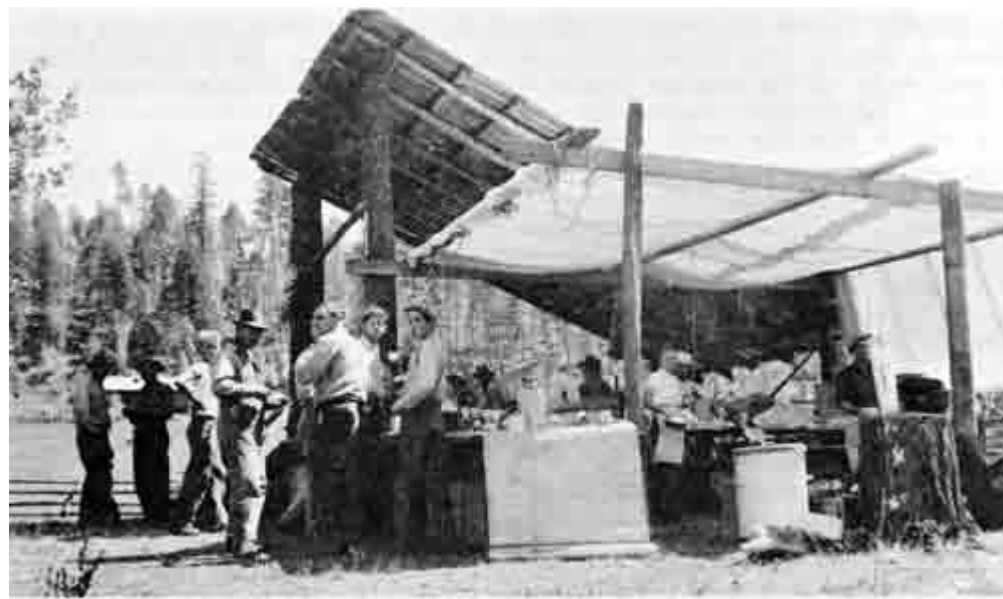
I want to repeat that all of you did a swell job this year and that our accomplishments were highly satisfactory. However, we are all human and therefore not perfect and are subject to improvement to a closer degree of perfection. We must constantly be alert to opportunities to improve our work and it is the purpose of this memorandum to point out more or less glaring instances where improvements are needed.

I have not discussed all activities and only intended to cover sufficient grounds to give you examples of how our jobs can be improved. There are good chances to improve our work in all lines and I depend on your resourcefulness, ingenuity, and interest to again hangup the banner:

"Another Year of a Job Well Done."

Finally, I will take this opportunity to wish you, your families, and your personnel a Merry Christmas and a Very Happy New Year.

/s/ Karl L. Janouch



McGraw-Collins Fire Camp - Summer 1944. Women Cooks - Mrs. Howard Ash (Burnt Peak Lookout) and daughter.

COPY

NR Supervision  
Kok-saghyz  
Rogue River

Box 528  
Klamath Falls, Oregon  
May 3, 1944

Memorandum Covering Work on Project  
January 1, 1944 to May 5, 1944

This project was turned over to the Rogue River National Forest on December 3, 1943 with Mr. Dent acting area superintendent in charge. The project was assigned to the Lake of the Woods Ranger District with Ranger Sarginson responsible for general administration. All detail work continued to be handled by Mr. Dent. Mr. Dent handled the closing out of Kok-saghyz headquarters and shipping equipment back to its source. Preliminary work plans were prepared and were held pending final status of the project. Mr. Dent remained on the project until about January 20 when he was drafted. Ranger Sarginson handled the project from that date to present time.

Mr. Herman Dill reported to the project on May 1, 1944. It is expected that Mr. Jaenecke will be in Klamath Falls May 9 to outline future plans for the project prior to liquidating it by June 30.

### Worden Tract

The flooding of the Worden tract and subsequent action has been covered in detail by memorandums by Ranger Sarginson 1-11-44 and Zeno Dent dated 1-13-44. Flooding of the area continued until about February 20. Preliminary observations were made of the area by Ranger Sarginson which indicated practically total loss. Subsequent observation indicated a total loss from smothering, washing and in some instances freezing as an indirect factor.

After these investigations Ranger Sarginson recommended cancellation of the Worden lease. Mr. Henzel was contacted as to whether he would liquidate the improvements on the tract but was not interested in doing the work so the area was liquidated by the Forest Service. Final liquidation was checked May 1 and nothing more remains to be done on the tract except receiving Mr. Henzel's approval of conditions. This has been requested in writing.

The fall seeded area was a total loss and the roots were in such a condition that it was inadvisable to send any to the laboratory.

### Spring Lake Tract

Instructions relative to the work to be carried out until the project is liquidated have been very vague and rather confusing at times probably resulting from the fact that we haven't always received copies of the correspondence. Mr. Wales' memorandum of March 14 therefore has been used as a guide in carrying the work forward to liquidation.

Experiments on eradication have been carried out as suggested with some variation as follows.

The BPI area because of the presence of heavy sod was plowed and then disc.

Plot F was squared up eliminating areas of low plant density. The area eliminated was double disc.

Plot A was squared up on the same basis as Plot F and the area eliminated was disc once and then run the sod weeder over it.

### Sampling

Root sampling was done on three plots, A, E, F on April 22. Laboratory instructions were followed as near as possible and one 10# sample was sent from each plot. They were fresh samples of the entire plant. The samples were taken so that data could be obtained for determining weight per acre. However, more recent instructions have been received that indicate that another sample should be taken to determine weight per acre. This will have to be done late in June about the 20th to give time to eradicate the plants. The sampling method used in collecting the laboratory samples should be satisfactory for this purpose. Two foot segments were used on a 5% basis.

## Seeding

Plot D and part of E was late fall seeded and to date there is no indication of any germination. A small plot of the area has been retained for future check and the rest has been eradicated and sowed to rye.

The plants in plot E were eradicated by double disking and sod weeder then floated. It stood for about a week and was sod weeded and floated again. A small plot was then sowed May 3. The seeds were vernalized by the Lysenko soak method.

A small plot has been layed off in Plot E for late spring seeding about June 1.

Since the project must be liquidated by June 30 about the only information that can be secured pertains to germination growth. Some sample checks are recommended for this purpose as well as some information relative to emergence period and germination dates.

Because of the short period of time involved no information can be obtained relative to weeding, cultivation, cost, etc.

Irrigation will be necessary for a time following each seeding.

## Second Year Crop

The second year crop will have to be weeded and cultivated twice because of the presence of large grass clumps. This work is under way and about ready for the second weeding and cultivation.

Irrigation water is being arranged for and two irrigations may be necessary prior to eradicating. Considerable additional work will be necessary to prepare for irrigation.

I believe it would be inadvisable to attempt to experiment with additional tools and methods since cost figures would not be indicative and purchasing of additional tools at this time is not justified. Would recommend continuing 1943 practices in this respect.

## Rogues

Some re-roguing can be done before seed harvest and some sample checks run to determine effectiveness of last years roguing. This information appears to be of questionable value since some plants may have taken on rogue characteristics.

## Cross-pollination

Insects for cross pollination are adequate in this area and the only possible check would be to screen off part of one of the plots. Plot A could be used for this purpose.

### Seed Picking

Experiments of seed picking once daily vs. twice daily could be worked out by dividing Plot F into two parts.

### Seed Cleaning

It is very doubtful if any value could be gained in trying to improve seed cleaning methods and thrashing because of the small amount of seed involved and the short period of time. I would recommend using last year's set-up.

### Property

The Kok-saghyz property has all been inventoried and a condition survey made. The motor equipment used on the project has been reduced to the minimum of one panel. Some property on loan has been returned and it is recommended the remaining property on the project be reduced to the essential needs as soon as possible so that the actual liquidation can be done in the matter of three or four days. At the present time most of the property is chargeable to Ranger Sarginson and it would be advisable that it remain in this status until liquidation.

### General Administration

Whether or not a full time technical man should be assigned to this project to June 30 depends entirely on the program established. However, it appears a competent farm hand receiving instructions and technical advice from Mr. Gross and Ranger Sarginson might serve the purpose. The matter of Mr. Dill's leave should be checked into as to how it will be handled.

Submitted by

Ranger Sarginson  
May 5, 1944.

Field work in connection with securing type and volume data for that portion of the Applegate Working Circle in California was undertaken in the fall, and some of the initial acreage and volume figures were compiled.

Because of the war demands, the Klamath Working Circle was considerably overcut during 1943 and 1944. Six-months' plans were made for the disposal of timber to operators in the Klamath area who would otherwise be forced to shut down their mills due to the lack of a supply of logs.

Following is a letter to Judge Reeder concerning Forest Receipts:

COPY

I  
INFORMATION — Rogue River  
General

August 23, 1944

U. E. Reeder, County Judge  
Klamath County Court  
Klamath Falls, Oregon

Dear Judge Reeder:

I am glad to submit information just received from the Regional Forester that your county's share of the receipts from National Forests will amount to approximately \$111,334.50. This compares with \$41,694.00 that your county received during Fiscal Year 1943.

Whether or not future receipts will amount to this high figure is questionable and it must be remembered that the returns from timber sales for the past fiscal year were abnormally high due to accelerated cutting and high stumpage prices because of the war, and there is no prospect for maintaining receipts at such a high level during the post war period.

This information is being submitted to you because it may have some effect on your budget for the present fiscal year.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Karl L. Janouch

KARL L. JANOUCH  
Forest Supervisor

cc: Rgr. Sarginson  
E. P. Ivory, 1919 Manzanita, Klamath Falls

1945

PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Karl L. Janouch
Assistant Supervisor	Fenton G. Whitney
Fire Assistant	Maurice L. Tedrow
Forest Engineer	Robert H. Mercer
Engineering Aid	Lewis L. Simpson

Administrative Assistant Janie V. Smith

Clerks

M. Maurine Shearer (until 2-10)

Margery H. Gibbs (until 8-22)

Kathryn G. Campbell (until 2-28)

Ethel M. Jensen (EOD 2-26)

Minnie M. Doney (EOD 4-1)

Edith L. Conley (EOD 8-20)

Storekeeper

Albert O. Hansen

Project Timber Sales

G. Robert Leavengood, Robert Appleby, Jack D. Saubert, Fritz Morrison

### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Union Creek	Robert H. Tubman	Union Creek R. S.
Butte Falls	Otis W. Foiles	Butte Falls
Lake of the Woods	John W. Sarginson	Klamath Falls
Applegate	Lee C. Port	Star R. S.

### TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Operators continued cutting on Prospect Flat during the winter of 1944-45, largely on sales carried over from the previous snow season. Because of an open winter, it was possible to continue logging on sales above Union Creek, which ordinarily would not have been favorable. The first of the season logging south of Union Creek was sold, and the only timber on good winter logging chances left for 1945-46 was a small volume on three sales not completely cut.

During the summer season, Medco continued logging a 1944 sale on Rock Creek, and the sale was cut out by early fall. Southern Oregon Sugar Pine Company was the successful bidder on a pine sale located between Bybee and Copeland creeks. They operated there during the summer.

On the east side, Big Lakes completed cutting a sale on the Panhandle. A total of about 7,500,000 board feet of Shasta and white fir were moved on the sale. Several sales were in operation on the Butte Falls District. Medco operated on a 1940 and 1942 sale intermittently during the fall. In the Dead Indian area, Joe Hearin continued cutting on the sale made to him in 1944.

A sale was made to the Jansen-Edmonds Lumber Company of Ashland in the late fall; however, because of bad weather and because the new Deadwood access road would not hold up under traffic in wet weather, only a very small volume was moved.

Alpine Lumber Company completed their sale on the Applegate District. There was no other timber sale activity on the District during the year.



Meetings with the Indian Service, War Production Board, and Fremont National Forest were continued during the early part of the year to coordinate the supplying of timber to Klamath Falls mills.

A timber access road was constructed by the Public Roads Administration, under contract to a private construction company, from Crater Lake Highway south to Sevenmile Guard Station.

In early August the CIO lumber workers struck for higher wages, and several operations were shut down until September when the strike was settled. In late September, the AFL struck, and the strike was not settled at the end of the year. Between the two, nearly all of the larger operations were affected, either in the mill or the woods. The cut of timber during the fall period was considerably less because of shutdowns.

Soon after V-J Day, instructions were received to drop back to the sustained yield cut on those working circles which were being overcut. This order resulted in a refusal to make additional sales to Medco, Joe Hearin, and others, on the Rogue River Working Circle, and the refusal to place additional timber on the market in the Klamath Basin unit.

During the year, 16 commercial sales were processed covering 102,515,000 board feet of stumpage at a value of \$597,800. The cut for the year was 130,000,000 board feet of timber at a value of \$648,000.

One blister rust camp was maintained at Union Creek during the season. Work started about June 11 with some 130 high school boys 16 and 17 years old. Natural dropping out of the boys, plus the discharging of those not suitable for the work, gradually reduced the camp strength to approximately 40 in the middle of August at which time those remaining on the job were terminated to make room for Mexican Nationals who were to take over the work. Due to a change in orders, the Mexicans did not arrive, and no work was done for the rest of the season. A total of 4,477 acres were worked using 2,447 man-days during the season.

The Medford Working Circle plan was revised to conform to the new working circle boundaries.

Preparation of the Applegate Working Circle plan was being undertaken at the end of the year. Hiatt, Karl Janouch, Richard Tubman and F. G. Whitney covered the major portion of the Rogue River Working Circle and as a result of their findings, a cutting plan for the working circle was prepared.

No planting was done during the year.

#### GRAZING AND WILDLIFE

As suggested in the 1944 record, temporary permits on the Rancheria range were discontinued this season. This largely accounted for the decrease in numbers of stock grazed on the Forest in 1945. A total of 3,677 head of cattle and 3,156 sheep were permitted to graze.

Eight sales with waivers were made during the year, the maximum permissible reduction was made on six of the transactions. The Rancheria Cattle Company leased 2,345 acres of Medford Corporation land in the Rancheria range and was given a private land permit for 50 head of cattle. The Big Meadows allotment was used by cattle for the first time this season; 60 head were permitted there for a two-month period.

Except for incidental field observations and the preparation of the annual report, no wildlife work was undertaken.

No appreciable changes in numbers of any species of animal was reported deer, 7,270; elk, 50. Late trapping on the Upper Klamath Lake reduced the number of muskrat in that area as many females were taken resulting in a decrease in the population Buck Lake, in the south end of the Lake of the Woods District, was drained in the fall of 1944. Muskrat were forced to abandon their habitat there, and many were lost.

### FIRE CONTROL

The greatest workload during the 1945 fire season occurred on August 8 with 60 lightning fires reported. Cooperators, ranchers and loggers, helped suppress fires and were credited with keeping several of them from escaping and turning into large ones. Personnel turnover was very great and inexperienced people were put to work during the fire season.

### LANDS

The Union Creek Resort changed hands in 1945 when the special-use permit was transferred from Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Regnier to C. P. and Dottie V. Yundt on April 30.

## 1946

### PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Karl L. Janouch
Fire Assistant	Maurice L. Tedrow
Forest Engineer	Robert H. Mercer (until March)
	Loyd Bransford (EOD 4-23)
Engineering Aid (Locator)	Lewis L. Simpson (until 7-15)
	Roland A. Smith (EOD 7-1)
Forester (TM)	William E. Bates (EOD Feb.)
Forester	Wallace R. Robinson (EOD 6-3)
Project Staff	Donald J. Stoner
Agriculture Aide (Camp Supt.)	Charles R. King
OHP	
Administrative Assistant	Janie V. Smith
Clerks	Ethel M. Deems (until 5-31, nee Jensen)

	Minnie M. Doney
	Edith L. Conley (until 3-8)
	Grace E. Andrews (EOD 6-3)
	Mildred H. Hart (EOD 7-29)
	Millie M. Rhode (EOD 11-26)
	C. Marlene Worden (EOD 10-7)
	Duane E. Bergstrom (EOD 6-3)
Storekeeper	Albert O. Hansen
C & M Foreman	Daid T. Thompson
	Lyle I. Hard
Equipment Operator	Donald J. Stubbs
Project Timber Sales	Fritz Morrison, G. Robert Leavengood, John P. Fleeger, Robert W. Appleby

### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Union Creek	Richard H. Tubman (until Nov. 20)	Union Creek R. S.
	Robert W. Appleby (EOD Nov. 25)	
Prospect	Robert M. Beeman (EOD April 1)	Union Creek R. S.
Butte Falls	Otis W. Foiles	Butte Falls
Klamath	John W. Sarginson	Klamath Falls
Applegate	Lee C. Port (retired Aug. 20)	Star R. S.
	Loran J. Cooper (EOD 5-5)	
Ashland	Harold A. Thomas (EOD May 19)	Ashland

### PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION

Lee C. Port, long-time ranger of the Applegate District, retired from the Forest Service in 1946. His successor was Loran J. Cooper, former District Ranger, Galice Ranger District, Siskiyou National Forest.

The Assistant Supervisor position was eliminated January 1.

### FIRE CONTROL

General fire danger was slightly higher than average with less than normal rainfall. One unusual incident occurred when the sun rays, focusing through a gallon jar of water, started a fire. The fire was only one foot in diameter, burning in rotten wood in slash area, when discovered by a Forest Officer approximately 10 to 15 minutes after it started. It was extinguished with the water from the jar.

The fire season began April 26 when a 5-acre fire escaped from legal debris burning.

Two new pumper units were provided in 1946.

## WILDLIFE

Most species showed a slight decrease in number. Deer numbered 6,400. A general increase in all hunting and trapping, both legal and illegal, was noted in the annual report. Two joint field trips were made by the District Rangers and State Police.

A fenced cattle grazing observation plot on the Butte Falls District was made deer proof for future study.

## TIMBER MANAGEMENT

For the first time since 1941, commercial Christmas tree sales were made on the Forest. The first of the two 1946 sales went to Henry H. Blake of Union, Washington, who purchased 5,000 lineal feet, and the other to Half Moon Fruit and Produce of San Francisco, for 4,500 lineal feet.

Both sales were for Shasta fir and were understood to be headed for California markets. Purchasers paid 10 cents per lineal foot, four cents more per foot than the trees brought in 1941. The two sales brought \$950. Other timber figures for 1946 showed 86,477,000 board feet cut, valued at \$356,958; 178,475,000 board feet sold was valued at \$368,516.

Lumbering in Jackson County, following the general trend, boomed tremendously beginning with the war years. Thirty-nine new mills started operation in the county in 1946 alone, compared with a total of 26 plants running in 1941. Strikes had been a hindrance during parts of 1945 and 1946, and railroad car shortages were a continuing problem for the industry, but the outlook for the future was generally optimistic.

Accelerated cutting and high stumpage prices, because of the war, sent the counties' share of National Forest receipts to new highs during those years. Some doubt was expressed, in correspondence, that receipts would remain at such a high level during the post war period.

To illustrate the fiscal results of emphasis on timber sales during the war, the following figures for Klamath and Jackson Counties' share of receipts from National Forest lands within their boundaries are given:

	Klamath County	<u>Jackson County</u>
Fiscal Year 1943	41,694.00	\$29,138.40
Fiscal Year 1944	\$111,334.50	\$74,442.00

Klamath County was third highest in its apportionment of funds in Region 6 in 1943, topped only by two counties in the State of Washington with funds from the Olympic National Forest. In 1944, Klamath County's share of funds was second in the nation, topped again by one of the two counties in Washington which had exceeded it in 1943. In 1945, however, Klamath County's share of funds, \$96,040.50, was the highest in both Oregon and Washington and, probably in the country, since its two competitors for honors in the State of Washington were below it.

Total Rogue River Forest fund collections in fiscal year 1942 were nearly \$20,000 less than Klamath County's 25 percent of funds alone in 1945. Total collections dropped from \$606,457.79 in fiscal year 1945 to \$388,806.11 in 1946.

Blister rust control work was first contracted on a small scale in 1946.

### LEE CHAPIN PORT 1889-1956

Lee C. Port was born July 19, 1889, at Tempe, Arizona, son of Andrew J. Port and Frances M. Port. The family moved to Seattle, Washington, shortly thereafter. When Lee was about three years old, they moved to Northwest Oklahoma where his father took up a homestead. They soon opened a country store. Lee's father died about 1893 and his mother continued to run the store. Lee's early schooling was in Port, Oklahoma, under Albert H. Peachey, school teacher. The Peachey family moved to Southern Oregon about 1901, and to Ashland in 1908. Lee and his mother moved to Jacksonville in 1905 where Lee's sister, Mrs. Minnie Davis, lived. Lee Port was married on December 24, 1912, in Ashland, to Maude A. Peachey, daughter of Albert H. Peachey mentioned above.

In the summer of 1912 Lee worked for the Forest Service with two other men on telephone and trail construction and maintenance in the vicinity of Fourmile Lake. That fall and early winter he was blacksmith for a Forest Service construction crew on the Ashland Canyon Road.

Port received a temporary appointment as Forest Guard, Crater National Forest, on June 1, 1913. His pay was \$900 per year as Forest Guard at Sterling Ranger Station south of Jacksonville. During the summer of 1914 he served as Forest Guard at Lodgepole Ranger Station working for James J. Simmerville, Forest Ranger, Mosquito District. He served as Forest Guard at Hutton Ranger Station, Applegate District, during 1915, 1916, and 1917 working for Forest Rangers Steve Moore and Joseph Mackechnie the last two years. He was reassigned as Forest Ranger on January 19, 1917, at a salary of \$1,100 per year. During the fall and winter months, the Forest Rangers and some Forest Guards worked on road construction and other improvement work when funds were available. Port worked on the Trail Ranger Station road and the Dead Indian Soda Springs road.

Ranger Joseph Mackechnie was transferred to the Tongass National Forest, Alaska, on April 9, 1918. Lee Port was assigned as District Ranger, Applegate District, replacing Mackechnie. Due to World War I, qualified men were scarce. The eight ranger districts on the Crater National Forest were reduced to four. Port took over the Ashland District as well as the Applegate District and managed them as one district.

Incendiary fires were common on the Applegate, some being set by stockmen to encourage growth of grass, and some by people who wanted work. Lee Port had a natural talent to work with these people. He was conscientious, sincere, and dedicated to his work. He was also firm and this trait won for him the respect of the people.

Very few roads were available. Trails were numerous. Horseback was the mode of transportation. Telephone lines were built to lookout points, way trails were built to facilitate access to remote areas. When the Civilian Conservation Corps was started in March, 1933, the first camp in Region 6 (Oregon and Washington) was set up at Seattle Bar on the Upper Applegate River. Later another camp was located on Carberry Creek. During the CCC days much progress was made in road, trail, telephone line, and building construction.

World War II started December 8, 1941. Soon after the first of the next year, orders were received to operate several lookout stations as aircraft warning stations. Wood had to be hauled and the buildings winterized for continuous occupancy. Roads were blocked by snow, but these stations, so important to the war effort, were occupied on schedule. Mrs. Lee (Maude) Port, Mrs. "Slim" (Hazel) Pennings, and Mrs. Jack (Fern) Crump served as telephone operators at Star Ranger Station. They, as well as the aircraft observers, maintained a 24-hour vigil, observing and reporting all aircraft seen or heard.

Lee Port was one of those stalwart individuals who, through dedication to the job and to the Forest Service, operated his district with distinction. The local people, his crew, his co-workers, and his superiors all respected him. He worked long hours. His day's work was usually from 10 to sometimes 16 hours a day. He saw the transformation of the Applegate District from an inaccessible area grow into a fairly accessible area, with telephones replacing signals on the lookouts, and finally radios augmenting the telephones. He seldom lost his temper, but was prone to do so if horses or mules were mistreated.

Mrs. Port, Maude, was his support, his counselor, and his steadfast companion. She served not only as family nurse and the district nurse, but also as nurse for the Upper Applegate Valley. Many times she ministered to the sick and ailing in the Valley; at times walking to their homes, night or day. She baked cakes and cookies and made up Christmas baskets for Lee to take to the miners and other people living within the district. At one time she hiked to a fire to tell the fire boss about another fire in the vicinity. There was no one available to act as messenger or to go to the other fire. She has the distinction of having a mountain named after her - Maude Mountain, north of Seven Lakes Basin.

Lee Port suffered a heart attack in the fall of 1945 while working on a fire in Dutch Creek. He worked long and hard to hold the fire under control until the crew arrived. In February 1946 he had a coronary attack and retired from the Forest Service August 20. He passed away August 15, 1956. He is survived by his son, Lee C. Port, Jr., Assistant State Forester, Salem, Oregon; his daughter, Mrs. Harland (Frances) Clark, wife of a Forester; and his wife, Maude, now Mrs. Joe Thornton of Medford, Oregon.



**1947**

## PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Karl L. Janouch
Fire Assistant	Maurice L. Tedrow
Forest Engineer	Loyd Bransford
Engineering Aid (Locator)	Roland A. Smith
Forester (TM)	William E. Bates
Forester	Wallace R. Robinson

Project Staff	Donald J. Stoner
Agriculture Aide (Camp Supt.)	Charles R. King
OHP Administrative Assistant	Janie V. Smith
Clerks	Minnie M. Doney (until 7-25)
	Grace E. Andrews
	Mildred H. Hart
	Millie M. Rhode (until 9-12)
	C. Marlene Worden
	Duane E. Bergstrom
Storekeeper	Albert O. Hansen
C & M Foreman	Daid T. Thompson
	Lyle I. Hard
Equipment Operator	Donald J. Stubbs
Project Timber Sales	G. Robert Leavengood, Alex E. Smith, Wm. P. Ronayne, Malcolm E. Hardy, Richard L. Templin, Jr.

### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Union Creek	Robert W. Appleby	Union Creek R.
Prospect	Robert M. Beeman	Union Creek R.
Butte Falls	Otis W. Foiles	Butte Falls
Klamath	John W. Sarginson	Klamath Falls
Applegate	Loran J. Cooper	Star R. S.
Ashland	Harold A. Thomas	Ashland

### DIRECTORY OF FIRE PROTECTION FORCE ("The Rogues," July 1947)

#### Applegate District

District Guard	Robert B. Webb
Clerk	Gaythel R. Hickman
Prevention Guard	John S. Byrne
Dutchman Peak Lookout	Arthur W. Chisholm
Tallowbox Lookout	Glenn C. Williams
Whiskey Peak Lookout	Clarence H. Malott
Cinnabar Lookout	Harry H. Helms
Anderson Butte Lookout	Paul Stibran
Squaw Peak Lookout	Clayton W. Cox
Perks Pasture	William H. Ziegler, Jr.



Sturgis	Robert L. Dowell
Wagner Gap	Merritt E. Beard
Hutton	Garvin O. Preslar
Suppression Crew Foreman	James B. Winningham
Cook and Green	Melvin W. Lewis
<u>Ashland District</u>	
District Guard	Robert E. Dunn
Headquarters Fireman	Robert A. Corthell
Clerk	Jack Hanel
Wagner Butte Lookout	Fred Combest
Robinson Butte Lookout	John J. O'Connor
Big Elk Guard	Harold P. Jewett
Moon Prairie Guard	Henry Nahss
<u>Butte Falls District</u>	
District Guard	John F. Henshaw
Clerk	Jess Rogers, Jr.
Rustler Peak Lookout	Cecil A. Witcher
Bessie Rock Lookout	Neal A. Wyatt
Blue Rock Lookout	Scott E. Witcher
Devils Peak Lookout	Jack H. Steele
Imnaha Guard	Gerald S. Ting
Lodgepole Guard	John F. Bell
Suppression Crew Foreman	Leland J. Ellis
<u>Klamath District</u>	
District Guard	Ansil F. Pearce
Clerk	Charles W. Sullaway
Brown Mountain Lookout	Robert E. McLean
Ft. Klamath Guard	Foster B. Freeman
Pelican Butte Lookout	Richard B. Watson
Lookout Butte Lookout	Robert O. Edwards
Lake of the Woods Guard	Alvin G. Anderson
Sevenmile Guard	Jack P. Rich
Pelican Guard	John M. Crawford
Lake of the Woods (Rec.) Guard	Richard Henthorne
Sevenmile Patrolman	Fred A. Zumbrun
Scott Creek Guard	Rex H. Moorehouse
<u>Prospect District</u>	
District Guard	Lowell W. Ash
Abbott Butte Lookout	Nels M. Olsen
Burnt Peak Lookout	Katie C. Ash
Butler Butte Lookout	Manley F. Bryant

Mathews Cabin	Nelson F. Beckworth
Prevention Guard	William E. Crandall
Fireman Crew Foreman	Don Sellers
<u>Union Creek</u>	
District Guard	Douglas B. Finch
Clerk	Gordon C. Kirkland
Union Creek	George H. Brown
Hershberger Lookout	Lowell Eldon Grew
Mt. Stella Lookout	William R. Muckey
Huckleberry Lookout	Lee E. Carson
Recreation Guard	Vern Smith

### MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

The first post-war issue of "The Rogues" was published in July with a second publication following in August.

Each of the six districts submitted items of interest, including the following:

Chick Sullaway, Klamath District: "After spending the war years cooped up in a single room of the Post Office Building, we have finally been juggled around so that we have two rooms. The Internal Revenue Agent was very disconsolate over the change but owing to his intermittent occupancy the Post Office officials believed that we had more use for the larger, better lighted room than he did. We believe this will put us partially out of the Union Creek-Prospect class from the standpoint of cramped quarters."

Doug Finch, Union Creek: "Things are running as smoothly as can be expected at Union Creek. Especially with two District Headquarters in one office."

District Ranger Foiles, Butte Falls District: "The 'trail beetle' is working out very satisfactorily." The Applegate trail crew acquired a "beetle."

NOTE: Beetle — a small gauge caterpillar type tractor.

Ashland Ranger District received FM radio equipment in July. This was the first FM equipment on the Forest. "The present equipment consists of a headquarters set in Ashland office with remote control set in the Thomas residence, Wagner Butte Lookout, Robinson Butte Lookout, brush crew pumper truck and the Ranger's pickup. All of the radios are 30 watts operating on 164 megacycles." - Harold A. Thomas

### TIMBER MANAGEMENT

A. E. Smith reported in July: "Log production has been slightly below our previous average for the Union Creek District this spring, but we are making progress with road construction. A logging access road which will make available 15 million board feet in the Mill Creek Area and

additional timber on Huckleberry Mountain will soon be ready for travel. The construction is being done by contractors. If it shapes up as the contractor claims, we will need quite an adequate sign system to keep the tourists from mistaking it for another Crater Lake Highway."

Forest timber cut, 60,742,000 board feet, valued at \$358,593; timber sold measured 63,375,000 board feet valued at \$370,046. Christmas tree sales amounted to \$5,333.

Jackson County's first tree farm was dedicated January 14. It was Elk Lumber Company's Rogue Elk Forest Tree Farm and was the only tree farm in the United States to be certified by both the Western Pine Association and the West Coast Lumbermen's Association.

The Southern Oregon Conservation and Tree Farm Association was organized in March. The Board of Directors consisted of A. W. Lingaas, Jackson Creek Lumber Company, Central Point; Chauncey Florey, Southern Oregon Sugar Pine Company, Central Point; E. W. Pease, Trail Creek Lumber Company, Medford; H. E. Brown, Brown Brothers Lumber Company, Grants Pass; T. G. Ross, Ross-DeArmond Lumber Company, Cascade Gorge; R. Reynen, Fir Milling and Planing Company, Ashland; and W. V. Johnston, Johnston-McGrew Loggers, Medford.

## FIRE CONTROL

Twenty-five Class A, five Class B, and one Class C fire accounted for the total 31 fires on the Forest in 1947. The number of lightning fires, seven, was the lowest on record, compared with an average of 70. Man-caused fires were nearly double the average with 22 compared with an average of 13. Weather conditions were generally favorable and no control problems developed.

Two fires, both man-caused, were reported in March, the earliest in the season for a number of years. Both were on the Applegate District. The first and largest was discovered in the Quartz Gulch area and burned over approximately 25 acres of brush and small trees on March 15. The next day a fire along the highway between Jacksonville and Ruch was discovered and controlled before it spread into the trees.

## WILDLIFE

State Game Commission representatives poisoned five million trash fish in Fish Lake and Lake of the Woods preparatory to restocking. A study of the feasibility of beaver planting was made in cooperation with the State Game Commission on the Applegate District. Three beaver were planted in Silver Fork Basin along with other beaver plantings made by the Commission.

A decrease in the number of predators and fur-bearing animals was noted in the report of estimated population. Estimated numbers of big game were 7,000 deer and 45 elk.

## LANDS

"Three new natural areas have just been established in the National Forests of Oregon and Washington, under approval of the Chief of the U. S. Forest Service, according to announcement from the Regional Office in Portland.

"One of these natural areas is a tract of approximately 2,000 acres, running strongly to virgin sugar pine, located on Abbott Creek within the Rogue River National Forest in southern Oregon. The other two are each a section in extent and are on the South Stillaguamish river, Mt. Baker National Forest in northern Washington. Predominant timber type in these two areas is cedar-hemlock."

Medford Mail Tribune  
February 5, 1947

## OPERATION

A conference to plan development of multiple use activities of national forests in southern Oregon was held in Medford in February with Regional Office personnel and Forest Supervisors from southern Oregon in attendance.

Horace J. Andrews, Regional Forester, and L. H. Douglas and John C. Kuhns, Regional Office assistants, conducted the conference. Supervisors attending were H. C. Obye, Siskiyou National Forest; M. M. Nelson, Umpqua National Forest; M. L. Lowden, Fremont National Forest; and Karl L. Janouch, Rogue River National Forest

Within a few days a ranger meeting was held to develop definite work plans for watershed protection and coordination of forest activities. The meeting was conducted by Howard Phelps, James Frankland and Walter Lund from the Regional Office with Rangers Appleby, Beeman, Cooper, Foiles, Sarginson and Thomas attending.

## RECREATION

Thirty-one members of the Mazama Club climbed Mt. McLoughlin early in June and placed a registry book on top of the peak. The group made headquarters at Lake of the Woods. They reported that the only thing "miserable about the trip was the ride over Dead Indian road which is in bad shape."

## 1948

## PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Karl L. Janouch
Fire Assistant	Maurice L. Tedrow
Forest Engineer	Loyd Bransford
Engineering Aid (Locator)	Roland A. Smith
C & M Foreman	Lyle I. Hard
	Daid T. Thompson
Forester (TM)	William E. Bates
Forester	Wallace R. Robinson

Project Staff	Donald J. Stoner
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	C. Marlene Worden
	Wildred Rose
	Bea Williams
	Duane E. Bergstrom
Warehouse	Albert O. Hansen
Sr. Auto Mechanic	Carys J. Taber
Equipment Operator	Donald J. Stubbs
Project Timber Sales	G. Robert Leavengood, Alex E. Smith, Malcolm E. Hardy, William P. Ronayne, Richard L. Templin, Jr.

#### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Union Creek*	Robert W. Appleby	Union Creek R. S.
Prospect*	Robert M. Beeman (Until Apr. 30, Trans. to BF, May 2)	Union Creek R. S.
Butte Falls	Otis W. Foiles (Until May 1)	Butte Falls
Klamath	John W. Sarginson (Until Mar. 31)	Klamath Falls
	Robert L. Cooper (EOD April 1)	
Applegate	Loran J. Cooper	Star R. S.
Ashland	Harold A. Thomas	Ashland

\*(Union Creek and Prospect combined during 1948.)

Albert Hansen was detailed to Chelan from September to December to help on emergency flood control work (supervisor of the Forest warehouse at Twisp). Duane Bergstrom pinch hit for him during his absence from the Rogue River.

Mrs. Mildred Hart, "formerly worked here and more recently has been at the Chamber of Commerce office, was welcomed back to handle timber sale records, among other things." — Janie V. Smith, The Rogues, September issue.

Grace Andrews, Wildred Rose, Bea Williams, Mildred Hart, and Marlene Worden were named to participate in a clerical force show-me trip.

Hugh B. Rankin, Crater National Forest Supervisor from June 1, 1918, to July 8, 1932, and Rogue River National Forest until November 30, 1933, died September 15 at Santa Clara, California.

In tribute, Janie V. Smith wrote of him in the October issue of The Rogues: "Mr. Rankin came to Medford as Supervisor in 1918, having previously been assigned to the Willamette (then Cascade) and Whitman forests. He piloted this forest through the development era, which began with the acquisition of its first motor vehicle and ended with the establishment of five CCC camps. His early administration was recognized as outstandingly successful in the control of a man-caused fire situation which had previously occasioned enormous annual losses and which has been considered all but impossible to remedy. He was one of the first proponents of forest transportation and communication facilities, and we still enjoy many forest improvements which remain as a memorial to his vision and foresight. For those of us who were privileged to work with him, even more lasting is our memory of him as a considerate superior and loyal friend."

## MISCELLANEOUS

In January 1948, the entire Rogue Basin was flooded. Ashland Creek flooded stores and Ashland was without drinking water for thirty days. All of the Ashland Creek bridges above the dam were washed out. No severe wind throw of timber was noted.

Heavy rains on the Ashland District in the late summer caused relocation of the creek and flood damage at Dead Indian Soda Springs Forest Camp.

First printed reference to the present Forest Service safety motto, "No job is so important and no service so urgent that we cannot take time to perform our work safely," appeared as a quote of the Regional Forester, H. J. Andrews. Safety records seem to have become emphasized about this time more than they had been previously.

## TIMBER MANAGEMENT

An experimental project was in progress on the Applegate District in control of Douglas-fir mistletoe on a Yale Creek sale area. Infected young growth was marked and removed. Some small areas were to be clearcut and planted to ponderosa pine.

Timber cut and sold figures for the year were: cut, 62,093,000 board feet, \$568,016 value; sold, 195,588,000 board feet, \$2,247,631 value; Christmas tree value, \$2,063.

## FIRE CONTROL

Thirty-one Class A fires and one Class D fire burned a total of 270 acres inside the Forest boundary; lightning-caused, 22; smokers, 5; campers, 1; the remaining four were from miscellaneous causes.

## WILDLIFE

Estimated big game population: 6,400 deer, 40 elk. Estimated use: 2,800 big game hunters; 8,020 small game hunters; 30 trappers; 5,500 fishermen.

COPY

## ROGUE RIVER ORGANIZATION CHART

1948

Effective February 16, 1948

(General Administration  
(Special Uses  
Forest Supervisor (Personnel Management  
Karl L. Janouch (Education & Information  
(Work Plans

Forester Maurice L. Tedrow	Forester William E. Bates	Forester Don J. Stoner	Forest Engineer Loyd Bransford	Administrative Asst. Janie V. Smith
*Fire Control Range Management Wildlife Management Land Use Planning Government Animals	*Timber Management Water Management Acquisition & Exchange H.E. & Mining Claims Land Classification	S&P Fire Prevention Group Guard Training (FC) Training FS Crews TM Plans (with WEB) F.S. Slash Christmas Trees Planting Insect, Disease & Rodents T.S.I. Recreation State & Private Forestry Safety	Roads & Trails Telephone Bldgs. & Stations Proj. Work Budget Motor & Road Equip. Rights of Way Maps & Surveys Water Rights & Surveys Sign Plans & Posting Section Line Signs	Office Management Clerical Procurement Travel Authorization Compensation Damage Claims Land Status Field Office Audit Warehouse Supervisor Property Survey Fire Status

Supervisor will delegate jobs falling under his responsibilities, when possible, to appropriate Staff Officers and project assistant.

Project Assistant - Forester Wallace Robinson — mainly cruising under William E. Bates and other work as assigned by Bates.

\*Except those jobs assigned to Forester Don J. Stoner

### OTHER

Given below are the reasons for dropping the Prospect District:

COPY

Regional Forester  
Forest Supervisor, Rogue River  
O-ORGANIZATION

April 7, 1948

A recent conference with Assistant Regional Forester Mays brought about a drastic change in the boundaries of the protective unit of the Rogue River National Forest. This change in boundaries results in a considerable reduction in the work load on the Prospect Ranger District. While the work load still justifies a Ranger District there are several complications which should effect consideration of combining the Prospect Ranger District with the Union Creek Ranger District and eliminating the Prospect Ranger District.

1. The present arrangement of two Rangers being located at one Ranger Headquarters is unsatisfactory and causes considerable confusion and difficulty.
2. It isn't very likely that the Forest Service will ever receive sufficient funds for the construction of an individual headquarters for the Prospect Ranger District.
3. The present arrangement calls for joint use of one District Guard and one District Clerk. These two employees are caused to work under 2 bosses.
4. Each ranger district calls for certain amount of overhead work which is a duplicate of work on other ranger districts. The elimination of a ranger district practically eliminates the expense of this duplicate work load.
5. Considerable money is saved for travel expense by combining the two ranger districts.
6. Approximately 20% of the general administrative work (and the financial expenditure involved) of the Supervisor's office would be saved by elimination of the Prospect District.
7. A work load resulting from the combination of the two ranger districts would not be too heavy for a ranger and assistant ranger with project assistants. See attached chart. The attached chart shows a saving of 445 hours of the ranger and assistants in general administration if the district is eliminated.

When you consider that this is 1/4 of a man's time it appears to be important. If the two headquarters are combined the Forest should be reorganized at the outset of the field season rather than during the field season. Therefore, if you feel that due to our limited personnel and limited financial conditions that we should take advantage of any opportunity to make an appreciable savings, I would recommend that immediate steps be taken for the combination of these two ranger districts.



Regional Forester, April 7, 1948, Page 2

I am not going into the personnel organization at this time that I would recommend for the combination ranger district, but I am quite sure we would not have use for one of the two rangers. We have plenty of work but the ranger is too high a grade for the type of work that we have to perform. Secondly, much of the work would have to be performed under the remaining ranger and that would not be advisable.

I shall be very glad to discuss this proposition at the coming Supervisor's meeting.

/s/ Karl L. Janouch

Attachment

**1949**

**PERSONNEL**

Forest Supervisor	Karl L. Janouch (until 12-31)
Fire Assistant	Maurice L. Tedrow (until Oct.)
Forester (General) (FC & Rec.)	Verus W. Dahlin (EOD Nov.)
Forest Engineer	Loyd Bransford
Engineering Aid	Roland A. Smith
Construction & Maintenance Foreman	Lyle I. Hard
	Daid T. Thompson
Forester (TM)	William E. Bates (until 10-2)
	Maurice L. Tedrow (EOD Oct.)
Forester	Wallace R. Robinson
Forestry Aid (TM) OHP	Charles R. King
Administrative Assistant	Janie V. Smith
Clerks	Grace E. Andrews
	Mildred H. Hart
	C. Marlene Worden
	Wildred Rose
	Bea Williams
	Mary M. Mohler (EOD 4-11)
	Duane E. Bergstrom
Warehouse	Albert O. Hansen
Equipment Operator	Donald J. Stubbs

Sr. Auto Mechanic  
Project Timber Sales

Carys J. Taber  
G. Robert Leavengood, Alex E. Smith, George E. Cleveland, Warren M. Pressentin, William P. Ronayne, Harland H. Clark

### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Union Creek	Robert W. Appleby	Union Creek R. S.
Butte Falls	Robert M. Beeman	Butte Falls
Klamath	Robert L. Cooper	Klamath Falls
Applegate	Loran J. Cooper	Star R. S.
Ashland	Harold A. Thomas	Ashland

### MISCELLANEOUS

Requirement for campfire permits on the Forest was cancelled.

A basement was constructed under Star Ranger Station to provide a furnace room and storage space for the office.

Four ranches changed ownership on the Applegate District during a 30-day period. Three of the four had grazing preferences.

In August, each ranger district was requested to contribute seed bearing cones for the tree planting program. Sugar pine, ponderosa pine, white pine and a small amount of Shasta red fir seeds were needed to fill the Forest's quota. There was a bumper crop of cones in 1949.

An unprecedented freeze on June 28 destroyed considerable of the spring growth of Douglas-fir, white fir, and Saddler oak on the Applegate District. Exposed southeast slopes were mainly affected. The temperature at Dutchman Peak Lookout was down to 22 degrees. Abbott Butte Lookout on the Union Creek District reported half an inch of snowfall that day.

The Butte Falls District was experimenting with eight or ten different species of grass and clover to determine suitability on various sites. Several acres of mountain meadow, 400 acres of freshly logged land, and 150 acres of accidental burn were included in the experimental planting.

### FOREST MANAGEMENT

Tree planting on the Ashland District included 13 acres of ponderosa pine near the Dead Indian Road at a cost of \$13 per acre. Seven hundred and eighteen trees were planted per man-day with 890 trees planted per acre.

Areas clearcut and burned the previous year were being planted to ponderosa pine on the Union Creek District. Contractors on the project were planting an average of one acre per man-day, or about 560 trees per day. Total acreage to be planted was 140 acres.

Timber cut and sold figures for the year follow: 42,250,000 board feet cut, 9,573,000 sold; values, cut timber \$414,490; sold timber \$37,858. Christmas trees brought \$2,982 for 6,226 lineal feet.

### FIRE CONTROL

A total of 80 fires were classified as follows: Class A, 58; Class B, 13; Class C, 4; Class D, 5. Forty-nine of the fires were caused by lightning. A total of 1,010 acres was destroyed.

### WILDLIFE

Estimated big game population: black bear, 580; blacktail deer, 7,200; mule deer, 50; elk, 60. Estimated use: 2,050 big game hunters; 480 small game hunters; 14,100 fishermen.

### OTHER

Following are excerpts from a letter to the Regional Forester by Karl Janouch:

Attached you will find a chart outlining a proposed reorganization of the Supervisor's Staff. This proposed reorganization is being submitted for your approval for the following reasons:

1. Correct Supervisor's Staff Over-Organization.
2. Proper Coordination of activities.
3. Smoother flow of work in Supervisor's Office.
4. Less competition among Staff men for Ranger's time.
5. Fewer Bosses for Rangers.
6. Time saved on Ranger Districts by Staff men authorized to advise in greater field of activity.
7. Less clerical time "waiting" on Staff men.
8. Better correlation between Supervisor, Staff and Rangers.
9. Direct financial savings.
10. Direct savings in man hours devoted to study, reading, discussing, etc. items of general staff interest.

I have long recognized that the Supervisor Staff is over-organized and because of over-organization, there is a great loss of time not only in the Supervisors's office, but in the field. The present organization consumes considerably more time of the Supervisor for supervision of a

surplus number of employees and particularly for the coordination of each Staff Officer's efforts to carry out his particular responsibilities. In the field, each Staff Officer attempts to consume as much of the Ranger's time on the particular activity for which he is responsible without proper concern for the Ranger's overall responsibilities. By this I mean that in putting pressure on TM activities, the Ranger's time is consumed at the expense of Range Management, for example. The Ranger, through the necessity of contacting a large number of Staff Officers loses considerable ground.

In the Supervisor's office, much time would be saved by the clerks in having less Staff members to "wait" on. There would be a decided and appreciable financial savings. My most conservative estimate indicates that at least \$5,500 a year will be saved. There would be a considerable savings in man-hours that are now devoted by Staff men in studying, reading and discussing things of general staff interest.

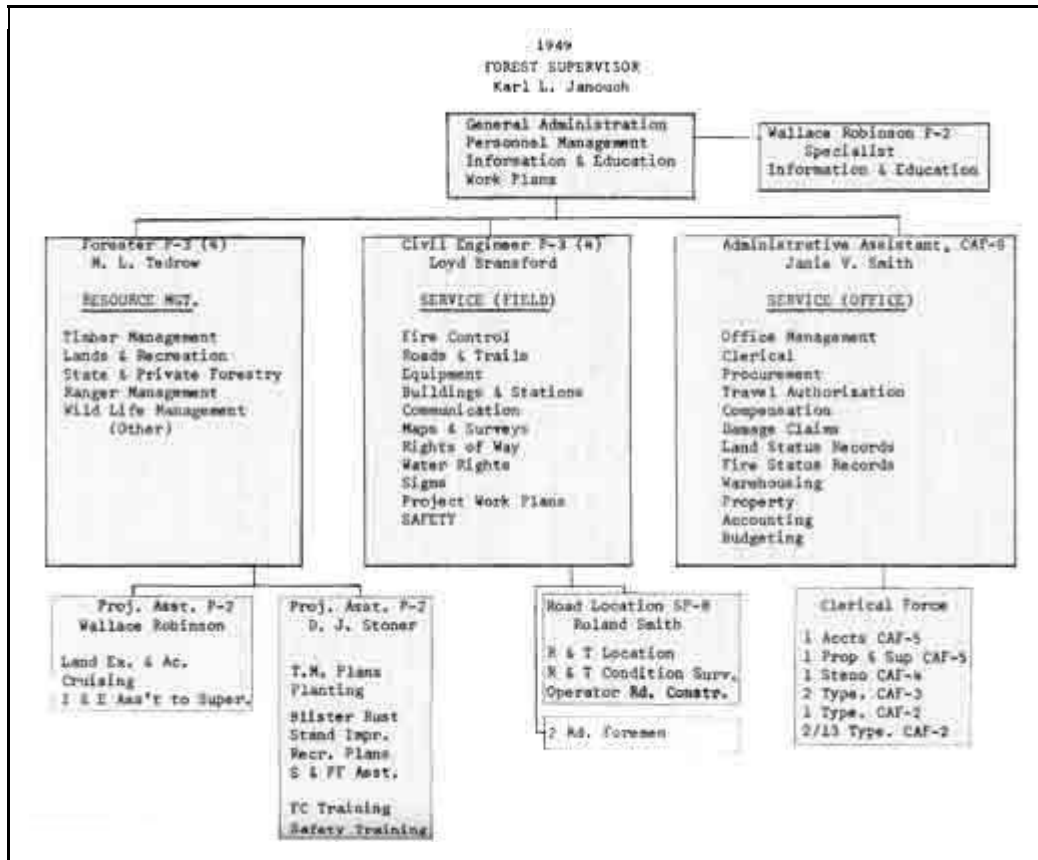
It is well recognized by authorities on Organization that few Line Staff men of higher qualification is the most proper arrangement.

I also recognize the dangers in the proposed organization and the most outstanding one would be that there would be a tendency of Project men to expand and grow into "line" activities. I think that this can be and should be easily avoided if the Line Staff Men function as they should in the supervision of Project men assigned to them.

For the past two or three years I have been devoting my efforts towards the development of Rangers to fully act as "Unit Managers On-The-Ground." In my opinion, the Rangers on this Forest are fully qualified to act as such and therefore need less supervision by staff than has been given during these past two or three years. Of course, I recognize that some Rangers are more developed as Unit Managers than others, but those that are not fully developed at present can be easily qualified without interference with the overall administration of the Forest.

I so strongly feel that there is every advantage to the Service, and particularly to this Forest in reorganizing the Rogue River National Forest Staff, that I recommend its most early approval and I do this with a full consideration of disadvantages which I consider are of a minor nature and which can be circumvented without sufferance.

See the following page for the chart which was attached to this letter.



Below are excerpts from a list of -

## IMPROVED FOREST CAMPS OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS OREGON

1949

\* \* \* \* \*

### GENERAL INFORMATION

\* \* \* \* \*

### Charges for Camping and Picnicking

Ordinarily the Forest Service makes no charge for the use of facilities at its campgrounds and picnic areas. However, during recent years, the funds made available to the Forest Service have not been sufficient to maintain essential sanitation and fire protection on all areas, and to keep them usable. As a result of repeated suggestions from Congress that recreational use should bring in some revenue to offset in part the cost of constructing, maintaining, and administering national forest camp and picnic areas, the Forest Service will charge for the use of certain areas this year on an experimental basis.

During the 1949 season, charges will be made at the following campgrounds:

\* \* \* \* \*

McKee Bridge                      Rogue River N. F.  
Dead Indian - Soda Spring Rogue River N. F.

\* \* \* \* \*

Charges for the use of the above campgrounds during 1949 will be:

Camping 50¢ per day or \$3.00 per week per car party of not over six adults.

Picnicking 25¢ per day per car party of not over six adults.

Additional charges will be made for such services as split fire wood, lockers or checking arrangements at bath houses.

\* \* \* \* \*

ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST  
(Headquarters - Medford, Oregon)

BEAVER SULPHUR	On Ashland Pk Loop Drive on Beaver Cr 25 mi SW of Medford. El 1750'. Space 2 trailers, 4 stoves, 9 tables, 2 toilets, swimming pool, bathhouse. Supplies 13 mi. Small str.
DEAD INDIAN SODA SPRINGS	On L Cr Rd 38 mi E of Medford (off US-99). El 2250'. 10 stoves, tables, toilets. Parking for 35 cars and 6 trailers, comm. kitchen, 6 banquet tables. Str. Supplies 1/4 mi. Mineral water. Fishing, hunting.
FAREWELL BEND	On Crater L Hy (St-62) 58 mi N of Medford. El 3400'. Space 5 trailers, 11 stoves, 12 tables, 6 toilets, bonfire circle. Str water. Supplies 1 mi. Fishing, hunting.
FISH LAKE	On Fish L Forest Rd 34 mi NE of Ashland and 38 mi NW of Klamath Falls. El 4670'. Parking for 50 cars, 7 trailers, comm. kitchen, 10 stoves, 9 large tables, 8 toilets, lake water. Boat landing. Supplies Fish L Resort. Fishing, boating, hunting.
FOSTER CREEK	On Diamond L Hy (St-230) 63 mi N of Medford. El 3480'. No trailer space, 4 stoves, 4 tables, 2 toilets, str water. Supplies 6 mi. Fishing, hunting.
HAMAKER	On Hamaker Forest Rd 73 mi N of Medford. El 4200'. Space 4 trailers, 10 stoves, 10 tables, toilets, piped water. Supplies 16 mi. Fishing.
HUCKLEBERRY	On Huckleberry Forest Rd 65 mi N of Medford. El 5200'. Space 30 trailers, 39 stoves, 15 tables, 25 toilets, spr water. Supplies 8 mi. Hunting, huckleberries.
IMNAHA	On Lodgepole Rd 13 mi SW of Prospect. El 3700'. 2 stoves, 5 tables, 2 toilets, str water. Fishing.
LAKE OF THE WOODS	5 Forest Camps 38 mi NW of Klamath Falls and 37 mi NE of Ashland via Dead Indian Rd, 62 mi E of Medford via Butte Falls and Fish L Rds. El 4960'. Lake is 3 mi long, 1 mi wide. Total parking for 125 cars and 25 trailers. Supplies at

adjacent resort. Boat landing, fishing, boating. The following camps are on the L shores:

Aspen Point: Space 15 trailers, 22 stoves, tables, 12 toilets, piped water.

Rainbow: Space 4 trailers, 15 stoves, 12 tables, bonfire pits, 6 toilets. Lake water.

Spruce: 2 fireplaces, 4 tables, 1 toilet, running water.

White Pine Picnic Area: 1 group stove, 10 banquet tables for organized picnics, 4 toilets, parking space 50 cars.

Willow Springs: Space 6 trailers, 8 stoves, 12 tables, 4 toilets, comm fireplace, piped water.

MCKEE BRIDGE	On Big Applegate Forest Rd 18 mi S of Jacksonville. El 1640'. Parking for 30 cars and 4 trailers, comm kitchen, 2 banquet tables, 9 stoves, 15 tables, 2 toilets, well water. Supplies 9 mi. Swimming, bathhouse, diving board. Fishing, hunting.
MUIR CREEK	On Diamond L Hy (St-230) 70 mi N of Medford. El 4000'. Space 2 trailers, 2 stoves, 2 tables, 1 toilet, str water. Supplies 13 mi. Fishing, hunting.
NATURAL BRIDGE	At end Natural Bridge Rd 2 mi off Crater L Hy (St-62), 56 mi. N of Medford. El 3300'. Space 3 trailers, 11 stoves, 11 tables, 7 toilets, str water. Supplies 2 mi. Hunting, fishing. Geological phenomenon.
NICHOL CREEK	On Lodgepole Rd 17 mi SE Prospect. El 3900'. Space 1 trailer, 1 stove, 1 table, 1 toilet, str water. Supplies 17 mi. Fishing, hunting.
NORTH BUTTE	On Butte Falls-Deadwood Rd 33 mi NE Ashland. Fair Rd. El 4600'. Space 2 trailers, 2 tables, 3 toilets, str water. Supplies 2 mi. Fishing, hunting.
SOUTH FORK	On Lodgepole Rd 21 mi SE of Prospect. Fair Rd. El 3971'. No trailer space, 3 stoves, 4 tables, 2 toilets, piped water. Str. Hunting, fishing. Supplies 21 mi.
UNION CREEK	On Crater L Hy (St-62) 57 mi N of Medford. El 4000'. 6 trailers, 29 stoves, tables, flush toilets, piped water, comm kitchen, 12 banquet tables. Supplies 300'. Fishing.
UPPER SOUTH FORK	On Lodgepole Forest Rd 53 mi NE of Medford. El 4000'. No trailer space, 2 stoves, 2 tables, 1 toilet, str. Hunting, fishing. Supplies 21 mi.
WICKIUP	On Lodgepole Forest Rd 20 mi from Prospect. Fair Rd. El 4000'. No trailer space, 1 stove, 1 table, 1 toilet, str. Fishing, hunting. Supplies 20 mi.
WOODRUFF MEADOW BRIDGE	On Woodruff Mdw Forest Rd 55 mi N of Medford. El 3300'. Space 4 trailers, 6 stoves, 6 tables, 4 toilets. Str. Supplies 4 mi. Fishing, hunting.
WRANGLE GAP	On Ashland Peak Loop Drive 19 mi SW of Ashland. El 6800'. Space 2 trailers, 3 stoves, tables, comm kitchen, 2 banquet tables, toilets, piped spr water. Supplies 19 mi. Hunting.

\* \* \* \* \*

## CHAPTER SEVEN

# FOREST SUPERVISOR LAURENCE JOLLEY

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### 1950

#### PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Laurence G. Jolley (EOD 1-1)
Forester (General) (FC)	Verus W. Dahlin
Forest Engineer	Loyd Bransford
Engineering Aid (Rd. Locator)	Roland A. Smith
Construction & Maintenance Foreman	Lyle I. Hard
	Daid T. Thompson
Forester (TM)	Maurice L. Tedrow
Forester (TM Acq.) OHP	Wallace R. Robinson
Forestry Aid (TM) OHP	Charles R. King
Administrative Assistant	Janie V. Smith
Clerks	Grace E. Andrews
	Mildred H. Hart
	C. Marlene Worden
	Mary M. Mohler (until 12-1)
	Duane E. Bergstrom
Warehouse	Albert O. Hansen
Senior Auto Mechanic	Carys J. Taber
Equipment Operator	Donald J. Stubbs

#### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Union Creek	Robert W. Appleby (until 1-21) Harold C. Chriswell (EOD 1-15)	Union Creek R. S.
Butte Falls	Robert M. Beeman	Butte Falls
Klamath	Robert L. Cooper	Klamath Falls
Applegate	Loran J. Cooper	Star R. S.
Ashland	Harold A. Thomas	Ashland





Laurence G. Jolley  
1-1-50 to 9-51

## TIMBER

Timber cut, 99,343,000 board feet; value, \$804,136.  
Timber sold, 46,438,000 board feet; value, \$554,871.

## RECREATION

Forest user statistics: resort, 13,000; campground and picnic grounds, 52,500; tourists, 16,670.



McKee Claims on Union Creek District - 159 association mining claims (160 acres each) were located by 1950. These claims were for gold, silver, platinum, magnetite, and titanium. Claims in the area were being located since 1940. All these claims were later invalidated.

## RANGER DISTRICT PERMANENT PERSONNEL (11-29-50)

### Applegate District:

Loran J. Cooper, District Ranger  
David Gangle, District Clerk  
Robert B. Webb, District Assistant

### Ashland District:

Harold A. Thomas, District Ranger  
Richard W. Henthorne, District Assistant  
Donald J. Stoner, Timber Sale Officer

Butte Falls District:

Robert W. Beeman, District Ranger  
John Fruiten, District Clerk  
John F. Henshaw, District Assistant  
William P. Ronayne, Jr., Forester (TM work)  
Richard M. Willey, Jr., Forester

Klamath District:

Robert L. Cooper, District Ranger  
George E. Cleveland, Forester (TM work)  
Ansil F. Pearce, District Assistant  
Virginia A. Thomas, Clerk  
Robert H. Tracy, Forester

Union Creek District:

Harold C. Chriswell, District Ranger  
Lowell C. Ash, District Assistant  
John H. Ayers, Forester (TM work)  
Gordon C. Kirkland, District Clerk  
G. Robert Leavengood, Forester (TM work)  
Jack Sim, Forester (TM work)

WILDLIFE

Estimated big game population: black bear, 550; mule deer, 77; blacktail deer, 6,400; elk, 111.

FIRE CONTROL

Fires by causes: lightning, 26; campers, 9; smokers, 6; miscellaneous, 7; total, 48. Classification: Class A, 43; Class B, 4; Class C, 1; total, 48. Acreage burned: National Forest, 13; other inside, 1; total, 14 acres.

**1951**

PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Laurence G. Jolley (until Sept.)
	Jack H. Wood (EOD Nov.)

Forester (General)(FC-Rec.)	Verus W. Dahlin
Forest Engineer	Loyd Bransford
Engineering Aid	Roland A. Smith
C&M Foreman	Lyle I. Hard
	Daid T. Thompson
Forester (TM)	Maurice L. Tedrow
Forester (TM Acq.)	Wallace R. Robinson
OHP	
Administrative Assistant	Janie V. Smith
Clerks	Grace E. Andrews
	Mildred H. Hart
	C. Marlene Worden (until 5-4)
	Grace Iversen (EOD 6-18)
	Colleen E. Boen (EOD 11-26)
	Duane E. Bergstrom
Warehouse	Albert O. Hansen
Automotive Mechanic Foreman	Carys J. Taber
Equipment Operator	Donald J. Stubbs
Project Timber Sales	G. Robert Leavengood, Donald J. Stoner, George E. Cleaveland, John Ayers, Richard W. Henthorne, Richard M. Willey, Marshall R. Waggoner

### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Union Creek	Harold C. Chriswell	Union Creek R. S.
Butte Falls	Robert M. Beeman	Butte Falls
Klamath	Robert L. Cooper	Klamath Falls
Applegate	Loran J. Cooper	Star R. S.
Ashland	Harold A. Thomas	Ashland



Jack H. Wood  
11-51 to 6-57

## PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION CHANGES

Supervisor Laurence G. Jolley transferred to R-6 Regional Office, Information and Education Division. He was replaced in November by Jack H. Wood the Regional Office Staff, State and Private Forestry Division.

Duance E. Bergstrom transferred to the Experiment Station.

## FIRE CONTROL

The Forest and Region experienced the most severe fire conditions in many years. No rain fell on the Rogue River National Forest from June 14 until September 29 (107 days) with the exception of a few lightning storms accompanied by light, spotty rain at the extreme elevations.

All fires were kept reasonably small. Those giving the most trouble were incendiary fires in the Buzzard Mine area on Elk Creek.

Woods operations were closed down several times during the season due to extreme fire hazard.

More use was made of smokejumpers and aerial cargo dropping on back country fires than ever before.

## RECREATION

Most resorts on the Forest reported about the same number of visitors as during 1950. However, it was estimated that an accurate count of visitors who used the Forest for recreation of all kinds would reveal a considerable increase and continued upward trend in recreation demand.

On September 9 the Lake of the Woods Resort burned to the ground, but by the end of the season a new structure was about half completed.

Block "B" at Fish Lake was opened, permitting ten more summer homes.

## MISCELLANEOUS

For the first time since 25 percent of receipts funds became effective in 1908, the Forest receipts exceeded one million dollars. The amount: \$1,066,156.75 (In 1908, \$616.47.)

## WILDLIFE

During late fall, before restocking, a complete job of poisoning was done at Fish Lake by the State Game Commission to kill a large infestation of roach which was depriving the game fish of food.

Estimated big game population: black bear, 575; mule deer, 200; blacktail deer, 6,700; elk, 100.

## TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Timber cut in 1951 measured 93,774,000 board feet and was valued at \$887,719; timber sold, 83,462,000 board feet, valued at \$1,714,773. Christmas tree sales were valued at \$1,147.

COPY

### FACT SHEET

#### ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST

Gross area within National Forest Boundary	1,203,630 acres
Net National Forest area	896,284 acres
Net area within Jackson County	- 413,668 acres
Net area within Klamath County	- 347,682 acres
Net area within Douglas County	- 55,639
Net area within Josephine County	- 30,034 acres
Net area within Siskiyou (Cal.) County	- 49,261 acres

#### Timber Management

Total operable volume of commercial species	-	9,684 MMBM
Allowable annual cut on sustained yield basis	- Pines	26.8 MMBM
	- Other	<u>76.8</u> MMBM
		103.6 MMBM
Average annual cut (1946 — 1950)	-	69.333 MMBM
Actual cut for 1950	-	99.343 MMBM
Estimated cut for 1951	-	100 MMBM
No. of operators now working on N. F. sales	-	22
Average number of acres cut over annually	(1946-1950) —	4200
	1946 —	98.0
	1947 —	246.0
	1948 —	100.7
	1949 —	167.9
	1950 —	165.0
	Est. 1951 —	235.0
Area of ribes eradication (BRC Program)	-	67,182 acres
Two rodent control projects in 1950 in cooperation with the Fish and Wildlife Service:		

Porcupine eradication on the Butte Falls district. Rodent control in connection with reforestation on the Union Creek district.

### Range Management

Number of N. F. permittees	— 93
Number of local livestock associations	— 17
Number of head of permitted cattle	— 2,997 — Animal months — 12,560
Number of head of permitted sheep	— 2,948 — Animal months — 7,772
(Above for N. F. lands only — exclusive of "on-off" permits)	
Total usable grazing acreage (N. F. land only)	— 356,025 acres
Miles of drift fences constructed	— 37
No. of existing water developments	— 41
No. of range observation plots	— 8
No. of range revegetation and species trial plots	— 5
(In cooperation with the Extension Service)	
Acreage of successful range revegetation	— 1,500 acres
(Includes net acreage on logged-over ground)	

### Fire Control

Total protective area	990,815
Area of N.F. land protected by State of Oregon	69,863
Area of N.F. land protected by Klamath Forest Prot. Assoc.	12,854
Average no. of fires per year (1946 — 1950) by acreage classes:	
0-1/4 acre	40.6
1/4 to 9.99 acres	7.8
10 to 99.9 acres	1.4
100 to 299.9 acres	.4
300 acres & over	.2
Total	50.6
No. of fire control employees by classes:	
Lookouts	10
Lookout-firemen	8
Firemen	12
Prevention guards	6
Suppression crew members	18
Total	54
Average annual acreage of logging slash treated (1948, 1949 & 1950) 15,466 acres	



## Recreation and Special Uses

Number of improved forest camps	37
Number of special use (commercial) resorts	7
Number of summer homes under special use	250
Estimated number of fishermen (1950)	26,175
Estimated number of hunters (1950)	4,445
Estimated number of recreationists by classes (1950):	
Forest campground and picnic areas	52,500
Resorts	13,000
Tourists (traveling through forest)	16,670

## Engineering

Miles of Forest Service maintained roads	750
No. of Forest Service maintained bridges	60
Miles of Forest Service maintained telephone lines	400
Miles of Forest Service maintained trails	1,000
No. of radios now in communication system	55
No. of lookout stations	25
No. of lookout towers	17
No. of guard (fireman) stations	15
No. of buildings (all classes) field headquarters	170
No. of recreation buildings (ski shelters, camp shelters, bath houses, etc., — exclusive of toilets)	23
Road maintenance agreements with counties	2 for 40 miles total

## Water Management

No. of water storage reservoirs fed by N. F.	5
Acre-feet capacity of present reservoirs	49,000
Acres under irrigation in Jackson County	40,000
Est. acreage of additional land in Jackson County which could be irrigated	30,000
Amount of commercial power being produced in Jackson County	350 million KWH
Population of cities obtaining domestic water supply from the National Forests:	
Medford	17,176
Ashland	7,702
Gross acreage of logged-over land spot seeded to grass to reduce soil erosion and conserve water	6,800 acres
Acreage set aside for special treatment as a municipal watershed Ashland	11,342 acres

In cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service, forest officers take measurements on 3 to 5 snow courses in the high mountain country each winter. Measurements made monthly on average of 3 months per winter. Basis for water forecasts.

## General

Populations of adjacent communities (dependent on the National Forest in varying degrees).

Medford	— 17,176
Klamath Falls	— 15,803
Ashland	— 7,702
Jacksonville	— 1,183
Prospect, Shady Cove and Trail	— 3,500
Central Point	— 1,657
1950 census — Jackson County	— 57,831

Amount of receipts from the N.F. (25% fund paid to counties for F.Y. 1950:

	<u>Rogue River N.F.</u>	<u>Other N.F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Jackson	\$ 59,661	\$ 3,970	\$ 63,631	
Klamath	48,744	75,172	123,916	
Douglas	7,743	266,320	274,063	
Siskiyou	5,601	104,903	111,504	
Josephine	<u>4,189</u>	<u>14,737</u>	<u>18,926</u>	
Totals	\$126,938	\$465,102	\$592,040	
Total receipts of Rogue River N. F. for F.Y. 1950				\$507,752
Amount funds expended F.Y. 1950				373,454



Mammoth Sugar Pine on the Prospect Ranger District. This giant had a diameter of 7'11", a height of 224'. It was estimated to be 500 years old with a volume of 28,000 board feet.

It became unsafe and was cut down on July 24, 1966.

## CHAPTER EIGHT

# FOREST SUPERVISOR JACK WOOD

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1952

### PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Jack H. Wood
Forester (General)(FC & Rec.)	Verus W. Dahlin
Forest Engineer	Loyd Bransford (until April)
	Hector Langdon (EOD 5-11)
Engineering Aid (Locator)	Roland A. Smith (retired 8-1)
Engineering Aid	Harry R. Bryant
Construction & Maintenance Foreman	Lyle I. Hard
	Daid T. Thompson
	Carys J. Taber
Equipment Operator	Donald J. Stubbs
Forester (TM)	Maurice L. Tedrow
Forester (TM Acq.) OHP	Wallace R. Robinson
Administrative Assistant	Janie V. Smith
Clerks	Grace E. Andrews
	Mildred M. Hart (until 8-18)
	Grace Iversen
	Colleen E. Boen
	Gordon C. Kirkland (EOD Jan.)
Warehouse	Albert O. Hansen
Project Timber Sales	G. Robert Leavengood, Robert H. Tracy, Jr., Richard Henthorne, Richard M. Willey, Marshall R. Waggoner

### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Union Creek	Harold C. Chriswell (until 4-27)	Union Creek R. S.
	Charles M. Darling (EOD 4-27)	
Butte Falls	Robert M. Beeman	Butte Falls
Klamath	Robert L. Cooper	Klamath Falls
Applegate	Loran J. Cooper	Star R. S.
Ashland	Harold A. Thomas	Ashland

## PERSONNEL CHANGES

Loyd Bransford transferred to Willamette National Forest and was replaced by Hector Langdon who transferred from the Willamette.

John F. Henshaw, long-time Forest Service employee, retired July 24. He was fire control aid on the Butte Falls Ranger District.

Gordon C. Kirkland, District Clerk, Union Creek Ranger District, transferred to the Supervisor's Office as principal clerk.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Total receipts for the Rogue River National Forest reached a new high of \$1,642,237, including receipts from National Forest O&C lands. They were derived from the following principal sources: timber sales, \$1,626,778; grazing fees, \$11,064; summer homes, resorts, and miscellaneous fees, \$4,395. Funds in lieu of taxes returned to the counties in fiscal year 1952 included: Jackson County, \$158,349.45; Klamath County, \$132,693.88.

## TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Slightly less than 102 million board feet of timber was cut in 1952. Seventy-two million board feet of timber was sold for a total value of \$885,000. There were 78 separate timber sales, only 12 of which exceeded \$5,000. Blowdown and subsequent salvage was light.

Presale and preparatory work for future timber sales was done on Red Blanket Creek, Huckleberry Mountain, Sunshine Creek, and Joe Creek. Each of the proposed sales included 25 to 30 million board feet of timber.

Approximately 319,000 seedlings, mostly ponderosa pine, were planted on 477 acres. Planting was hampered by a long, dry fall which ended with snow in many areas, halting tree planting until the following spring.

## FIRE CONTROL

The 1952 season was one of the longest fire seasons on record. Seventy four fires burned 402 acres. All fires were kept reasonably small. Despite the long and dangerous season, only 11 of the 74 fires were man-caused.

Broadcast slash burning was accomplished on 805 acres of National Forest timber sale clearcut areas, all the broadcast slash which was ready for burning.

## RECREATION

It was estimated that over 100,000 people visited the Forest in 1952 while an additional 150,000 enjoyed the scenic beauties along the highways through the area. The recreation report for the year noted a growing enthusiasm for skiing.

## WILDLIFE

A cooperative agreement was entered into with the Oregon State Game Commission for the management of fish and game on National Forest lands immediately adjacent to the western shore of Klamath Lake, the strip to be used primarily as a migratory fowl public shooting area.

Several joint field trips were made with local Game Commission biologists to review plans and practices on timber sale areas to preserve habitat for fish and game. The serious late fall fire season extended into the hunting season.

## GRAZING

Ninety-six permits for 3,039 head of cattle and three sheep permits for 2,548 head were issued on the Forest. The extended dry fall caused more than average difficulty in gathering cattle off the range. Stock were scattered and there were some losses.

Range reseeding was confined to erosion control on logging areas with 400 acres being seeded during the year.

## LANDS

Except for one small parcel, land exchanges were confined to adjustments of ownership for better management of domestic water supply on the watersheds of the cities of Ashland and Medford.

The Forest entered into a cooperative agreement with the City of Medford in May. Under the terms of the agreement the Forest Service would manage and administer at cost, the City forest lands surrounding the Big Butte Springs municipal water supply with income from timber sales and other uses in the area to go to the City.

## ENGINEERING

A new ranger dwelling was built at Star Ranger Station. The former residence was one of the oldest on the Forest and it was planned for remodeling. There were four Forest Service bridge jobs in the mill for this year. Woodruff over Rogue River; Lower Jim Creek over Rogue River; Little Butte Creek on Poole Hill; Elk Creek on Buzzard Mine Road; two operator bridges—Woodruff Creek on Jim Creek Road, and Mt. Stella Road over Rogue River.

Advance road location was accomplished on 43 miles of timber sale roads. Timber sale operators constructed 40 miles of access road on 13 sales.

Slightly more than 500 miles of road and 600 miles of trail were maintained. Five permanent type bridges were constructed or rebuilt.

The Forest was in the process of converting the radio communication net from AM to FM type.

## OTHER

History of 85-day Hunt for Killer hiding on Rogue River National Forest June 25, 1952.

Medford Mail Tribune

### State Officer Phil Lowd Slain—Posse Searching Upper Elk Area for Suspected Killer

Lowd, a State Officer for years, was shot and killed yesterday while conducting an investigation in the Persist area near the head of Elk Creek. The shooting occurred at about 5 p.m. just off Buzzard Mine Road, about 17 miles from the Crater Lake Highway.

Lowd, who had the reputation of being a fearless law enforcement officer, was sent into the area at about 3 p.m. yesterday to investigate reports that shots had been fired at a National Forest trail crew. He was accompanied by Lowell Ash, district assistant ranger at Union Creek, who had reported the first shots.

As the pair approached a cabin owned by George Baker Dunkin, 67, a miner, one or more shots were fired, according to Ash, who said they took cover behind a log, an act which is believed to have saved Ash's life.

Lowd then radioed in for more help. State Police Officer Charles Offenbacher was ordered to the scene to give assistance and he and Lowd again approached the cabin. They saw Dunkin slip out the cabin door and disappear into the woods, according to the reports given County Coroner Carlos Morris. Minutes later, shots were again fired and Lowd fell dead, wounded through the temple, about 30 yards from the cabin.

State Police said this morning, "We know that Dunkin fired the shots." The man was arrested by Lowd a year ago on a charge of illegal possession of deer meat. Dunkin is described as being 5'6" tall, weight about 140 lbs., slender build, blue eyes and mostly gray hair.

Medford Mail Tribune, June 26, 1952.

### 50 Square-Mile Search Conducted for Killer.

Authorities have blocked off a 50 square-mile area around Dunkin's cabin, near Buzzard Mine Road where the shooting occurred Tuesday afternoon. Tracks found this morning led police to believe that Dunkin is hiding in the area and they hope he will eventually be starved out.

Police pointed out today that they are operating at a terrific disadvantage in the extremely rugged terrain. The area is covered with thick underbrush and big timber, according to loggers and other persons well acquainted with the area.

First of a series of steps to keep Dunkin out in the open was started today when police began burning all lean-to's, shanties and shacks in the Elk Creek region to prevent him from "hole-ing up" in some protected area. Parsons has stated that, if Dunkin is able to kill a deer, or obtain food in some other way, he can remain at large indefinitely.

Medford Mail Tribune, September 18, 1952.

#### Dunkin Captured by Policeman Suspect in Murder of Phil Lowd Taken at Nephew's Cabin.

Dunkin put up no struggle when he was apprehended by Officer Russell E. Maw, Salem, who was in the woods looking for him since August 26. Dunkin's nephew, Wes Miller, was instrumental in the capture Maw said, and the fugitive was taken at Miller's cabin in the woods in the north of the County.

Dunkin's presence was reported to Maw by Miller after Dunkin obtained food and clothing from him. Maw posed as a trapper and stayed with Miller until Dunkin again appeared at the Miller cabin today.

At 7:30 today Dunkin arrived and was met by Miller at a barn near the cabin. He gave his nephew some bear meat. Miller took the 30-30 Winchester rifle Dunkin had carried since the Lowd murder and followed him toward the house. As the two neared the cabin, Maw stepped from behind some bushes and told Dunkin he was under arrest. Dunkin turned to run, but Maw ordered him to halt, and Miller held Dunkin's own gun pointed at him. Dunkin stopped and asked Maw if he was a State policeman. When told he was, the grizzled trapper gave up.

Dunkin is thin and his grizzled beard is about 4" long. He has lived on bear, deer and beaver meat, Maw said. Two weeks ago he broke into the Larson ranch in the area and stole some fruit and other food.

Medford Mail Tribune, September 19, 1952.

#### Dunkin Denies Murder Intent.

Under questioning Dunkin admitted firing a shot in Lowd's direction, but stated he was just trying to scare him away. He claimed he did not know he had killed Lowd but he did know it was serious because of the extensive search for him.

Regarding shots fired at the Forest Service trail crew on the day that Lowd was killed, Dunkin said "he was just trying to scare the crew away." He added that if he had been shooting at a crew member he "would have killed him."



Medford Mail Tribune, September 26, 1952.

Dunkin Pleads Guilty to Second Degree Murder--  
Life Prison Term Given Lowd's Killer by Circuit Judge.

### 1953

#### PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Jack H. Wood
Forester (General)(FC-Rec.)	Verus W. Dahlin
Forest Engineer	Hector Langdon
Engineering Aid	Harry R. Bryant
C&M Foreman	Lyle I. Hard
	Daid T. Thompson
Forester (TM and RM)	Maurice L. Tedrow
Forester (TM Acq.) OHP	Wallace R. Robinson
Administrative Assistant	Janie V. Smith
Clerks	Grace E. Andrews
	Grace Iversen
	Colleen E. Boen
	Gordon C. Kirkland
Warehouse	Albert O. Hansen
Automotive Mechanic Foreman	Carys J. Taber
Equipment Operator	Donald J. Stubbs
Project Timber Sales	Robert R. Bower, Allan A. Prigge, Robert P. Sorber, Richard M. Willey, Marshall R. Waggoner, Alvin G. Anderson, Richard Henthorne, Burton V. Barnes, Richard E. Worthington

#### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Union Creek	Charles M. Darling	Union Creek R. S.
Butte Falls	Robert M. Beeman	Butte Falls
Klamath	Robert L. Cooper	Klamath Falls
Applegate	Loran J. Cooper	Star Ranger Station
Ashland	Harold A. Thomas	Ashland

## MISCELLANEOUS

Receipts for the Rogue River National Forest totaled \$1,461,846.94. Jackson County's 25 percent amounted to \$168,945.38, Klamath County's share was \$141,560.10 with lesser amounts paid by the Forest to Josephine, Douglas, and Siskiyou counties.

## TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Harvest of timber totaled slightly less than 98 million board feet. There were 72 individual sales of timber, 67 of which were for amounts valued under \$5,000. Two tracts including 60 million board feet were offered for sale in September, but because of the late season offer and uncertain markets, no bids were received.

Timber cut was 97,539,000 board feet valued at \$1,271,776; timber sold measured 42,379,000 board feet valued at \$358,088. In addition, 4,898 Christmas trees sold for \$3,794.

The City of Medford received almost \$27,000 from timber sold on its Big Butte Springs watershed timberland through the cooperative management agreement with the Rogue River National Forest. Planting of 20,000 seedling trees on the watershed was accomplished along with rodent control work and long-term planning.

## REFORESTATION

Approximately 361,000 seedlings, mostly ponderosa pine, were planted on 600 acres of logged and burned areas on the Forest. Experimental planting of tree seed on 90 acres on the Union Creek District was accomplished, in addition. Seed used in experimental planting was treated with the chemical tetramine, which, it was hoped, would act as a repellent to seed eating rodents, one of the greatest problems in direct seeding.

## FIRE CONTROL

The fire record for 1953 was one of the best in years. Lightning occurrence was greater than usual but was offset by favorable weather. A total of 89 fires from all causes burned 53 acres. Twenty-two of the total were man-caused fires, slightly less than the five-year average.

Slash burning on National Forest timber sales was completed on 575 acres of clearcut logging operations, and 30 miles of piled slash along roads through partial-cut areas. There was virtually no carry-over of slash to be burned the following year.

## RECREATION

Recreational use of the Forest increased about 15 percent, with visitors from every major section of the nation and Canada, estimated to number 115,000, with an additional 217,000 tourists traveling on the highways through the Forest.

Fishermen and hunters totaled about 30,000. The public shooting area on National Forest land along western Klamath Lake was heavily used by duck hunters during the fall.

The Forest Recreation Resource Plan was updated and revised in 1953 because of increased use of recreation areas and a realignment of recreation demands. The original plan had been prepared in 1930 by Forester Lee P. Brown and amended the same year by Recreation Examiner Fred W. Cleator. Plans for five recreation units were prepared prior to the original Forest plan and three unit plans were drawn up later.

The special-use permit for the Fish Lake Resort was transferred February 3 by Sid and Lydia Blood to Lloyd and Dorothy B. Morris who managed the resort until April 12, 1963, when they transferred the permit to George B. and Dorothy M. Dance.

### WILDLIFE

Winter loss of deer was light due principally to favorable weather. The State Game Commission stocked all major lakes and streams.

### GRAZING

Slightly more than 100 permits were issued to graze cattle and sheep on Forest range lands. Stock totaled 5,933 cattle and 2,548 sheep.

Range reseeding was limited largely to experimental plots and erosion control on logging areas, with about 400 acres seeded.

Grass came on late in the high country because of a cold spring but was maintained by summer rains well through the grazing season.

### IMPROVEMENTS

Road and trail maintenance was delayed by late spring snows. Three permanent road bridges were built or rebuilt.

Work on a new road into the Fourmile Lake area was nearing completion.

Location surveys were completed on 42 miles of timber sale roads. Timber sale operators built 10.5 miles of timber access roads.

### LANDS

Eighteen mining claims involving about 2,800 acres in the Union Creek area were invalidated as the result of public hearing conducted in Medford the previous spring. In every case it was held there was no evidence of mineral in commercial quantities. Approximately 50,000 acres, involving over three billion feet of timber, remained under claim in the Union Creek area.

Several bills aimed at revision of the mining laws were introduced in Congress to protect public interest.

## OTHER

Following are interesting excerpts from the Rogue River National Forest Recreation Plan of this year:

### Introduction

The original forest recreation plan (Crater National Forest) was prepared in 1930 by Forester Lee P. Brown, amended the same year by Recreational Examiner Fred W. Cleator, and approved by Supervisor Hugh B. Rankin. This plan established 18 "project" areas, including recreation units and community watersheds. Plans for five recreation units were prepared prior to the forest plan in 1930, and three unit plans later. All plans are now in need of revision due to increased use of the areas and a realignment of recreational demands.

### Acreage and Alienated Land

Acreage figures for the Rogue River National Forest are as follows:

	<u>Gross</u>	<u>Private (Including O&amp;C)</u>	<u>Net</u>
Oregon	1,151,059	291,387	859,672
California	<u>56,206</u>	<u>6,945</u>	<u>49,261</u>
Total	1,207,265	298,332	908,933

As noted, a total of 298,332 acres within the forest boundary carries a status of other than National Forest land. The greatest single ownership occurs in the Oregon and California revested lands grants administered by the Bureau of Land Management under the Department of the Interior. The alienations lie mainly in a marginal strip along the forest boundary outside the recreational areas and have as yet not complicated developments—with the notable exception of the Applegate District. There the ownership is checkerboarded and recreational developments have lagged accordingly. A sizeable acreage of controverted O&C lands is found on the forest but involves only one recreational development—that surrounding the shores of Lake of the Woods. Pending settlement of the controversy, the sections have been treated as National Forest lands and include, along with all types of recreational uses, the Forest Service administrative buildings at the lake.

There are very few private ownerships of recreation importance within the Forest.

### Archeological Data

Items of archeological interest on the forest are as yet unknown. The Department of Anthropology, University of Oregon, has had a special use permit for studies of this nature for

several years, the permit covering the east portion of this forest along with adjoining east side forests and the Klamath forest in northern California. No recent findings have been made known.

### General Recreation Conditions

#### Principal Factors Influencing Recreation Use

This section of the country contains two outstanding tourist attractions of national significance. Crater Lake and the Rogue River valley attract visitors from many parts of the country, while other sections of the Forest are used more extensively by local residents.

The presence of outstanding recreation attractions in adjacent forests and Crater Lake National Park has a definite influence in the recreation enjoyment and use of the Rogue River forest.

#### Mountain Lakes

There are two separate mountain lake districts on the forest, both becoming increasingly popular. The Sky Lakes area, along the Cascade Summit, now has limited area status and is regarded as worthy of Wild Area classification. The Mountain Lakes Wild Area, covering a complete township east of Lake of the Woods contains a number of small lakes nestled in a huge bowl with fairly rugged mountains surrounding it. Buck Lake, on privately owned lands, is now drained and the lake bed cultivated for pasture. Hyatt Lake is a man-made reservoir. Fish Lake, Fourmile Lake, and Lake of the Woods complete the inventory of forest lakes. The rest of the forest is peculiarly lacking in lake formations. Fish Lake and Fourmile Lake are combination irrigation and recreational projects. Lake of the Woods is highly developed as a recreational center and is the only readily accessible lake maintained in its natural setting.

#### Annual Forest Recreation Visitors

Comparative recreation visitor data for the pre- and post-war years of 1941 and 1951 are shown to indicate the increase in use.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Recreation Areas (Oregon)</u>	<u>Total number visits</u>			<u>% of '41</u>	
		<u>1941</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>'48</u>	<u>'51</u>
1	Campgrounds	17,615	28,850	34,330	164	195
2	Picnic Areas	7,150	6,700	18,980	94	265
3	Winter Sports Areas	290	600	1,000	207	344
4-a	Organization Camps Owned by Forest Service	1,625	--	500	--	--
4-b	Organization Camps Not Owned by Forest Service	1,625	1,200	1,800	74	110
5-a	Hotels or Resorts Owned by Forest Service	4,350	800	1,000	18	23
5-b	Hotels or Resorts Not Owned by Forest Service	7,125	9,500	11,600	134	163

6	Recreation Residences	2,465	4,390	4,600	178	187
7	Wilderness Areas	245	150	560	61	229
8	Other Forest Areas	15,225	9,600	11,910	63	78
9	Highways, Roads and Water Routes	<u>4,300</u>	<u>106,600</u>	<u>161,000</u>	<u>2,465</u>	<u>3,744</u>
10	Sub-Total — Items 1 & 2	24,765	35,550	53,310	144	215
11	Sub-Total — Items 1 & 8	56,090	62,290	85,780	112	153
12	Grand Total — 1 & 9 Inc.	60,390	168,890	246,780	279	409
Recreation <u>Areas (California)</u>						
1	Campgrounds and Picnic Areas	150	120	400	80	267
8	Other Forest Areas	350	60	250	17	71
12	Grand Total - 1 & 9 Inc.	<u>500</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>650</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>130</u>
	Forest Totals —	60,890	169,070	247,430	278	406

### Correlation with Other Activities Timber Sales

#### Roadside Zones

All Class II and III highways are to have set-back lines for special treatment, of 200 feet on each side of the center line. Whenever the objective of preserving scenic attractions closely visible to the traveling public is not being sufficiently preserved by the 200-foot zone, a wider zone should be designated. Cutting or logging of any kind must have Regional Office approval—except District Rangers may make sales for snags or other dead material. Sanitation or salvage cuttings of green trees shall be done in accordance with Regional Office instructions.

Other forest roads, including logging roads of which public use will, or is apt to, become so predominately recreational in character so as to warrant preservation of natural scenic qualities should have reservation strip of, at least, 200 feet (100 feet either side of center line) ordinarily. However, where the 200-foot strip will not provide adequate screening, a wider strip should be considered. Except for the cutting and removal of dead material, which is authorized by the District Ranger, all cutting and removal is subject to approval by the Forest Supervisor. Authorized salvage cuttings of green timber should be based on taking out only those trees which are dying or apt to die within 5 years along roads of major importance in the above category.

#### Waterfront Zones

For the main Rogue River, including South and Middle Forks, the minimum width of reservation zone should be 400 feet (200 feet on each side) and other fishing streams should receive a minimum of 200 feet (100 feet on each side). A strip sufficiently wide to screen any cutting or logging activity will be maintained around all existing lakes. All cutting other than that of dead material will require Forest Supervisor's approval in the above zone.

## Mining

Mining activities very definitely are a matter of some concern with respect to utilizing and protecting recreational resource values. Three ranger districts are at present entirely free from mineral entries, but the Union Creek and Applegate districts are over-burdened in coping with the problem. The activity at Union Creek is fairly recent—a promotional scheme involving the filing of placer claims on the pumice flat in hopes of a stock selling ruse of otherwise gold-worthless lands. Close to 55,000 acres in some 664 claims have been recorded. While no actual operations beyond bulldozed test holes are in evidence, and no harm has been done to recreational resources, a real encumbrance does exist. At present, before national forest timber sales can be advertised involving lands under claim, permission must be secured from the claim holders for the cutting of timber. No sales of claims for timber rights or private use have been consummated, but several were attempted and fell through when wary prospective buyers inquired at forest offices. The Department of Interior is in the act of withdrawing lands from entry adjacent to the Rogue River and Crater Lake highway to protect the timber reservations already made there, and have included the larger recreational area in the vicinity of Union Creek. This will materially lessen the damage to recreational values if mining activities are begun, or, better yet, may remove this hazard entirely.

In the Applegate District, where mineral values have actually been realized, the problem is different. Here mining entries date back nearly 100 years and involve tested gold-bearing claims. The ownership pattern along the river bottom runs heavily to original homesteads and O&C grants. The intervening national forest lands are practically one hundred percent under claim. Within the past year the mining laws were revised to permit entry upon O&C lands and these areas were immediately taken up. Should they ever be transferred to national forest status, the existing mining claims would undoubtedly remain valid. Thus a considerable portion of the usable recreational lands in this district is unavailable for development, and as far as can now be foreseen, there is no remedy for the situation.

## Municipal Watershed

The city of Ashland watershed is the only project of this nature on the forest requiring correlation. This area, approximately the acreage of a township, was of sufficient importance a number of years ago to cause a substantial change in the National Forest boundary and in the status of adjacent O&C lands which were turned over to the Forest Service for administration. The watershed is now closed to recreational use, and will probably be continued in this status permanently. A scenic road skirts the watershed divide and will undoubtedly continue as the only recreational use permitted near the watershed. No great loss is suffered due to this limited use as the area would have offered only small stream fishing if not developed as a water supply source and good fishing would have been difficult to maintain due to concentrated use. The outstanding city park development, just outside the watershed boundary, serves the close-in recreational needs of this community.

The city of Medford water source is a series of large springs within the forest boundary, but located on private lands. The city has carried out a land exchange project involving National Forest lands as well as other lands in the vicinity of the springs which has blocked out a city-

owned protective area surrounding their water supply. This block was placed under Forest Service management through a cooperative agreement. No correlation of the recreational activity will be needed with this development.

#### Existing Dedications and Approved Areas:

Wild Areas — The Mountain Lakes area was originally classified as a primitive area in 1931 and contained 13,444 acres. In 1940 it was increased to a full township, 23,071 acres and re-classified as a wild area under regulation U-2. It is ideally fitted to its classification and is strategically located. To the north and east, the lands have been logged over and a large portion is under agricultural use. To the south, most lands have been logged and the remaining stands will be harvested within a few years. Close to the west boundary of the dedication area are the highly developed shores of Lake of the Woods. The classified township is an island of remoteness, accessible sufficiently for those interested in primitive conditions, yet off the beaten path enough to discourage the type of unappreciative recreationist with whom a certain amount of vandalism is generally associated.

Limited Areas — The section of the Cascade Summit, northerly from Fourmile Lake to the National Park boundary carries a Region Six limited area status pending further study to determine its most logical land use dedication. At present, its width ranges from four to six sections and its greatest length is slightly over twenty-three sections. Numerous alpine lakes are found within this area.

One group of lakes is called "Sky Lakes," from whence comes the name for the limited area. The lakes are concentrated in a distance of slightly over half of the summit range from Fourmile Lake northerly. The Oregon Skyline Trail route traverses the Summit throughout the entire length of the limited area and is the reason for extending the limited status to the park boundary. This extension, however, takes in some summit country of doubtful recreational attractiveness just south of the Park boundary, including a stretch known locally as the "Oregon Desert." Further study may confine the classified area to that containing the numerous lakes in the southern half of the present limited inclusion.

A portion of the Diamond Lakes Limited Area, involving mainly adjacent forests, is located on the northernmost tip of this forest. As far as can be foreseen, there is no recreational value in the portion in the Rogue River National Forest other than a buffer zone for the Diamond Lake-Mt. Thielsen attractions.

Natural Areas — The Abbott Creek Natural area was classified in 1946 and includes 2,660 acres. It is the single sugar pine natural area in Region Six. It is accessibly only by trail and probably will carry no recreational attraction until years to come when most virgin sugar pine stands here have been cut over.

#### Recreation Development on Private Land and by Other Agencies

The highly intensive recreational policies of the National Park Service and as applied in the Crater Lake unit are well known. The park has been mentioned throughout the resource plan as it



has an undeniable influence on the over-all attractions and use of the adjacent forest lands. Additional national forest land has been turned over to national park status at the south entrance point on Annie Creek for the establishment of Park Service yearlong administrative quarters. Over-all recreational advantages will be furthered by this move.

The O&C does no recreational development or planning. On a few scattered areas, notably in the Applegate Unit, permission has been secured from this agency for the minor development of camp areas where it was agreed recreational use was the greater land use value. As in the case of other activities in lands in controverted status, the Forest Service has proceeded in recreational development as though the lands were non-controverted. This status involves several sections on the shores of Lake of the Woods and also lesser areas at Fish and Fourmile Lakes.

The matter of private ownership as it has or will promote recreational development is no concern on this Forest. A small outlay is found at Squaw Lake in the "Outside the Forest" block within the Applegate Unit. A small store and boat rental concession is operated near Hyatt Lake (reservoir) by the caretaker of the irrigation interests at this point. A presently inactive privately owned lodge at Point Comfort on Pelican Bay is apparently unattractive as a business venture and may never be reopened. A dude ranch, on a sideline basis, is maintained in this same vicinity for Skyline Trail and Mountain Lakes Wild Area trips, but serves a distinct purpose in the small amount of business they do, rather than to pose a problem. Two stores are located on privately owned lands on the Applegate River, one with a few auto camp cabins, the only development of this nature inside the Forest boundary. Another auto camp occurs at the boundary on the south entrance to Crater Lake Park. This is the total extent of private recreational enterprise on the Forest.

#### Plan of Recreation Management Character and Extent of Local Problems

The matter of recreational funds and personnel is not considered a local problem as it is known to be region-wide and probably nation-wide. It is being mentioned so that it is readily understood that it is as serious on this forest as on probably all others. Once-fine improvements have been patched up by in expert labor, and other pieces of campground structures have needed to be torn down because of safety hazard. They could not be replaced by the type of labor available nor were funds usable for this purpose. Under such conditions, the forest is totally unable to maintain the recreational improvement standards it has led users to be accustomed to, and expansion of facilities is entirely out of the question.

The matter of recreational planning is serious, but probably more so on the basis of time, funds and work planning than from a personnel standpoint. The enforced moratorium on recreational work during the war years has continued its effects through the postwar years, aided and abetted by the lack of funds. Other resource activities, notably timber management and, to a lesser degree, range management, have sidelined the one-time co-dominant recreation work. The present forest organizational set-up could handle the planning and development phases of a gradually increased recreational program, but if it is to be given an intensified short-term impetus, additional personnel would be required.

A problem of possibly more local nature is the need for trailer camps with the facilities trailer camping requires. The fine highway networks through the forest encourage trailer travel, but sites for this type of use are makeshift. This is particularly true in the Union Creek District, where preliminary plans have indicated several of these sites are available but this is the extent to which this work has been able to progress. Not all unsurfaced roads in the rest of the forest are negotiable by cars with trailers, so that the need for trailer camps is not forest-wide.

Should the master plan for the Rogue River Basin irrigation and power project be approved and development started, the entire recreational plan for the Upper Rogue area will need to be revised. This problem will be met when and if it occurs.

The shores of Fish and Fourmile Lakes are damaged scenically from the impounded excess waters stored for irrigation purposes. This has caused shore lines of dead standing and down trees. To remove the snags by felling does not materially improve the lake shores—stumps should also be removed. Fourmile Lake has a constant level after excess waters are drained off and some remedy could be effected. Fish Lake is drained as much as is required to supply irrigation needs, leaving, in addition to dead and down trees, an uninviting mud and silt shore. A major project is necessary to improve the scenic aspects of this lake.

The ownership pattern on the Applegate District presents another difficult problem. Should O&C lands revert to National Forest status, the problem will only be slightly lessened as mining claim involvements will persist. Privately owned holdings will be expected to continue as such. The need for recreational developments and the site possibilities will be thoroughly examined before any overtures will be made toward land exchanges and mining entry withdrawals.

Prepared by: Don Stoner    Date: 1949

Revised by: V. W. Dahlin    Date: 1953

Approved by: J. H. Wood    Date: April 3, 1953

## **1954**

### **PERSONNEL**

Forest Supervisor	Jack H. Wood
Forester (General) (FC & Rec)	Verus W. Dahlin (until 11-7)
Forest Engineer	Hector Langdon
Engineering Aid	Harry R. Bryant
	Randall F. Perkins
	Vern E. Smith
C&M Foremen	Daid T. Thompson
	Lyle I. Hard
Equipment Operator	Donald J. Stubbs

Forester (TM & RM)	Maurice L. Tedrow
Forester (TM Acq.)	Wallace R. Robinson
OHP	
Agriculturist (General) BRC	Lyle N. Anderson (EOD 7-18)
Administrative Assistant	Janie V. Smith
Clerks	Grace E. Andrews Grace Iversen Colleen E. Boen Gordon C. Kirkland
Warehouse	Albert O. Hansen
Automotive Mechanic	Carys J. Taber
Radio Technician	J. Harold Howard (EOD 1-3)
Project Timber Sales	Allen A. Prigge, Richard E. Worthington, Richard Henthorne, Ernest B. Wright, Henry S. Ogden, Douglas B. Shaw, Vern E. Smith

### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Union Creek	Charles M. Darling	Union Creek R. S.
	George W. Kansky (EOD March 20)	
Butte Falls	Robert M. Beeman (until November)	Butte Falls
	Brittain H. Ash (EOD until April 23)	
Klamath	Robert L. Cooper	Klamath Falls
Applegate	Loran J. Cooper	Star R. S.
Ashland	Harold A. Thomas	Ashland

### PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION CHANGES

District Ranger Charles M. Darling at Union Creek resigned in the early spring to enter private employment, and George W. Kansky was transferred from the Chelan National Forest to replace him.

Richard Henthorne, Timber Management Assistant at Union Creek, was transferred to the Toiyabe National Forest in Region 4.

John O'Connor, district assistant at Ashland, went to the Umpqua National Forest and Alvin Anderson was transferred from the junior forester position on the Butte Falls District to replace him.

With the discontinuance of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Lyle Anderson was transferred to the Forest Service to supervise the blister rust control program. The Forest Service

was assigned the functions previously performed by this old-line agency of the Department of Agriculture.

New junior foresters appointed during the summer were Randall F. Perkins for road location, Henry S. Ogden to Butte Falls District, and Ernest B. Wright, Jr., first to Klamath and later to Union Creek District. Project Timber Sale foresters, Doug Shaw and Bob Sorber started on the Forest this year.

Late fall transfers included Verus Dahlin, fire control staffman to the Mapleton District of the Siuslaw Forest, and District Ranger Robert Beeman from the Butte Falls District to Supervisor's staff on Wenatchee National Forest. Dahlin was replaced by Spencer T. Moore, and Beeman by Brittain H. Ash, both from the Willamette National Forest.

Wage board adjustments provided salary increases to unclassified personnel; unemployment insurance protection became effective for Federal employees, and group life insurance was provided for all appointees.

Promotion of R. Endicott Worthington, Union Creek District, to GS-9 created the first Forester position of that grade on a ranger district on the Forest.

## TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Timber harvest totaled slightly more than 127 million board feet valued at \$1,554,258. With an estimated allowable cut under sustained yield at 103 million board feet, the overcut in 1954 balanced an undercut which had accumulated on the Forest for several years. Logging activity was heavier than usual in the fall.

Open weather in the mountains and a firm market were favorable to logging. There were 71 individual timber tracts sold during the year, their value \$2,480,782. In most cases the timber, sold under competitive bid, was purchased at or very near the appraised value. Christmas tree sales brought \$515 for 451 trees.

The Forest continued cooperative management at cost of the 2,876-acre City of Medford Watershed. Four sales of over-mature and salvage timber on the watershed returned \$16,981 to the City. The ponderosa pine seedlings planted the previous year showed good survival through the summer; 60,000 additional trees were planted in 1954. Tentative recreation plans were completed by the City for the shore area of Willow Reservoir.

## REFORESTATION

Planting of 516,000 seedling trees on 738 acres was accomplished. Experimental direct seeding was continued with treatment by chemicals to control seed-eating rodents.

Cone collecting was growing to importance in order to keep nurseries supplied with enough tree seed to meet the demands for planting stock on logged off land. In the Rogue River area, 863 bushels of cones were collected.

## FIRE CONTROL

An even better fire record was set in 1954 than in 1953, with total fires from all causes numbering only 26, and burned area held to five acres. Seventeen of the fires were man-caused, five less than in 1953.

Slash burning was completed on 845 acres of clearcut timber sales on National Forest land, and over 39 miles of piled slash along roads in partial cut areas was burned, leaving no carryover slash.

## RECREATION

It was estimated that more than 5,000 people visited the Lake of the Woods on the Fourth of July.

Steadily increasing public use of recreation facilities during post-war years had made it difficult to keep up with campground maintenance and repair because of budget limitations. However, in 1954, a modest supplemental fund was made available for the purpose. Funds were used, in part, to rehabilitate and improve sanitary facilities at the most heavily used camps, with the remainder earmarked for similar improvements at Fourmile Lake where the completion of a new road had contributed toward greatly expanded use.

## WILDLIFE

All game animals were reported to have wintered satisfactorily. Losses were light. The Rocky Point public shooting area on Klamath Lake was used extensively in the fall, especially during the first weeks of duck season.

The State Game Commission planted fish in all main lakes, streams, and tributaries. In the more heavily fished areas they followed a practice of staggering stocking through several planting dates to extend the period of better fishing.

## GRAZING

Grazing permits were issued to 106 livestock operators to graze 6,733 cattle and 4,100 sheep on National Forest summer range.

Permanent study plots were being established on each grazing allotment to determine condition and trend of forage plants and to serve as a guide to stocking for proper utilization of the range. Stockmen were invited to participate in the establishment of the plots as well as in the follow-up gathering of data and interpretation of the project.

Range reseeding was confined to experimental plots in 1954.

## IMPROVEMENTS

Four permanent bridges were built, including one major structure across the Rogue River near Woodruff Meadows. Timber sales financed one of the new bridges. Two major culverts were installed by Forest Service crews.

Maintenance was done on 426 miles of road, 596 miles of trail, and 300 miles of telephone line.

Loggers built 39.3 miles of access road financed by the timber sales. Location and construction surveys were completed on almost 80 miles of timber sales roads.

## LANDS

Exchange of administrative jurisdiction of lands between the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management was authorized by Act of Congress in 1954. O&C lands, which were administered by the Bureau of Land Management, and Forest Service lands were intermingled over a large area of western Oregon. The purpose of the Congressional Act was to authorize exchange of these lands between the two agencies in order to eliminate the intermingled pattern, and to simplify administration.

By the end of 1954, agreement had been reached on general areas to be exchanged and methods of evaluation were being developed.

The Act provided that acreage exchanged should be approximately equal within each county, and values exchanged should balance approximately in the overall exchange.

Patents were granted in January by the Secretary of Interior to Al Serena Mines, Inc., over Forest Service protest. Fifteen of the 23 mining claims, located on the Union Creek Ranger District (later Prospect), were contested. Controversy over the claims spread to nation-wide proportions, finally involving a Congressional investigation in 1956.

## 1955

### PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Jack H. Wood
Fire Control and Recreation	Spencer T. Moore (EOD 1-16)
Forest Engineer	Hector Langdon
Timber and Range Management	Maurice L. Tedrow (until November)
Timber Management	Jay F. Grant (EOD November)
Administrative Assistant	Janie V. Smith

## District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Applegate	Loran J. Cooper (retired July) Vernal E. Taylor (EOD August)	Star Ranger Station
Ashland	Harold A. Thomas	Ashland
Butte Falls	Brittain H. Ash	Butte Falls
Klamath	Robert L. Cooper	Klamath Falls
Union Creek	George W. Kansky	Union Creek

COPY

## NOTES ON RANGER MEETING

April 20-22, 1955

Present were Supervisor Wood, District Rangers B. Ash, L. Cooper, R. Cooper, Kansky and Thomas; District Assistants Anderson, L. Ash, Finch, Pierce and Webb; Timber Management Assistants Prigge, Sorber, Tracy and Worthington; and Tedrow, Moore, Langdon, J. Smith, Bryant, V. Smith, and Perkins, also Asst. Regional Forester Brugess on April 21 and 22.

### INTRODUCTION:

Wood first gave a brief summary of Chief McArdle's speech "What is Ahead" at the observance of the Fiftieth Anniversary, in connection with the Supervisor's meeting. Old growth stands will be converted into appropriately-managed second Growth and lower class timber will be utilized. Throughout the country, installed mill capacity is greater than timber stands will support. A greatly expanded recreation load is expected. Water and water resources are rapidly becoming of number one importance; most water originates on the National Forests. The impact of greater demand will fall on all five resources and conflicts will arise, such as recreation versus timber and grazing vs. wildlife.

McArdle believes that the attitude of Congress is the best he has ever seen — they are friendly and anxious to help us get the job done. "Outside" agencies are making considerable progress in attaining sustained yield; if we are going to maintain our leadership in forestry we must take a "fresh look".

### SUMMARY OF SUPERVISOR'S MEETING (Wood)

Regional Forester Stone emphasized the need to look at our overall job, not just the job of harvesting trees. A better transportation plan and system is needed - our lack in this respect has been partly due to shortage of money, but also in part to need of better planning. We need better plans to meet the conflicts in multiple use — for example, soil maps.

McArdle feels that in the case of local conflicts the Forest Service should be "in the middle" - some criticism from both sides indicates that we are not overlooking one interest for another.

In discussing timber management, the supervisors mentioned the severe pressures being brought by industry for overcutting. The Service must have reasonable arguments with which to meet these pressures; timber management plans are needed. Public information and public support will help to secure adequate timber management funds. Adequate working circle plans will cost an estimate of \$130,000 per year regionally for 10 years.

In sale preparation and administration region wide, our first and biggest job is to reach allowable cut, then go for quality and better utilization.

Road Rights of Way: The Department of Agriculture does not condone right of way condemnation in Federal courts, except as a last resort, and each condemnation requires Secretary approval. (This does not apply to County Court condemnation.)

Timber Sale Administration: Better layout often results in better administration. Human relations are very important, and must be considered in training administrative officers on timber sales. It isn't enough to say "its in the contract", the officer must know what is behind the requirement and be able to explain the reason to the operator. Decentralization is a must; the district ranger must delegate authority along with responsibility, and the operator must do the same. Some Forests are using check lists for sale administration, looks like a good idea if they are used as tools only.

Wildlife Management: The Directors of Game for both Washington and Oregon spoke at the meeting. They felt that the relationship between the Forest Service and the Commissions is now excellent - problems are being worked out through mutual consideration on the ground. Both directors pointed out that wildlife habitat area will not increase to meet increased demand, so better management is the only solution. More information is needed regarding the effects of logging on wildlife.

Fire Control: It has been proposed that the two aerial smokejumper units be used to serve the whole Region. It costs \$35,000 annually to maintain the twenty-four jumpers on the Siskiyou.

The number of overhead personnel in the Region trained for project fire work is inadequate - there has not been much opportunity to provide training on going fires in the past few years. All possible training should be provided.

Slash: It is the general feeling that the slash disposal job is not yet being satisfactorily covered.

Mining Claims: There are 16 bills in the current Congress relating to mining. The Mining Congress and the Forest Service have agreed on a bill which does not go as far as the Forest Service wants, but is a good compromise.



Land Withdrawals: Over 1 million acres in Region Six are under withdrawals - power and reclamation. Roads must not be built on these withdrawn areas without the approval of the responsible agency.

Watershed Management: Water is extremely important on this Forest and it must be given consideration in each type of our work. We have a very heavy responsibility in this regard, because of the dependence of our communities on the water furnished by this Forest.

Engineering: There is some possibility that we will be able to use funds other than P&M to provide housing. It is also proposed that G.S.A. will construct a number of dwellings in the region for Forest Service occupancy on a lease purchase basis. One of those proposed is at Union Creek.

Stone's Summary of the discussions again emphasized the need for long-range planning.

It is important to the GS-5 to 7 foresters that their experience be as wide as possible during their early years of employment. Opportunities for experience have been limited by the need to get specific jobs done and by the lack of funds.

In spite of these factors we must try to give wider training and experience to these men. One possibility is a streamlined ranger school to be conducted by the regional office. The district ranger can often arrange short term assignments for a half-day or more at a time to different activities.

Initial discussion by the Supervisor with these men will cover the need for securing wide experience without sacrificing production, and the probability that they will be moved from one job to another (timber management to road location, etc.) during their first few years.

#### TIMBER MANAGEMENT: Tedrow, Moderator

Insect damage survey and salvage program: All rangers agreed that the insect damage is not unusually heavy, many of the areas indicated on the pictures are the result of mistletoe damage. The salvage problem is the same in either case; we must make salvage sales for all damaged areas or be able to show why we cannot do so. Detailed cruises are not necessary — all that is required is just enough information on grade for price and enough on volume to advertise. The districts should not be concerned about allowable cut, it will be figured on a Forest basis; salvage takes priority. There will be another aerial survey this spring.

It was agreed that a combination planting-pruning session will be held at Union Creek this spring, other districts may participate if they desire.

The appraisal handbook will be coming out this summer, and an appraisal school is scheduled for this Forest for May or June. All agreed that it would be very desirable to have a standard legend for timber sale maps - road development, cutting boundaries, methods of cutting, etc. Tedrow will prepare.

As a result of the timber management re-planning, the Ashland and Butte Falls allowable cuts will be increased about twenty-five percent; for Union Creek possibly an even larger increase.

Small versus Large Sales: Tracy defined small commercial sales as under 10,000 M and large ones as over that amount. He mentioned the advantages of small sales as: Avoidance of delay in securing R.O. approval, do not require dual prices or reappraisals, greater freedom of movement in working circles is possible, more opportunity to make salvage sales, more likelihood of one forest officer administering during full life of sale. The disadvantages: Limited road development, higher cost of pre-sale administrative costs. Advantages of the larger sales include easier slash disposal where one area instead of several is involved, and possibility of greater investment in road system. Salvage sales win more favorable public reaction, better woods utilization, and help small operators, but result in poorer mill utilization at the smaller mills and higher administrative costs.

Wood asked which type best meets our obligation to the local economy. Tracy said that we need to keep a balance between the two. R. Cooper pointed out that the conditions affecting each sale must be considered - difference between east side and west side, and between different localities. Wood said that we must recognize limitations - the good and bad of both types. The important thing is to be acquainted with the local needs.

Clearcutting vs. Select-cutting: Brit Ash discussed guides for cutting in Douglas-fir; the larger clear-cut units often are easier to burn, and the cost per acre and risk are less. He believes that about 60 acres would be ideal, with the greatest proportion of cutting edge to be parallel to contour.

#### OUTSIDE SPEAKERS:

Mr. B. L. Nutting, Manager Medford Corporation: Stressed the importance of sawmill experience to Forest officers, mentioned the value to forestry students of summer employment in lumber manufacture, and said he would like to see our Butte Falls men spend a half day in his mill when they are cutting fir, again for pine and again for incense cedar.

He discussed type of sales — combination of clear cut and selective cut is good to a certain extent. He said he was not "enthusiastic" about the shape of some of the clearcuts — too small, too irregular, with very small buffer strips.

It is not logical to think that 50 to 100 years hence we can tell now whether we want sugar pine, or clear ponderosa — or any clears, and he therefore opposes attempts to establish stands of so-called high value species. The last 15 years has produced closer utilization. Plywood will produce two for one against sawmill log scale. In the future we will be somewhat in the position that foreign countries are now — look more to the cubic content per acre than to the board feet per acre. If Medford Corporation lands will come back to white fir he will be satisfied, by the time the next stand is ready to harvest he believes wood fibers will be widely used. We will be thinning out, we'll be after stems per acre.

Tedrow asked what size of sale is best suited to industry here. Mr. Nutting said that small operators would of course like to have small sales, and the bigger sales are better for the large companies. The plywood mills will make competition pretty rough for small operators: private timber will be cut out in the next five years at the present rate of cutting. A few operators can get on sustained yield but must get their fair share of Government timber, and all can't stay.

Mr. Allen Perry, Manager Medford Branch, U. S. National Bank: The Forest Service, like a bank, is looking after its assets. It is growing a crop and so is thus a part of agriculture. Agriculture is the one main factor of real income. Good forestry practice will stabilize economy. The tremendous increase in population in the west will mean an increasing demand for forestry products, and it is important to keep a sustained yield.

There should be serious consideration given to the development of small forest camps; the average person goes camping for privacy; fishing and hunting are just extra dividends. There will always be policing difficulties. Wilderness areas are good - he would like to see more. Roads into certain areas should have padlocked gates to protect the fishing in small mountain streams. There should be development of more winter recreation spots, such as Brown Mountain and McDonald Basin, roads should be kept open to these areas and shelters provided. To meet the cost, Congress should recognize the population increase and the revenues being secured from timber and should make larger appropriations. He prefers smaller camps, scattered out more, somewhat back from main roads, and is strongly against paid camps in the National Forests.

## FIRE CONTROL

Summary of Wind River Fire Conference: (Moore) It was generally agreed that more attention should be given to law enforcement. The key points of fire trespass in law enforcement are: prompt and thorough investigation, use various techniques of interrogation, determine what effort was made toward control, collect the evidence, act on an impersonal basis.

Standard form R6F-32 should be used for brush disposal organization and plan. National Forest timber sale areas should be considered as critical risks. More judgment is needed in the application of strength of force plans - the district ranger or district assistant should decide upon manning.

Ted Maul: (State District Warden) The land classification act has been in effect for twenty years, but the increase in patrol tax last year brought it to attention. It is primarily for grazing land; requests go to county court. Cost is 5 cents per acre for protection with existing crews, additional suppression costs are charged to owners; cost in some instances may therefore exceed the tax on regular forest land. District formed this year covers Bear Creek, Lower Little Butte, Sams Valley-Blackwell Hill. The Dead Indian area is to be reconsidered. Small zones are not wanted.

Regarding operator inspection, the State's policy is to send a warning to operator preceding the first inspection, usually a letter. On first inspection if equipment isn't there the operator is closed down. Inspections are usually not made in wet weather - but are postponed until approach of fire danger. For lack of operator permits, operators are always cited into district court unless they are new to the State - this is a year-round requirement.

Question was asked regarding water supply at landings. Mr. Maul said that the maximum that can be required is 500 gallons, use that on heavily timbered areas, 150 gallons on low hazard areas or short operations. Moore said that any National Forest operator as a minimum will comply with State law.

Regarding stationary engines, the State inspector said a cat is considered stationary if it is used for two days time at one setting.

Regarding the requirement that a shovel be immediately available at a power saw, State requires that it be with the gas can, and this may be 150 to 200 feet from saw.

Mr. Maul: The man will usually have his lunch and gas can together, if the shovel is there also he will know where it is. If he is required to keep it right with him, he is likely to leave it unintentionally, and will not be able to find it quickly if a fire starts.

The State permits no smoking while working or traveling on operations during closed season April 1 to December 31. If a man is sitting down, not working, he is permitted to smoke. The Forest Service will follow the same practice.

Fire Prevention on Timber Sales: Thomas Problem is getting compliance, what can we do in sale administration to minimize misinterpretations and violations?

Worthington: One of the biggest things is to start out pre-season.

B. Ash: It will pay to spend a day with an operator and his gypos to discuss all problems and prepare fire plan. All agreed - don't make an inspection for fire tools until fire weather occurs. "When we have to shut down an operation, it usually means we have failed to sell fire prevention."

National Forest Slash Disposal: Kansky Need: more planning, adequate collections, personal interest, road construction disposal. We need organization and extra protection planning and financing. Objectives of strip burning in select areas; form place where crown fire may be brought to ground, or worked on.

B. Ash: In some instances we can pile clear cuts in center and burn cheaper after rain than we can build fire trails, etc., and eliminate risk. This would lengthen burning season.

Methods of slash disposal should be planned at time of layout, do the extra protection planning then. It is regional policy that cost of extra protection shouldn't be more than the cost of burning would be. Kansky pointed out that we need some constant upon which to base extra protection estimates.

Conclusion: We need better BD planning.

Is fire control receiving adequate attention in face of other pressures? Is a vital activity essential to management of all resources.

Moore discussed the "Willamette experiment" in which the total amount of funds needed for complete protection are to be furnished, to demonstrate savings that will result in suppression costs.

### ENGINEERING (Langdon)

In determining road and bridge plans, consider needs of entire area. Timber sale requirements for roads and bridges cannot be more than a "prudent operator" would spend. If higher standard is desired, work must be done with Forest Service funds through cooperative agreements which are to be included in prospecti. There are two types of cooperative agreements for this purpose: (1) Operator does the work and F. S. contributes; (2) Forest Service does the work. If the Government's fair share exceeds 60% of cost, it is recommended that the Government do the work. Agreements are necessary only when standards are higher than those necessary in the sale. Single lane road with turnouts is minimum standard. Betterment can be required only when necessary to make road usable and safe for the sale.

Trail Betterment: Estimates for needed trail betterment are needed from the districts; they have been omitted in recent years from allotment estimates because we have inadequate data and plans.

Equipment Use: Demonstration was given by Taber and Langdon showing the results failures in equipment maintenance. Adequate lubrication, cleaning and inspection are the principal needs. Safety hazards were emphasized as well as cost.

### RECREATION

Building Restrictions: Moore It was agreed that we need specifications for summer homes - information sheets to be distributed to permittees showing particularly type of foundation and type of flues that are acceptable.

Recreation Maintenance: R. Cooper Priority jobs were listed as:

- Sanitation
- Safety (booby traps)
- Fireproofing
- Cattle guards
- Tables, stoves, etc.

usually in that order. It is essential that maintenance plans be made and jobs be specifically assigned. Job list should be prepared for the recreation guard. Contact work of a recreation guard should not be overlooked.

Experimental Concrete Toilet Slabs: Thomas Should be made smoother so that floors can be more easily cleaned. Pumice base - (set in pumice blocks, fill with cement, bolt building to it) are good for back country. Concrete pipe table legs set in rock and concrete. Willamette stoves can be built for about \$8 each.

## SAFETY: Moore, Moderator

Safe Practices in Motor Vehicle Operation: L. Cooper Cause of Accidents: Too much speed, mind wandering, improper practices, faulty equipment. Should give drivers real examinations. Practice defensive driving — be prepared to dodge the other driver if he is wrong. Suggests another driving school. What is defensive driving? Drive as if the next corner or the next vehicle or the next driver may be the next accident.

Wood: Get across to persons when giving examinations safe speed on mountain roads.

Road Safety Signs: Standards in handbook. Obligated to post any road where it is unsafe or may be an accident. For everybody's safety, particularly those who are not used to that kind of road. There are "caution, logging truck" signs on most roads. Roads will finance any signs deemed necessary. Post stop signs where two main logging roads meet. Signs must be standard as listed in sign handbook; can get operator installation in most cases. New type signs (sample shown at meeting) will cost \$1.25 per square foot; letter sizes must be in full inches; not necessary to show size of board. State Highway will post caution signs at highway intersections at our request.

During fire season, fire closures usually cover operations so that there is no public traffic on roads heavily used by logging trucks. Outside fire season, the roads may be closed through "special service" designation, and usually this should be done on spurs which were built by and for the sale.

Safety Bulletin: Everyone agreed it is a good device to maintain interest in safety and the rangers will encourage contributions from their districts.

Aware: The group voted to adopt a Forest safety award, to be presented annually to the unit with the best safety record. Upon suggestions of Worthington, it was decided to use an axe as the trophy.

Loggers' Safety: Bryant asked about logger's compliance with State safety laws, saying that the State safety inspectors hesitate to act on government timber sales. Moore said it is Forest Service responsibility to call in these inspectors when violations are occurring because our own personnel are endangered and we have a moral responsibility for the safety of the operator's employees.

## RANGE MANAGEMENT: Tedrow

It appears that we will continue to have demand for range in excess of the Forest's carrying capacity. The consolidation of O&C lands will help management. We have about 120 families who are deriving their livelihood from our range. While range administration is primarily the work of the District Rangers, the District assistants and timber management assistants should assist by noting and informing the Rangers of presence of cattle, unused feed and danger signals of overgrazing, and should also learn to recognize and talk with the grazing users. On timber sales, natural stock driftways should be kept open, and opportunities should be taken to develop water pools for cattle.

The need for early submission of the District range management plans was emphasized.

Arrangements should be made by the Rangers to take Cole Rivers of State Game Commission on sales in advance of layout to obtain his counsel on preservation of fish habitat.

Changes in Grazing Regulations were discussed by Kansky, who recommended particularly that the younger Forest Officers study the grazing manual, in which regulations are defined clearly.

#### FISCAL CONTROL: Smith

Subsistence Costs: Last year our meals averaged 75¢ for supplies plus 56¢ for cooks (without overtime) total \$1.31. This year we must add fuel and other kitchen costs so total will be about \$1.35. Charge of 80¢ means a loss of 55¢; we will serve about 20,000 meals so total loss in our appropriations will be \$11,000. Wherever we can secure meals commercially this loss can be reduced.

Warehouse Requisitioning: The reasons for requiring approval of requisitions in the Supervisor's Office were explained, as well as the need for reducing the number of "emergency" orders.

/s/ J. V. Smith

#### "ODE TO A PORK CHOP"

'Twas about the 7th of September in '55  
And nary a man is now alive  
Who remembers that famous day and year  
And the historic event as retold here.  
'Twas on Sterling Mount, in the Southern part  
Where a fire raged and flew like a dart.  
The men and equipment were hard at toil  
Most everywhere was confusion, turmoil  
Except in one camp, where all was serene -  
The cook was preparing for the nightly bean.  
The cook thought "The men are weary - tonight's a treat.  
For our twenty men we'll get fresh meat."  
So off to the radio he ran in a flurry.  
"Please send us chops and send in a hurry.  
Send us forty pork chops, individually cut,  
And drive carefully please - don't get stuck in a rut."  
The message flew to the Medford camp  
Through several hams, mobiles - to the champ.  
The champ, Janie Smith, was dispatching there.  
You could depend on her and not lose your hair.  
She took the message with precision and care  
Said, "Rest assured, your chops will be there.  
Forty pork chops, individually cut;

And never fear, we'll steer clear of the rut."  
She grabbed up the phone and said, "Get me King  
He does the buying, he'll take care of this thing.  
The boys on Sterling are fresh out of meat.  
Get off the desk and on to your feet.  
We need pork chops, 400 pounds, individually cut,  
And heaven knows why, but a case of wheat smut.  
Wait - the men are hungry, dirty and beat  
Add another 100 pounds to the ordered pork meat."  
"We'll get it and send it as fast as we can  
Fresh meat in the camp - some for every man."  
But "Whoa!" he thought, "that's a mighty small camp...  
We'd better check this order - we may need to revamp."  
So back to the radio - through the mobiles and hams  
Through the Tom's, the Richard's, the Harry's, the Sam's.  
From Medford to Sterling the message did soar,  
"Is four hundred pounds right, and could you use more?"  
"The message was right, we'll take all we can get  
And please hurry it up, the cook's having a fit."  
So back on the air the message did fly  
From Sterling to Medford, through the smokey sky.  
"The order is right, 400 pounds of chops.  
Get them the biggest, the best, the tops."  
Pork chops, 500 pounds, were sent on their way.  
You can't argue the order, that's what they all say.  
Yes you've guessed it - the order was wrong.  
For years after, pork chops weren't worth a song.  
Truckloads went to Prospect, some went to Star.  
Some went near, and some went far.  
Pork chops were boiled, they were stewed, and they were fried.  
Every known recipe was tried and tried.  
But finally, after years, I'm happy to say,  
The last of the chops are on the table today !

- Randy Perkins





The South Fork of Little Butte Creek swollen with flood waters. Notice the road washout.



A picture of the Mill Creek fire during August of 1955 on the Union Creek District.

## 1956

### PERSONNEL

Lee C. Port died August 15.

Forest Supervisor	Jack H. Wood
Fire Control & Recreation Staff	Spencer T. Moore
Forest Engineer	Hector Langdon
Timber Management Staff	Jay F. Grant
Administrative Assistant	Janie V. Smith

### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Applegate	Vernal E. Taylor	Star Ranger Station
Ashland	Harold A. Thomas	Ashland
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Klamath	Robert L. Cooper	Klamath Falls
Union Creek	George W. Kansky	Union Creek

### TIMBER

Timber harvest totaled slightly less than 100 million board feet in 1956. The annual allowable cut under sustained yield has been set for a number of years at 103 million board feet. Earlier this season the allowable cut was raised to 117 million feet. The increase is based on a number of developments. Cruise and scale volumes made available from widely spread timber sales in recent years were used to adjust older inventory estimates. Weight was given tree species not considered merchantable previously. Better logging equipment and methods were a factor together with more efficient utilization both in the woods and at industrial plants.

A detailed timber inventory survey will be started in 1957. Aerial photography was completed last year. The pictures will be used to delineate timber types for survey crews to use in the field next summer in locating and measuring around plots for volume and growth data.

Total cut on the Forest was less than anticipated earlier in the year. Sufficient timber was sold to reach the newly set allowable cut of 117 million. However, a large volume of salvage timber necessarily was put on the market by the Klamath National Forest as a result of forest fires in Siskiyou County in 1955. It is estimated at least 50 million feet of fire damaged timber came into the Medford, Ashland and Klamath Falls areas from that source during the summer. Also, a general softening in the market has been experienced by the lumber industry for several months. These two factors had noticeable affect on local timber harvesting activity.

About one-fourth of the 1956 cut was salvage harvest of windthrown, diseased and insect infested timber. A total of 65 sales were made under competitive bid. Forty-two sales were in amounts less than \$2,000 each.

A timber sale was awarded on August 22 to the Johns Mansville Corporation for 450,000 cords of lodgepole timber on the Fremont and Rogue River Forests. The sale contract provides that the purchaser build a plant in the vicinity for processing the lodgepole pine into pulp material. The sale area on the Rogue River was in the Panhandle area east of Crater Lake National Park.

## REFORESTATION

More than 693,000 trees were planted on 1,210 acres of cut-over lands in 1956. During the last five years a total of 4,290 acres have been planted or seeded using 2,400,000 seedling trees and 200 pounds of tree seed. Planting by artificial methods is confined to areas on which adequate natural restocking is not expected.

## WATER

Last year we reported special attention and study was to be afforded the Ashland Watershed. This 11,000-acre tract is the source of domestic water supply to the entire City of Ashland. Production of a sustained flow of pure, unpolluted water for domestic consumption is by far the most important use of this tract of forest land. A detailed land-use plan for the watershed is being prepared this year. The primary objective will be continued production of domestic water with intensified protection against all losses. The plan will include limited use of timber and other resources in a manner strictly compatible with full protection of soil and water.

Salvage logging is now completed on the City of Medford Watershed, comprising some 3,000 acres. Over a period of several years a planned salvage of scattered over-mature timber on the watershed has returned more than \$100,000 to the City. A stand improvement program with emphasis on tree planting has been underway annually since 1952 when the Forest Service entered into agreement with the city to manage the Medford Watershed lands at cost. Tree planting has been aimed at restocking old burns and other areas that failed in past years to restock naturally. The projects have shown good survival in the main and some of the earlier plantings of 1952 are now several feet high.

Water production and the water resource in general are of singular importance on the National Forest. Much of the headwaters of both the Rogue and Applegate rivers lie within its boundaries. It is vitally important all forest resource uses be planned and developed in a manner to assure sustained, controlled flow of unpolluted water from its mountain source to the lands and people below.

Work is progressing cooperatively with the Reclamation Service on the Talent project. Timber is being cleared and sold from the tunnel and reservoir sites currently. Next summer the Forest Service will advertise to sell the right-of-way timber along the collection canals, prior to canal construction.

## FIRE CONTROL

The 1956 fire season was less severe than 1955, but more severe than average. Fall rains were delayed, resulting in critical fire weather throughout September.

Lightning set an unusually large number of fires for a total of 81. Fifty of these were set by a series of lightning storms in mid-August. Full cooperation of forest industry and local citizens helped materially in realizing prompt control. Total number of fires from all causes was 93, with a burned area of only 14 acres.

Suppression action was aided greatly by use of smokejumpers, parachuting of supplies to ground crews, helicopter and aerial patrol.

## RECREATION

Use of the forest by recreationists continues to increase. On peak weekends last season available facilities at forest camps and picnic areas were inadequate to handle the demand. An estimated 7,000 persons visited Lake of the Woods on the July Fourth holiday. Additional funds were made available by Congress this year and the timely allocation is being used to replace worn out and unserviceable campground facilities in the most heavily used areas. In addition, survey and plans will be made to determine additional facilities needed to accommodate the steadily increasing recreation use.

A winter sports special-use permit was issued to Tomahawk Ski Bowl, Inc., on May 28 (Klamath District). These facilities consisted of one Poma Lift and one rope tow, a modest building housing a ski shop and snack bar, and several good ski runs.

## GRAZING AND WILDLIFE

Grazing on mountain ranges by domestic livestock and wildlife is one of the oldest uses of Rogue River Forest resources.

Range forage is an important resource. Utilization of the forage on a sustained basis in support of a portion of the livestock industry dependent on the Forest for summer range is the objective of management.

During 1956 summer range was furnished to 7,378 cattle and 4,100 sheep, representing 100 separate livestock operators.

A field survey of summer ranges was started last season and will continue through 1957. The purpose of the survey will be to provide current data on location, extent, condition and trend of forage areas. The data will be used in long term management plans for the resource.

Close cooperation is enjoyed with the State Game Commission. The Forest Service manages wildlife habitat within the National Forests, while the State Game Commission manages the wildlife resource itself.

Lake of the Woods was poisoned for trash fish by the Commission in 1955 and restocked with trout in 1956. Both operations are reported successful, furnishing an important addition to lake sport fishing in the area.

### MINING CLAIMS

Public Law 167 passed by 84th Congress provides for reservation to the Government of rights to timber and other surface resources on unpatented mining claims located after the law was passed. Provision also is made for determination of surface rights on unpatented claims located before the law was passed by a process of field examination, notification, publication and public hearing. Examination for determination of surface rights was started last fall on a 6,000-acre tract in the upper Applegate. Addi [...text missing...]

### ENGINEERING

A network of roads, trails and telephone lines must be maintained annually to protect and use the National Forest. Maintenance this year covered 520 miles of road, 555 miles of trail and 265 miles of telephone line.

Progress is being made to complete a transportation system adequate to serve protection and use of the several resources. Location survey was done on 82 miles of road and construction completed on 57 miles of new permanent routes. Federal access road funds provided for installation of a major bridge and connecting link across upper Rogue River. The route taps a large body of mature timber in the northeast corner of Jackson County. Through cooperative agreement with a private timber owner, 11.5 miles of permanent road was completed along the hitherto inaccessible Elliott Creek in upper Applegate.

### O&C EXCHANGE

Last year we reported the passage of the Congressional O&C Exchange Act directing the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to exchange intermingled O&C and National Forest lands. The purpose was to simplify and improve administration for both agencies through elimination of intermingled jurisdiction.

The exchange was completed at the Target date last June. Approximately 67,000 acres of O&C land was transferred to the Forest Service and a like amount of National Forest land was exchanged to the Bureau of Land Management. New administrative boundaries have been established and there is every indication the adjustment is an important, progressive step forward.

## FINANCIAL REPORT

(Fiscal Year 1956)

### INCOME

#### Sales

Timber	\$1,873,944	
Grazing fees	6,536	
Special use fees	<u>13,601</u>	\$1,894,081

#### Special Collections from Timber Sales

Sale area betterment	\$47,569	
Erosion control	3,628	
Slash disposal and protection	48,325	
Work performed for users	<u>15,505</u>	115,027

#### Operating Income (Congressional Appropriation)

Management	\$212,157	
Forest fire protection	53,956	
Forest fire fighting	115,439	
Road and trail maintenance	50,084	
Other improvement maintenance	19,432	
Blister rust control	43,861	
Road and trail construction	185,746	
Bridge construction	67,460	
Reforestation	3,544	
Construction other improvements	<u>14,242</u>	765,921

Roads built by allowances in timber sale appraisals 1,249,960

TOTAL INCOME \$4,024,989

### EXPENSES

#### Operating

Management	\$212,157	
Forest fire protection	53,956	
Forest fire fighting	115,439	
Road and trail maintenance	50,084	
Maintenance of improvements	19,432	
Blister rust control	43,861	
Erosion control	6,290	
Slash disposal and protection	41,685	
Contribution to operation of local government	438,318	
Work for users	<u>15,505</u>	\$996,727

#### Investment

Road and trail construction	\$ 185,746
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Bridge replacement and construction	67,460	
Roads built by allowance in timber sale appraisals	1,249,960	
Sale area betterment (including reforestation)	59,498	
Construction other improvements	<u>14,242</u>	<u>\$1,576,906</u>
TOTAL EXPENSE		<u>\$2,573,633</u>
Total Income		\$4,024,989
Total Expense		<u>2,573,633</u>
NET INCOME		<u>\$1,451,356</u>

## CHAPTER NINE

# FOREST SUPERVISOR CARROLL BROWN

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1957

### PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Jack H. Wood (until June) Carroll E. Brown (EOD June)
Fire Control, Recreation, & Range Management Staff	Spencer T. Moore
Forest Engineer	Hector Langdon
Timber Management Staff	Jay F. Grant (until Feb.) Howard G. Hopkins (EOD March)
Administrative Assistant	Janie V. Smith

### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Applegate	Vernal E. Taylor	Star Ranger Station
Ashland	Harold A. Thomas	Ashland
Butte Falls	Brittain H. Ash (until Aug.) Ralph A. Wiese (EOD Oct.)	Butte Falls
Klamath	Robert L. Cooper (until Dec.) Vern E. Smith (Acting Dist. Ranger, (12-57 to 3-58)	Klamath Falls
Union Creek	George W. Kinsky (until March) Rexford A. Resler (EOD May)	Union Creek





Carroll E. Brown  
Forest Supervisor (June 1957 - December 1967)

## PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION

Supervisory Jack H. Wood was transferred to Washington, D. C., in June. He was replaced by Carroll E. Brown.

Brown, a native of Vancouver, Washington, began his Forest Service career with seasonal work on the Gifford Pinchot and Mt. Hood National Forests, 1928-33.

A 1933 graduate of Oregon State University, he received a forester appointment in 1934 on the Nicolet National Forest in Wisconsin. He served on the Nicolet and Chequamegon National Forests as foreman and camp superintendent in the Civilian Conservation Corps and as assistant ranger.

He returned to the Pacific Northwest Region in 1938, working on the Wenatchee, Mt. Hood and Gifford Pinchot National Forests and in the Portland Regional Office in the State and Private Forestry Division before being named district ranger at Hebo on the Siuslaw National Forest in 1940. In 1943 he was promoted to staff officer on the Olympic National Forest and later served as a staff officer also on the Fremont and Gifford Pinchot Forests. At the time of his appointment as Supervisor of the Rogue River National Forest he was in the Recreation Division of the Regional Office.

Jay F. Grant, staff assistant in timber management, was transferred to Washington in early 1957 and was replaced by Howard G. Hopkins.

Ranger George Kansky, Union Creek, was transferred to the Mt. Hood National Forest in the spring, and replaced by Rex Resler.

Ranger Brittain Ash, Butte Falls, transferred to Ketchikan, Alaska, in August. His replacement was Ralph A. Wiese from the Mt. Hood National Forest.

Charles R. King retired. He had been Forestry Aid (TM), Union Creek, since 1951. He started with blister rust control in 1943 in Supervisor's Office.

The Forest worked 268,150 man-hours during the year without a lost-time accident.

Due to increased volume of business in all activities on the Forest, the Rogue River Forest was reclassified as GS-13 in September. This resulted in raising the grade level of Janie V. Smith, Administrative Assistant to GS-11 with the title of Administrative Officer. The Timber Management Staff and the Fire Control Staff positions in the Supervisor's Office were raised to GS-12 in December. A new staff position was established to handle the Recreation and Lands activities in the Supervisor's Office. Wallace R. Robinson was appointed to fill this new position in December. The Timber Management Staff Officer formerly performed these duties.

## RANGE AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Forage was furnished for 3,750 cattle and 2,550 sheep, representing 89 ranchers.

Field work was completed on an intensive examination of 325,000 acres on ten range allotments to determine the condition of existing forage areas, potential capacity, location of new water holes, drift fences, salt logs, etc., and type of management needed to perpetuate these forage areas.

## TIMBER MANAGEMENT

A total of 100,933,000 board feet valued at \$2,196,971 was cut. Timber sold was 107,469,000 board feet valued at \$2,288,027.

There were 1,120 acres of cut-over land planted with 900,000 tree seedlings. There were also 388 acres of land seeded with endrin-treated seed.

Timber reinventory was completed on 250,000 acres with establishment of 133 permanent sample plots.

A slow lumber market in the last half of the year accounted for the drop in cut and sold volumes. Planting, seeding, and pruning were done through the collection of \$69,556 for "Sale, Area Development" under the Knutsen Vandenburg Act on timber sale contracts. This work provided about 2,000 man-days of employment for Forest personnel.

A new allowable annual cut was to be calculated in 1958 on the portion of the Forest covered by reinventory. Reinventory work extended to the Butte Falls and Klamath Districts, and the Dead Indian unit of the Ashland District in 1957.

More small salvage sales were to be planned to cut out the dead, down, and infected timber and, at the same time sell enough timber to have twice the allowable cut under contract at all times in order to harvest the allowable cut each year.

Carroll Brown and Howard Hopkins went to Portland November 22 for a meeting of representatives from the Oregon Forests and Regional Forester Stone and his staff concerning plans to step up the timber sale program with additional funds recently released to the Forest Service by the Bureau of the Budget.

Mr. Stone told the group that we are now faced with the challenge to sell more timber at prices in line with current market conditions so purchasers can afford to operate and thereby help relieve the critical unemployment situation in Western Oregon.

On December 3 the Rangers met with Supervisor Brown and staff to firm up this program for the Forest. Plans are being made to sell about 150 million board feet during the balance of the Fiscal Year 1958. This is somewhat in excess of allowable cut, but is necessary to get an adequate backlog of timber under contract in order to sustain the full allowable cut of green timber. Included in the planned sales will be considerable dead timber which does not count against the allowable cut.

## RECREATION AND LANDS

"Operation Outdoors" got under way on the Forest and tract plans were completed for the expansion and rehabilitation of nine campgrounds, namely: Aspen, Rainbow, Fish Lake, McKee, Farewell Bend, Natural Bridge, Woodruff Meadows and Muir Creek.

New campground roads were built at Fish Lake, Aspen, Rainbow and Union Creek.

A new National Forest boundary had been proposed as a result of the O&C-Forest Service land exchange, eliminating about 226,000 acres of private and other lands within the then present boundaries. New acreages for the Forest as a result of the O & C Exchange were:

Gross area within National Forest boundaries	988,000 acres
Net National Forest land	804,179 acres
National Forest - O & C lands	62,880 acres
Ashland Watershed lands	20,952
Private lands	99,989

## FIRE CONTROL

The 1957 fire season had appreciably more severe fire weather than the preceding 3 years. The fire season was longer than the previous 3 years. The number of lightning storms and their severity was much less than the previous 2 years, as indicated by the total of five lightning-caused fires. Some severe lightning activity in October was accompanied by heavy rains and caused no fires. The increased number of man-caused fires, 22, might have been attributed to a greater number of recreationists, together with the unusually high burning index prevailing for most of the season. Total burned area was held to an all-time low, 3.3 acres National Forest land.

A helicopter under Regional Office contract was used to acquaint Forest personnel with its use and for helispot reconnaissance. No use was made on going fires or on fire reconnaissance.

## SOIL AND WATER

High lead cable logging was initiated on steep slopes in the Siskiyou Mountains to distribute the water evenly over the slopes and to prevent soil erosion.

The Forest cooperated with the Bureau of Reclamation by selling the timber on the rights-of-way across National Forest land for the collection canals for the Howard Prairie Reservoir.

The Forest continued cooperation with the City of Medford on its watershed near Butte Falls, as it had since 1952.

Salvage logging to remove undesirable trees was completed; 2,238 trees were pruned on 168 acres, and 51,000 ponderosa pine seedlings were planted on 155 acres on City of Medford lands.

## IMPROVEMENTS

Construction was completed of new residences at Fort Klamath and Butte Falls in December. A new tower was erected at Cinnabar Lookout replacing the old wooden tower. A 20-foot steel tower was built at Fort Klamath and a new flat roof type lookout house finished on Halls Point Lookout near Prospect.

## 1958

### PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Carroll E. Brown
Fire Control, Recreation & Range Management Staff	Spencer T. Moore
Forest Engineer	Hector Langdon
Timber Management Staff	Howard G. Hopkins
Administrative Officer	Janie V. Smith

### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Applegate	Vernal E. Taylor (until Nov.) Neil G. Suttell (EOD Dec.)	Star Ranger Station
Ashland	Harold A. Thomas	Ashland
Butte Falls	Ralph A. Wiese	Butte Falls
Klamath	Darroll K. Frewing (EOD March)	Klamath Falls
Prospect	Douglas H. Baker (EOD Jan.)	Prospect (Temporary Quarters)
Union Creek	Rexford A. Resler	Union Creek

### PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION

An increase in timber management activities, including a stepped-up program for timber sales; and "Operation Outdoors," which provided for rehabilitation of existing campgrounds and construction of new camp ground facilities, increased the workload on the Union Creek District to a point where the District Ranger could no longer give adequate supervision to all activities. This brought about the formation of the new Prospect Ranger District with temporary headquarters in Prospect. The new District was made up of the south and west sections of the Union Creek District and the northern portion of the Butte Falls District. Douglas H. Baker, Senior Timber Management Assistant and Robert L. Gilmore, Forestry Aid, transferred from the Union Creek District as District Ranger and District Assistant respectively.

Robert L. Cooper, Klamath District Ranger for 10 years, accepted a transfer in January to Juneau, Alaska; Darroll K. Frewing arrived in March from the Ochoco National Forest as his replacement.

Vernal Taylor, Applegate District Ranger since 1955, transferred to the Fremont National Forest and was replaced by Neil G. Suttell from Lewis River Ranger District, Gifford Pinchot National Forest.

A Tucker Sno-Cat with trailer was purchased for use on the Butte Falls District to make all sections in the District accessible to timber stand improvement crews during the winter months.

New forester appointments included Eugene Fontenot, Butte Falls; Herman Walitalo; Charles R. Niver, Applegate; Paul J. Brady, Klamath; James D. Lunsford, Prospect; Wayne E. Bausefield, Union Creek; Herbert E. Barth, Supervisor's Office.

Student Trainees Fred C. Weaver (Forester), Paul G. Sloan and Robert F. Wood (Engineers) all at Union Creek.

Other transfers included: Samuel S. Poirier, Highway Engineer from the Olympic Forest to fill a new position; Maurice Rocheleau, Engineering Assistant, transferred to the Regional Office; and Albert O. Hanson, office manager, transferred to the Chugash National Forest, Anchorage, Alaska. Robert E. Taylor, Willamette National Forest, to Ashland; Robert K. Krell, Siuslaw, to Prospect; and Herbert L. Pratt, Willamette, to Union Creek; all as assistant rangers. This was a new position on all Districts approved in the spring.

Assistant rangers Robert P. Sorber, Applegate; Randall F. Perkins, Butte Falls; and Vern E. Smith, Klamath. All promoted in place.

Other changes were: Douglas Baker from Union Creek to Prospect as District Ranger of the new Prospect District; Robert Gilmore from Union Creek to Prospect as District Assistant; Al Pugge, Union Creek, to Willamette; Kay J. Finch, Union Creek, to Mt. Hood; Robert Latzy, Ashland, to Klamath District; Vern E. Smith, Assistant Ranger, Klamath, to San Bernardino Forest in California; and Douglas B. Shaw, Ashland, to Klamath, Assistant Ranger replacing Vern Smith. Edward T. Cobo resigned in September to continue his education in theology in Massachusetts. Fred Zumbum, Scaler, Klamath, resigned in December and later applied for retirement.

A General Integrating Inspection was made this year by Assistant Regional Forester Avon Denham and Regional Fiscal Agent Reed Jensen. As part of the inspection, they made a three-day horseback trip. The first day they went from O'Brien Creek, at the foot of Greyback Mountain, over the summit to Bigelow Cabin. The next day the seven-man party, with nine horses, proceeded to Sucker Gap, thence to Fir Glades for another overnight stay. The third day the group rode around Hinkle Lake, Arnold Mine, and down the Middlefork of the Applegate where they were met by trucks and cars.

## FIRE CONTROL

The 1958 fire season approached the critical stage. Fire danger was appreciably higher than normal, exceeding normal for 33 days on the Butte Falls District. This was about average for the entire Forest although fire danger was more severe than this in the southwest portion of the Forest, and less severe in the north part.

Lightning occurred on 15 days during the season and accounted for 59 fires. Quite a bit of precipitation fell with most of the storms, which materially aided in control of lightning-caused fires. Twenty-one man-caused fires, in addition to the 59 lightning-caused fires, gave a total of 80 fires for the year; however, burned area was held to 78 acres.

The fire season was the longest in 10 years. Fire weather began May 1 and fall rains did not soak the woods until October 31. Critical fire weather occurred in September and again in October causing some trouble in slash burning operation.

Fire training of industrial overhead continued in cooperation with Oregon State Forestry Department and the forest industry.

A new tool in fire suppression was used on the Forest for the first time. This was the aerial application of sodium calcium borate "slurry" to small, inaccessible fires. The result was to retard the spread of fire until ground crews or smokejumpers could arrive on the scene. This method of attack by tanker planes based at Medford was used on two lightning-caused fires on the Applegate District August 2. In addition, materials, planes, and personnel from Medford were used on Siskiyou and Willamette National Forest fires. Twenty-eight thousand gallons of retardent was used during the season.

A small jet-type mixer and a 1,000-gallon canvas tank were used to mix the slurry at the Medford Airport. When the slurry was needed on a fire the canvas tank and mixer were set up, using a 3/4-inch garden hose for water supply from a nearby hangar. Dick Hart, warehouseman, Frank McDowell his assistant, and Daid Thompson's road crew mixed the slurry, and filled the two PV-2 tankers operated by William E. Rosenbalm. No shelter was available. All work was done on one of the taxiways at the airport. The City of Medford street watering tanker was hired when available to give a better supply of water.

In order to reduce the fire hazard resulting from timber sales and to prepare a seed bed for reforestation, 1,835 acres of National Forest clearcut logging slash and 975 acres of piled slash were burned.

## RANGE AND WILDLIFE

Summer range was furnished to 3,500 cattle and 2,150 head of sheep representing 89 ranches.

Field work on 243,000 acres on nine allotments was done to determine the condition of the range, potential capacity, and type of management needed. Seventy percent of the usable grazing area of the Forest had been covered by the field phase of the analysis.

Ten miles of fence were built to aid in the management of stock; 190 acres of depleted range were reseeded.

## TIMBER MANAGEMENT

High demand and extreme competition for National Forest timber offered for sale accompanied a resurgence of the lumber market.

A total of 171,255,340 board feet valued at \$3,548,840.52 was cut. Timber sold consisted of 177,925,450 board feet valued at \$3,605,112.01. In addition, 18,911 Christmas trees with a value of \$8,084.95 were cut. The Johns Manville sale progressed during the year. Grant Marsh of Klamath Falls did the logging of the lodgepole pine. He had a special machine built that handled the tree-length material, cutting it into eight-foot lengths and loading it onto trucks and trailers. The Forest Service people and Johns Manville foresters worked together to arrive at a converting factor to be used in measuring the cords on the trucks and trailers. Each load was weighed at the Johns Manville plant and plans were made to use the converting factors the next year. This would eliminate the measuring of the load on each truck and trailer to determine the number of cords on the load.

Demand for timber sales continues strong with very active bidding on most recent sales. Red Blanket Lumber Company was high bidder for the Dead Soldier sale (Union Creek District) and Red Blanket Creek sale (Prospect District). Louis Biden stayed on top of many bidders to take Bybee Creek (Union Creek District).

Southern Oregon Plywood had to go from the appraised price of about fifty thousand dollars to \$110 thousand to take Willow Prairie No. 7. One recent sale with no competition was Tolman Creek on Ashland District - Timber Conservation Company associate of Cheney Studs took it at appraised price and 11 small sales sold by sealed bid on June 2 gave many of the small loggers work for a month or more. Butte Falls and Ashland Districts have been competing for the record in most small and salvage sales. So far Butte Falls is ahead in total number and Ashland in sales of pine salvage (dead timber only).

During May the three southern districts of the Rogue were covered by an aerial mapping team from the Experimental Station in Portland. The teams of Buckhorn and John Hunt mapped the areas showing serious current timber killing from Douglas-fir dwarfmistletoe. We now consider dwarfmistletoe our most serious forest pest. The aerial survey will be followed up by a ground survey after July 1.

Bids were received this month for construction of two timber access roads on the Forest. One will be the Imnaha project about 5.6 miles on the Butte Falls District. The other will be an extension of the Tolman Creek sale road in the Ashland District for about 5-1/2 miles into the Ashland Creek watershed. The Imnaha project will include a 160-foot reinforced concrete bridge over Middle Fork of Rogue River.

The Butte Falls Aerial spray job for brush-field reclamation covering 4 areas totaling 120 acres was done during the morning of June 10. Medford Air Service was the successful bidder at \$4.87 per acre for flying. The cost of the spray materials was about \$4.15 per acre. Four different dosage mixtures of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T in diesel oil and water were



used at a rate of 7 gallons per acre. The principal brush cover of 3 of the areas is Manzanita and the fourth area in the Cat Hill Burn is a diverse mixture of brush species.

Those participating in the project were Howard Hopkins, Ralph Wiese, Vern Taylor, Randall Perkins, Henry Gratkowski and Lyle Anderson. It was the feeling of all present that a fine job of flying and ground coverage was accomplished by Pilot Dick Foy. Weather conditions were ideal.

Killing results of the sprays will not be very conclusive until late fall or next spring.

Present plans are to do some tree planting and tree seeding this fall on a small portion of the areas if spray results look promising. June 19, 1958, Newsletter.

### RECREATION AND LANDS

Operation Outdoors construction included 115 camp tables, 14 new type toilets, and 45 grate type camp stoves. These were installed at Fish Lake, Lake of the Woods, and other popular sites.

A dam to maintain the water level of Lake of the Woods was completed.

This dam was about 1,000 feet long and averaged about 10 feet high. David hompson was in charge and his road crew did the work during the fall and winter months.

The Lake of the Woods road, from the Forest boundary, east of Eagle Point, to Pelican Bay was approved as a Forest Highway by the Forest Service State Highway Commission and the Bureau of Public Roads. The Medford and Klamath Falls Chambers of Commerce actively supported and pushed this project to completion. This will mean early construction of an all-weather highway past Fish Lake and Lake of the Woods and consequently a better route to Klamath Falls.

### SOIL AND WATER

Contour trenching and seeding to grass were accomplished on 30 acres at the head of Silver Fork Creek on the Applegate District to stabilize soil and revegetate barren ground on a steep hillside. This was the first attempt made on the Forest for this purpose.

A Finn mulching machine was purchased for road cuts and fills stabilization.

### OTHER

Excerpts from the Forest Organization Plan of January 30, 1958:

### RESPONSIBILITIES

To insure complete understanding for the dispatch of responsibility in administering the Forest, the following is a brief summary of the tasks assigned within the Supervisor's staff organization.

A. C. E. BROWN, Forest Supervisor

1. Approve all resource management plans.
2. Approve all inspection reports and sign memorandum transmitting them.
3. Review and approve all financial operating plans.
4. Approve all personnel actions of appointed personnel and approve changes in organization.
5. Plan and supervise the training of line staff officers, rangers and foresters.
6. Direct the analyzing of job loads and preparation of executive work plans.
7. Approve press releases, and prepare and maintain forest public relations plan.
8. Represent the forest in public gatherings where there is need for policy presentation and with the help of all personnel be alert to prevent misunderstanding.
9. Read correspondence which pertains to policy or which is critical or which denies a request.
10. Approve special use permits for resorts, road use, and other major uses.
11. Receive and present to employees all notices of awards, e.g. length of service, etc.
12. Review manual amendments pertaining to changes in policy, personnel management, work plans and information and education.

B. S. T. MOORE, Fire Control, Range and Wildlife Management

1. All fire control activities including but not limited to:
  - (a) prevention, (b) presuppression, (c) suppression (inspect action on fires, advise rangers, and keep supervisor informed), (d) reports and records, (e) hazard reduction, (f) station fire plans.
2. All range and wildlife management activities.
3. All phases of telephone and radio communication.
4. Safety officer - inspect accidents.
5. State and Private Forestry - fire control phase.

6. Research cooperation with Experiment Station on fire control, range and wildlife activities.
7. Fire control, range and wildlife improvements (plans, standards and location).
8. Chairman, Forest Board of Survey.
9. Chairman, Forest Welfare Committee.
10. Perform Information and Education (I&E) work as assigned.
11. Supervise and train Howard and Harshman.
12. Work plans and Training Officer.

C. H. G. HOPKINS, Timber Management

1. Timber management, all phases, except access roads.
2. Blister rust control work, forest diseases, insect and rodent control.
3. State and Private Forestry - timber management phase.
4. Improvements, timber management (plans, standards and location).
5. Research cooperation with Experiment Station on timber management activities.
6. Perform I & E work as assigned.
7. Supervise and train Lyle Anderson and other assigned project staff.
8. Supervise training of foresters as assigned.
9. Member, Forest Board of Survey.

D. HECTOR LANGDON, Engineering

1. Construction, betterment and maintenance for all Forest development roads and trails.
2. Transportation plans, road location and design, road rights-of-way.
3. Liaison with B.P.R. on all matters.
4. Equipment management — all phases.
5. Saddle, pack stock — winter pasture, maintenance and replacement.

6. Other improvements (fire control, timber management, range management, wildlife, recreation, construction phases).
7. Site plans - ranger and guard stations.
8. Act as Contracting Officer's Designated Representative (CODR).
9. Supervise the C.S.C. driver's examinations.
10. Supervise Forest road crew, road locators, draftsmen, project staff, etc.
11. Perform I & E work as assigned.
12. Chairman of Forest Management Improvement Program.
13. Member, Forest Board of Survey.
14. Maintain records and reports on all above subjects.

E. JANIE V. SMITH, Administrative and Business Management

1. Administrative and business management
  - (a) General over-all supervision.
  - (b) Recruitment, training and orientation of personnel.
  - (c) Purchasing, storage of supplies and equipment.
  - (d) Fiscal control.
  - (e) Accounting procedures.
2. Financial management - all phases.
3. Management improvement (develop operating techniques which increase effectiveness of personnel and facilities).
4. Inspection and field contacts, including but not limited to:
  - (a) Inspect Ranger Districts for compliance with all regulations affecting the functions of the section, and adherence to established policy and approved work plans.
  - (b) Detect and prevent fiscal or administrative irregularity.
  - (c) Maintain familiarity with all Forest activities.

(d) Internal audits.

5. Serve as Acting Forest Supervisor in all fiscal, supply and routine matters. Keep supervisor and staff informed of current changes in fiscal or administrative regulations.

(a) Signing mail (see number V above)

(b) Prepare and/or approve all leases, bonds, rental agreements, etc.

(c) Sign as Acting all letters of award to contracts.

(d) Review all cooperative agreements and other instruments including special use permits and timber sale contracts for legal and fiscal sufficiency.

6. Employment officer including appointment actions.

7. Perform I & E work as assigned.

8. Maintain land status book.

9. Serve as Forest historian.

In absence of Janie Smith, the above duties will be assumed by Albert Hansen.

F. WALLACE R. ROBINSON, Recreation, Lands, Soil and Water Management

1. Recreation and lands, all phases, including but not limited to:

(a) Mining, determination of surface rights, mineral materials.

(b) Land use planning.

(c) All special use permits.

(d) Operation Outdoors.

(e) Land acquisition.

(f) Boundary marking.

(g) Withdrawals.

2. Soil and water management, all phases, including P.L. 566 (Small Watershed Act).

3. Liaison with Bureau of Reclamation on all matters.

4. Improvements - recreation, lands, soil and water (plans, standards and location).
5. Cooperate with Soil Conservation Service on snow surveys.
6. Federal Power Commission power permits.
7. Perform I & E work as assigned.
8. Erosion control, including road bank stabilization.

## 1959

### PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Carroll E. Brown
Fire Control, Range & Wildlife Management Staff	Spencer T. Moore (until Aug.) Robert H. Torheim (EOD Sept.)
Forest Engineer	Hector Langdon
Timber Management Staff	Howard G. Hopkins
Land Uses & Recreation Staff	Ralph A. Wiese (EOD June)
Administrative Officer	Janie V. Smith (retired May) Merlin C. Shipley (EOD June)

### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Applegate	Neil G. Suttell	Star Ranger Station
Ashland	Harold A. Thomas	Ashland
Butte Falls	Ralph A. Wiese (until June) Donald L. Strong (EOD June)	Butte Falls
Klamath	Darroll K. Frewing	Klamath Falls
Prospect	Douglas H. Baker	Prospect
Union Creek	Rexford A. Resler (until Feb.) Asa D. Twombly (EOD Mar.)	Union Creek

### PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION CHANGES

Janie V. Smith retired in May as Administrative Officer, with more than 39 years of service. Her replacement was Merlin C. Shipley, transferred from Siuslaw National Forest.

Rexford Resler, Union Creek District Ranger, transferred to the Willamette National Forest as Timber Management Staff Officer. His replacement was Asa D. (Bud) Twombly from the Zigzag District of the Mt. Hood National Forest.

Robert H. Torheim, former District Ranger on the Quinault Ranger District, Olympic National Forest, replaced S. T. Moore, who transferred to Region 2.

Prospect District personnel moved from temporary quarters to a new ranger station in May.

New appointments

Foresters - Douglas McClelland, Applegate; Junior D. Helvey, Alfred A. McCorquadale, Butte Falls; Edmund J. Vandermillen, William C. Aldrich, Johnny C. McLain, Jr., Klamath; Donald E. Vaughn, Prospect; William E. Butler, Union Creek.

Engineers - Gordon L. Anderson, Richard B. Cullen, Supervisor's Office.

The positions formerly referred to as District Assistants on the Ranger Districts were abolished and due to additional responsibilities, the positions were upgraded to GS-9 and called Fire Control Officer. Robert B. Webb, Applegate; Douglas B. Finch, Butte Falls and Lowell W. Ash, Union Creek were promoted to these positions in August. The other three Districts could not qualify this year so their positions remained as Fire Control officer, GS-7. This was a major breakthrough for the non-professionals and resulted in higher morale in this group.

## RANGE AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

During 1959, 3,400 cattle and 2,100 sheep grazed on the Forest. Livestock grazed on 35 allotments under paid permits which were issued to 74 stockmen.

During the summer, 118,600 acres of range land were surveyed to determine the condition of the range, its potential carrying capacity, and the type of management needed. Field work for management plans to be prepared for each grazing allotment on the Forest was expected to be completed during the summer of 1960.

As an aid to managing range livestock, 5 miles of fences, one water development, one stock bridge, and 1/2 mile of stock driveway were constructed.

## FIRE CONTROL

In terms of fire danger, the 1959 season was critical. A mild winter, with a lower than normal snow pack, followed by a dry spring, resulted in one of the driest, most hazardous seasons on record.

A total of 43 fires occurred on National Forest protected lands. Thirty-five of these were man-caused. Fortunately, the number of thunderstorms was much below average; only eight lightning fires occurred. Within the Forest's protective area, 926 acres were burned.

Aerial tankers played an important role in assisting fire suppression crews. Borate "slurry" applied by airplanes retarded the spread of fires, enabling ground crews and smokejumpers to extinguish many of them while they were small. From the Medford Airport base, 99 flights were

made on 23 fires for the Rogue River, Siskiyou, Umpqua and Fremont National Forests, the State of Oregon, and the Klamath Forest Protective Association.

The disastrous Ashland Creek Fire burned over 885 acres of National Forest land and 3,700 acres of private and other public land. Incendiary in origin, it was set on private land and ran onto the National Forest. Both the City of Ashland and the City's watershed were threatened before it was controlled.

Following are excerpts from the Medford Mail Tribune on the Ashland Fire of August 10, 1959:

The stubborn fire above Ashland that has burned through an estimated 4,800 to 5,000 acres (actually 4,585 acres) since it erupted Saturday afternoon appeared to be nearing control late this morning. . .

An estimated 430 State and Federal fire fighters were engaged in backfiring, fire suppression and mop-up operations this morning. . .

An estimated 1,200 acres were burned yesterday, most of them in the Rogue River National Forest and some of them in backfires that were set to help combat the bigger fire. . .

Yesterday's burn, Federal officials said, was all within the Ashland Watershed, but below the reservoir. The critical area this morning was on top of a ridge about 2 miles below the Wagner Butte Lookout. . . .

The blaze, which started about 1:00 P.M. Saturday as two relatively small fires erupted and burned toward each other to combine, burning rapidly through manzanita and brush in the area above Jackson Hot Springs shortly after it started.

It appeared to be nearing control late Saturday afternoon, but it blew up early Saturday evening and flashed through an estimated 1,000 acres in one hour. By late Saturday it had moved into Douglas fir and pine forests and almost 2,000 acres were involved as the flames looked as if they were going to move right into Ashland itself.

Fire lines were manned by about 300 men by that time and the blaze once again seemed to be nearing containment. Fifteen loads of borate were dropped on the fire Saturday. . . .

## TIMBER MANAGEMENT

High demand and extreme competition for National Forest stumpage continued throughout 1959.

A total of 178,697,000 board feet valued at \$3,810,152 was cut. Timber sold amounted to 133,300,000 board feet valued at \$4,036,720.



For the second year in a row, actual cut exceeded the allowable annual cut, thus eliminating a credit backlog from undercutting in the first part of the 5-year budget period. Purchasers cut more than was sold, eating into the volume of timber under contract.

More sales were made of scattered overmature and diseased overstory trees. This progress in better forestry accomplishments was largely the result of more adequate financing provided by Congress for handling the timber sale job. Provision was made in the budget for Fiscal Year 1960 to finance four "Small and Salvage Sale Foresters" on the Forest.

## RECREATION AND LANDS

"Operation Outdoors" program was continued by adding improvements to many of the campgrounds. The National Forest Recreation Survey was in "high gear" and was planned for completion by September 1960.

A snag-falling program at Fish Lake resulted in a snag-free lake. This was accomplished when the water level reached the lowest point in many years.

The examination of 470,000 acres of the Forest, for determination of surface rights, was completed under the Multiple Use Mining Act of July 23, 1955.

Union Creek Resort changed hands February 17 when the special-use permit for the resort was transferred from C. P. and Dottie V. Yundt to Arnold L. Kittlestad and Ezra L. Tedrick.

## SOIL AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

The main project in soil and watershed management was the result of the Ashland Creek Fire. All of the 885 acres of burned National Forest land was reseeded to grass, 28 miles of contour trenches and 196 check dams were constructed. An additional 152 acres of land were seeded, five check dams built, and eight miles of contour trenches were constructed on City of Ashland and Bureau of Land Management lands under cooperative agreements.

The Finn mulching machine was used for road bank stabilization on 33 miles of the Union Creek and Ashland Districts.

## SEED ORCHARD

A white pine seed orchard was started at Jim Creek on the Prospect District. Over 400 scions from what were believed to be blister rust-resistant white pines from the Umpqua National Forest were field grafted to nursery grown, 3- to 5-foot tall root stock. Overhead irrigation and fertilizers were used to speed growth and to secure early cone formation.

Preliminary testing of the antibiotic, Acti-dione, was encouraging in the treatment of cankered five-needled pines. Over 9,000 trees were treated with a based stem treatment using 200 gallons of spray at a total cost of only 6 cents a tree. Tests using the new product, Pytoactin, were also made as a similar canker treatment.

## OTHER

Below are excerpts from District Historical Reports for this year:

### Applegate:

#### Water Management and Erosion Control

1. A series of water control contour trenches were constructed in the Silver Fork and Glade Creek basins to hold the water and decrease erosion. The trenches were seeded with grass. A total of 29 acres were treated.
2. A log jam was removed from Beaver Creek to protect the Hanley Gulch bridge and minimize the possibility of flash floods.
3. Ten acres of roadside seeding was done to control erosion and stream siltation.

### Butte Falls:

A Tucker Sno Cat with trailer was purchased in order to make all sections in the District accessible to our timber stand improvement crews during the winter months.

Cooperative management of the City of Medford Watershed has resulted in the following:

Volume of timber sold	76.0 M board feet
Volume of timber cut	126.0 M board feet
Acres cut over	19.5
Acres planted	140.0
Seedlings	55,000 ponderosa pine

### Klamath Falls:

#### Information and Education

The information and education activity for the District was designed to serve the needs of the entire Forest Service program. T.V. was used for one planned 15-minute program presented over K.O.T.I. - TV by six of our staff giving basic information on each of our important activities.

The Forest Service constructed a dam across the outlet of Lake of the Woods to stabilize the water level. This dam is over 600 feet long and cost \$11,000. The Salvation Army Organization Camp was terminated and the area added to Aspen Campground. This addition will open up a fine swimming beach to the public and allow the preparation of 50 additional camp sites. The Lake of the Woods Resort did a record-breaking business while the Rocky Point Resort had only moderate patronage.

## Union Creek:

### Recreation

Recreational activity reached an all-time high on the Union Creek District during 1958. The annual statistical report of visits show that 236,000 people were on the District during the year. Work on enlarging the Farewell Bend Campground got underway and when completed will add over 30 new overnight camping sites to this one campground. The Prospect Ski Club spent several weekends in the fall improving their special use ski area which is located just north of the Ranger Station. These two steps forward plus additional campground developments which are being planned should help make Union Creek an even more popular year-around playground in the future. The presence of so many people on the District, as it always does, provided the District personnel with a few highpoints which will be long remembered. We had a death, a heart attack and numerous minor scrapes, but the night, day and second night which some of us spent on the Rogue-Umpqua Divide looking for a lost Huckleberry picker will provide a lasting memory.

### FOREST ADVISORY COUNCIL

A Forest Advisory Council was established in April. Its purpose and functions are set forth in the accompanying charter. The names of the charter members of this Council are also included. Harlan P. Bosworth, Jr. was elected chairman at the first organizational meeting April 8. Howard G. Hopkins, Timber Management Staff, was appointed Secretary.

Council members visited the Ashland Watershed area during the summer and considered the matter of providing camping and picnic areas within the watershed area. They recommended that this not be done except in the existing Bull Gap picnic area on the southeast border of the watershed.

### ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST 1959 ADVISORY BOARD MEMBERS

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Representing</u>
Bernard (Bud) L. Nutting Manager, Medford Corporation North Pacific Highway, Medford	Large timber operator
Lawrence L. Shaw President and General Manager Modoc Lumber Company 112 North Fifth Klamath Falls	Small timber operator
Dr. Elmo N. Stevenson	Education

President, Southern Oregon College Ashland	
Katheryn Heffernan (Mrs.) Ross Lane, Medford	Water resources
Frank Drew Owner, Gun Store 714 Main Klamath Falls	Recreation sporting goods
Tom Watters Realtor, 107 South Seventh Klamath Falls	Business and industry
Part-owner, Wi-ne-ma Hotel 1111 Main, Klamath Falls	
Frank Van Dyke Partner, Van Dyke, Dellenback and McGoodwin, 110 East Sixth, Medford	Business and industry
Erick W. Allen, Jr. Managing editor, Medford Mail Tribune 27 North Fir, Medford	Business and industry
F. Aubrey Norris Partner, Norfield Shoe Company 221 East Main, Medford	Business and industry
Armin Richter Contractor, 766 South Grape, Medford	Rancher and grange
Harlan P. Bosworth, Jr. Vice-Pres. and Asst. to Gen. Mgr. California Oregon Power Company 216 West Main Medford	Water power
Bill Hallin Leader, Siskiyou-Cascade Research Center P. O. Box 389, Roseburg	Experiment Station

Col. Paul H. Weiland  
2431 East Main, Medford

Sportsmens organization

Eugene Burrill  
Owner, Eugene Burrill Logging Company  
Agate Road, White City

Small timber operator

Buildings constructed during the year were: 1 residence, Star Ranger Station; 4 residences, Prospect; storage shed and warehouse, office, gas and oil building, and a water tank storage shed at Prospect Ranger Station.



Lake of the Woods warehouse damaged by Douglas-fir windthrow.

## 1960

### PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Carroll E. Brown
Fire Control, Range & Wildlife Staff	Robert H. Torheim
Forest Engineer	Hector Langdon
Timber Management Staff	Howard G. Hopkins
Land Uses & Recreation Staff	Ralph A. Wiese
Administrative Officer	Merlin C. Shipley

### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Applegate	Neil G. Suttell	Star Ranger Station
Ashland	Harold A. Thomas	Ashland
Butte Falls	Donald L. Strong (until June) Randall F. Perkins (EOD June)	Butte Falls
Klamath	Darroll K. Frewing (until Nov.) Earl M. Karlinger (EOD Nov.)	Klamath Falls
Prospect	Douglas H. Baker	Prospect
Union Creek	Asa D. Twombly	Union Creek



Back Row: Chief Forester Richard McArdle, Ashland Ranger Harold Thomas, Regional Forester Herb Stone, Front Row: Timber Staffman Howard Hopkins and Recreation Staffman Ralph Wiese in front of the Ashland Shakespearean Theatre. The occasion was a stop and tour of the Forest while Chief McArdle was on a visit to Region 6. McArdle's visit on August 24 was to inspect the Ashland Fire Area, and the Tolman Creek timber sales.

## RANGE AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

During 1960, 3,600 cattle and 2,100 sheep were grazed on the Forest range land. The livestock grazed on 35 allotments under paid permits issued to 75 stockmen.

Field work for the range allotment analysis program was completed by Ed Harshman during the summer. Management plans for all grazing allotments continued.

In order to manage livestock ranges more intensively, 6 miles of fences and two water developments were constructed. Twenty-two acres of range lands were reseeded.

Eight transects were laid out on the Forest in cooperation with the State Game Commission to determine the amount of deer use in critical areas and to enable the State Game Commission to better manage the deer herds.

## OPERATION

By 1960, Forest receipts had increased to an amount more than seven times larger than the receipts had been 10 years before; from \$507,751.60 to \$3,619,378.27. The increase from Fiscal Year 1933, when Crater National Forest became Rogue River National Forest, was over 600 times greater (from \$5,780.38).

Improvements constructed included new residences at Butte Falls and Union Creek; and two bunkhouses at Union Creek Work Camp.

The Bureau of Public Roads awarded a contract to Floyd L. Somers Company of Medford for the construction of 11 miles of the Lake of the Woods Forest Highway, from the western boundary of the Forest to Lake of the Woods.

## FIRE ACTIVITIES

The 1960 fire season was critical but less severe than 1959. For the second consecutive year, the winter was mild with a below normal snow pack. June, a normally wet month, had no rainfall. There was virtually no precipitation from the last week in May until the middle of October. General soaking rains terminated the fire season the second week of November.

Ninety-two fires were suppressed; 47 of these were caused by lightning, 45 were man-caused. Of special significance was the low acreage burned compared with the number of fires and the severity of the fire danger. Within the Forest's protective area only 63 acres were burned. This was attributed to quick, decisive, and effective initial attack.

Aircraft played an important role in suppression. Sixty fire retardant flights were made from Medford; 27 were made on eight fires on the Forest. The Medford Airport Aerial Tanker Base was expanded and strengthened during the year. Installations at the borate plant now provide for 6,000 gallons of borate storage. A 500-gallon batch mixer and a high volume pump enables

faster service. Personnel at the base include: Air Service Manager, Bob Foster; Mixmaster, Cecil Taunton; Crewmen, Jerry Braziel, Terry Whitford, Hank Maser, and John Norris.

The establishment of a new 25-man suppression crew to be stationed on the Applegate District has been approved by the Regional Office. The crew will be available for suppression work anywhere in the United States. The crew members will be well trained in fire behavior, suppression and most of all — safety. They can do any type of gainful work while not on fire, but they need to be within one hour's travel time to the Medford Airport.

#### TIMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS

High demands and extreme competition for National Forest timber stumpage continued in 1960. During the first half of the year demand for timber was high and bidding for timber was very competitive. Competition for sales slacked off as the lumber and plywood market softened during the second half of the year.

A total of 168,975,280 board feet valued at \$3,815,352.25 was cut. Timber sold consisted of 263,936,270 board feet valued at \$6,244,352.71. In addition, 4,641 Christmas trees were cut, valued at \$2,770.

The volume sold materially exceeded the allowable annual cut and brought the volume under contract to a satisfactory level.

#### OTHER

A new Marden brush cutter recently purchased for the Klamath District is currently being used on the 500-acre Johns Manville sale area.

The Applegate District has caught the last of the wild horses on the District. According to Ranger Suttell, "A sharp decline is expected in the cost per meal of the Applegate mess operation."





Two tanker planes from Rosenbalm Aviation wait on landing pad to be loaded with fire retardant. Each plane holds a 1000-gallon payload.



A PV-2 drops a load of water in a test run on the Medford Airport. The coverage is laid down in a pattern approximately 50 feet wide and 100 feet long.

The following article was prepared by the Forest Products Industry for the annual Forest Products Week and published in a special issue of "Tree Farm News Notes" by the Southern Oregon Conservation and Tree Farm Association.

The lumber industry in southern Oregon had its beginnings with the settlement of Jacksonville. Logs were first whipsawed by hand into rough lumber for the thriving gold town.

In 1852 J. S. Howard is credited with building and operating the first planing mill in town. It was located near where the McCully house is.

A. V. Gillette of Ashland originated the first sawmill in that town in 1852. The first home erected there was for Hargadine and Pease. The second building was another sawmill.

The growth of Jacksonville and the influx of miners and farmers in 1853-54 resulted in more construction in the valley. James C. Burpee constructed a furniture manufacturing plant in Jacksonville. The Methodist Church was built of hand-hewn logs and had a split shake roof. The Catholic Church built there was also frame construction.

Two flour mills, constructed in Ashland in the year 1854 grew out of the need to mill the valley-grown grains for local consumption.

From these early beginnings, the timber industry was launched in the Rogue Valley. Due to the poorly developed means of transportation, the sawmills were located near the forests. The plants originated in such places as Jacksonville, Ashland, Eagle Point and Brownsboro.

Chaparrall City, or Medford, as it is now known, originated as a cluster of some 40 wooden buildings located along a proposed railroad right-of-way in 1883. Medford grew rapidly when the railroad was completed to Phoenix in 1884.

With the completion of the line over the Siskiyou into California in 1888, Medford and Jackson County sawmilling developed rapidly. It was not until the early 1920's, however, that the city started to be known as a mill town.

The Butte Falls area with its vast stands of merchantable timber lured the struggling industry and in the mid-1920's a spur railroad was finally completed from Medford. This spur was operated as a common carrier for many years until it became a private railroad operated by the Owen-Oregon Lumber Company in 1931.

Over the years the forest industry has been built by men who were farsighted enough to have confidence in the wonderful productivity of forest lands for today and forever.

Jackson County produces about 600,000,000 board feet of lumber annually. Regeneration and annual growth may push this figure even higher since lumber is a renewable

resource. The lumber industry generates an estimated 80 million dollars to the economy of the area.

There are 25 lumber mills in the immediate area. There are 10 plywood or veneer plants and about 10-15 wood re-manufacturing plants here.

More than 20 million dollars is paid out in wages alone in the forest industry in Jackson County. Some 4,000 workers in this area are employed in woods or mill operations. Hundreds more receive their income indirectly from the lumber industry.

Lumber is truly the "mainspring of the Rogue Valley economy". For every \$1 of stumpage value that tree farmers produce...the community receives \$17.60 more from values added to the value of the wood by the time it reaches the consumer.

There are 1-1/2 million acres of forest lands in Jackson County. Of this, 60% is owned by State or Federal governmental agencies. The balance is owned and managed by private owners.

Tree Farming, a voluntary private industry program of forest management to produce more and better forest products, has about 260,000 acres of private forest lands in Jackson County enrolled. The balance is under management in one form or another, for best utilization. Primary species harvested in this area include: Douglas-fir, shasta fir, white fir, spruce, ponderosa pine, sugar pine, white pine, hemlock and incense cedar. Some harvesting of black and white oak and other species is also being carried on.

Southern Oregon is part of what is known as "the Douglas-fir region". This region can grow enough timber to build one million homes a year . . . forever.

Products of this area from the lumber industry in addition to lumber, plywood and veneer are: lathe, boxes, window and door frames, bark mulch, by-product fuel, compressed sawdust fuel, refrigerator cases, office desks and cabinetry, millwork, fencing, toothpicks, pencil stock, arrow shafts, pine-fabricated cabins, dowels, spindles, toy stock, shoe heels and numerous other items.

Jackson County received more than TWO AND THREE QUARTER MILLION DOLLARS from O&C and Federal timber sales during 1959. If it weren't for this money your tax bill would be staggering.

The Forest Advisory Council considered the reclassification of the Sky Lakes Limited Area. This high mountain area extending from the south boundary of Crater Lake National Park southerly along the crest of the Cascades to Fourmile Lake was to be studied for reclassification as a Wild Area, Scenic Area, etc., or managed under the principles of multiple use management. Criteria for each major classification were presented to the Council members at the spring meeting March 16. They made an airplane trip over the area on August 10.

On August 17 and 18 eight members rented horses from Clyde Wilhelm's string at Lake of the Woods and took a horseback trip from Sevenmile Marsh over the Oregon Skyline Trail to Fourmile Lake, camping overnight at Lake Margaret.

At the fall meeting of the Council the members recommended that a Wild Area be established to include as much of the original Limited Area as would qualify under present standards. This recommendation was followed in later reports on the area.

There were no changes this year in the membership of the Forest Advisory Council.

## KLAMATH INDIAN FOREST

The Congressional Act of August 13, 1954, provided for the termination of the Klamath Indian Reservation. This Act also provided that the tribal lands be sold to the highest bidder.

Senator Richard L. Neuberger from Oregon opposed this provision and was able to get a revision to the original Termination Act. The revised Act of August 23, 1958, Public Law 85-731, provided that the tribal lands, not needed to sustain those Indians remaining in the tribe, be added to the National Forest System. The revision referred to these lands as the Klamath Indian Forest. The date of the transfer was to be July 1, 1961.

During the summer of 1960, Supervisor Brown recommended that some advance sale preparation be done in order to have some timber sales ready for advertisement soon after the effective date of the transfer, and organizational studies be accomplished to determine the disposition of the Klamath Indian Forest. Regional Forester J. Herbert Stone approved these recommendations and James C. Iler, Assistant Regional Forester in the Division of operation, headed the group assisted by Marvin L. Smith, Iler's assistant; Alex E. Smith of the Division of Information and Education; Clayton Weaver, Fremont National Forest; and Supervisor Brown.

Darroll K. Frewing, District Ranger of the Klamath District, was placed in charge of the field work on the Klamath Indian Forest in November 1960. Earl M. Karlinger succeeded Frewing as District Ranger. Chester M. Beil, Forester from the Fremont Forest, was assigned to assist Frewing with recreation and other plans.

(See additional writeup in 1961)

## 1961

### PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor

Land Uses & Fire Control Staff

Forest Engineer

Timber Management Staff

Carroll E. Brown

Robert H. Torheim

Hector Langdon

Howard G. Hopkins (until June)

David F. Keiser (EOD June)

Range, Wildlife, Watershed, & Recreation Staff Ralph A. Wiese

Administrative Officer

Merlin C. Shipley

### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	
Applegate	Neil G. Suttell	Star Ranger Station
Ashland	Harold A. Thomas (until Mar.)	Ashland
	Robert E. Taylor (Acting: Mar.-June)	
	Glendon K. Jefferies (EOD June)	
Butte Falls	Randall F. Perkins	Butte Falls
Klamath	Earl M. Karlinger	Klamath Falls
Prospect	Douglas H. Baker	Prospect
Union Creek	Asa D. Twombly	Union Creek

### PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION CHANGES

The most significant change in 1961 was the transfer, on July 1, of the entire Klamath Ranger District to the newly created Winema National Forest. The area transferred covered 265,901 acres and left the Rogue River National Forest a total of 621,020 acres; 571,760 acres in the State of Oregon and 49,260 acres in the State of California.

James A. Butler transferred from Willamette National Forest as finance officer. G. K. Jefferies from District Ranger, Paulina Ranger District, Ochoco National Forest, to District Ranger, Ashland District; David F. Keiser from District Ranger, Zigzag Ranger District, Mt. Hood National Forest, vice Hopkins; Howard G. Hopkins to Timber Management Division, Regional Office.

### RANGE AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

During 1961, 3,800 cattle grazed on 320,000 acres of Forest range land. The livestock grazed on 24 allotments under paid permit to 48 stockmen.

In cooperation with the State Game Commission, a program to reintroduce the fisher, a fur-bearing animal, on the Rogue River National Forest was initiated through the efforts of O. K. Puckett, Klamath Falls. The animal, which was once common on the Forest, was thought to be capable of controlling, through predatism, the over-population of tree destroying porcupines on the Forest. In January, 11 fishers were released in the Mountain Lakes Wild Area by the Game Commission with plans to release nine more later in the area. It was expected that in time the fisher would reproduce and extend its range over a wide area, restoring the animal to its native environment and reducing the porcupine population to normal.

## FIRE ACTIVITIES

The 1961 fire season would be classed as critical; even more severe than the 1960 season. The first fire of the year occurred January 20 and the last one occurred November 9. Both of them were man-caused and were Class B in size.

For the third consecutive year the winter was mild with a below-normal snowpack in the hills. The last precipitation in the spring was on June 7. Some light rain with thundershowers occurred during the early summer, but did not materially ease the fire danger. Soaking rains did not come to the south portion of the Forest until November 10.

There was a total of 90 fires with 64 lightning- and 26 man-caused. Again, the low acreage burned figure, 27 acres, is significant; attributed to decisive, fast action on the part of ground crews and accurate drops by the air tanker pilots.

Retardant missions flown from the Medford Airport Tanker Base numbered 112; nearly double the number during the previous year. There were 21,000 gallons of retardant dropped on nine fires on the Rogue River National Forest, and 114,000 gallons were dropped on adjacent Forests and State protected lands.

## TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Timber was harvested at a brisk rate in spite of a weak lumber market. Two hundred ninety-four new sales were made with 168,990,280 board feet cut giving an income of \$3,815,798.50. Allowable cut for the Forest was set at 135 million board feet per year. Timber sold consisted of 263,951,270 board feet valued at \$6,244,798.96. Also sold were 6,500 Christmas trees valued at \$4,246.53.

Planting of seedling trees on 3,575 acres, and hand seeding on 665 acres, prepared 4,240 acres of Forest land for the next crop of timber.

The project of clearing brush from the old Cat Hill, Peavine and Huckleberry Mountain burns resulted in the clearing of 265 acres for reforestation.

## RECREATION

An estimated 318,000 people used the Rogue River National Forest for recreation in 1961.

There were 58 new camp units built in Forest campgrounds during the year.

## OTHER

Below are excerpts from the February 12, 1961, "Medford Mail Tribune" on the Cat Hill Burn rehabilitation.

### Sixty Acres of Cat Hill Burn Being Replanted to Restore Production.

Sixty acres of dense brush, a portion of the Cat Hill burn brushfield in the Butte Falls District, Rogue River National Forest was recently prepared for reforestation in an experimental clearing project, according to District Forest Ranger Randell Perkins. . . .

The carpet is made up of a practically impenetrable thicket of many species of hardwood brush, in most places 10' - 20' high. Manzanita and chinkapin predominate but varnishleaf snowbrush, serviceberry, willow, cherry, scrub oak, hazel, snowberry and other species are also present.

The Cat Hill Burn resulted from one of the disastrous forest fires that raged across the entire Northwest in 1910. Fragments of the area were reforested soon afterwards.

The Snowshoe plantation of 60 acres planted in 1912 is now a thriving young forest of ponderosa pine trees from a foot to 2 feet in diameter and about 50 feet tall. Portions of the burned area reforested naturally but about 8,500 acres are still an unproductive brushfield 50 years later. It is the largest potentially productive patch of idle land on the Rogue River National Forest.

Over the years various attempts have been made to reforest the Cat Hill Burn. During the years 1937 to 1940, 19 miles of cleared lanes were bulldozed through the brush, and ponderosa pine seedlings were planted. Foresters then hoped these trees would grow, overtop the brush and shade it out. Natural vegetation over several generations would then reclaim the area as a productive forest.

The plan was only partially successful. The cleared lanes became game ways. The rabbits, deer and other rodents ate off many of the new trees while the brush crowded back in from the sides.

A few of the pine trees did get their tops above the brush and are now thriving, but most succumbed to browsing by animals and crowding by brush.

Later aerial spraying with herbicides was tried. It also was only partially successful, killing some species, only the top branches of other species, and leaving some to flourish. Further it didn't disturb the thick carpet of duff and dry leaves that prevented tree seeds from finding a seed bed of mineral soil.

Trials with various types of specialized machines for brushfield clearing were conducted. Although proven effective elsewhere, the brush was too dense and tough for either a brushcutter or a root plow pulled by a tractor.

The most effective tool for clearing the brush found to date is the bulldozer brushrake mounted in the front of a large tractor. The Caterpillar Tractor Company has cooperated with the Forest Service in some of these trials and has demonstrated that the brush can be removed, and when cleared away, good forest soil is uncovered.

On the 60 acres recently treated the soil resembles a plowed field between the long rows of piled brush.

Little white fir trees are being planted in the cleared areas, under the direction of Donald A. Perala, project forester. White fir is a fast growing, productive tree at this high elevation. A small portion of the area will be planted with white fir seed as an experiment. Although seeding has a lesser chance of success than planting, it is advantageous in that it can be used in the absence of available planting stock. . . .

The cost is high, running \$60 to \$70 per acre for clearing and planting, but he (Perkins) says it is well justified by the highly productive capacity of the soil.

He (Perkins) questions whether in a community dependent to a large measure on timber processing, such productive land as this can be left idle. Converting Cat Hill Burn to productive forest is a means of increasing the growth, sustained yield capacity and allowable cut of timber in the Rogue Basin.

Buildings constructed during the year; two residences at Star Ranger Station, two at Union Creek and one bunkhouse at Butte Falls.

#### KLAMATH INDIAN FOREST (Continued From 1960)

Darrel Frewing organized a field crew and succeeded in getting the field work done on two timber sale areas - the Yah-whee and Switchback sales. Forester Paul J. Brady, Klamath District, and Forester Charles R. Niver, Applegate, were transferred to the Klamath Indian Forest organization early in the year. Forester, Edward T. Cobo, Ashland District, was detailed to the organization to help Chester Beil with recreation plans.

In the meantime, organizational studies were being made to determine the disposition of the Klamath Indian Forest.

The Division of Operation (Regional Office) prepared a systematic analysis designed to assist in determining whether to create a new Forest or transfer the Klamath Indian Forest to the Deschutes, Fremont and Rogue River Forests. Many meetings were held in Klamath Falls and Portland. The study showed that the least impact and the most economical method would result if the lands were added to the three adjacent Forests. However, Supervisor Brown recommended that the Regional Forester consider other factors in making his decision. The most important one was that the people in Klamath Falls wanted a National Forest headquartered in their town. They approved of Senator Neuberger's revision to the Termination Act with this in mind. The Klamath Falls Chamber of Commerce worked hard on this issue. Tom Watters, one of the original Management Specialists for the Klamath Indian Reservation, also favored the transfer to the National Forests and he played a major role in getting Senator Neuberger's revision passed. The Regional Forester agreed and referred the case to the Washington Office where final approval was given. The Rogue River Forest staff suggested the name "Winema" be given to the new Forest. This was also approved and about March 1, 1961, the Winema National Forest was



activated. It was made official by President Kennedy's Proclamation #3423 on July 26, 1961. The Klamath District was assigned to the Winema in July. Supervisor and staff of the new Winema National Forest were as follows:

Alex E. Smith	Forest Supervisor
Norman E. Gould	Timber Management Staff
Chester M. Beil	Timber Management Assistant
Dan B. Abraham	Fire Control and Lands Staff
Robert D. Stockton	Fire Control Assistant Staff
John V. Grove	Forest Dispatcher
Charles B. Waldron	Range and Wildlife Staff
Keith W. Zobell	Assistant Staff
Kjell M. Bakke	Forest Engineer
Stanley Scurlock	Assistant Engineer
William A. North	Administrative Officer
Robert E. Crittenden	Administrative Assistant

The field force of the Winema National Forest consisted of three ranger districts. They were:

Chemult District Ranger  
Douglas B. Shaw

Chiloquin District Ranger  
Homer G. Faulkner

Klamath District Ranger  
Earl M. Karlinger

### THE ROGUE BASIN PROJECT

The Army Corps of Engineers had planned for the Rogue Basin Project for several years. This called for the multiple purpose dams on the Rogue River at McCloud; Elk Creek near the mouth of West Branch; and the Applegate River, downstream from French Gulch. The latter was the only one affecting the Rogue River Forest.

The Corps was ready to prepare their project document for Congressional approval. It was therefore necessary for the Forest to prepare an impact report for the Applegate Dam and Reservoir. This report would describe any impact it would have on the Forest, such as road and trail replacement, recreation improvements needed on the reservoir, changes in grazing allotments, etc.

Ranger Suttell and his crew did an outstanding job in preparing this impact report. It received approval, with only minor revisions, in the Supervisor's Office and Regional Office. It was included in the Corps' Project Report for the Rogue River Basin and later was approved as House

Document 566 Eighty-Seventh Congress. Later in the year Ranger Suttell received a cash award for his leadership in this report.

### THE FOREST ADVISORY COUNCIL

Members were changed to allow more citizens an opportunity to serve. Eugene Burrill was replaced by S. V. "Duke" McQueen, General Manager of Kogap Industries; B. L. "Bud" Nutting was replaced by Tom K. Oliver, General Manager of Timber Products; and Mrs. Pauline La Plane was appointed to represent labor interests.

The organization of the new Winema National Forest and its impact on the Rogue River Forest was discussed by the Council members. At request of some of the members the appraisal system for selling National Forest timber was explained to them.

### 1962

#### PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Carroll E. Brown
Land Uses & Fire Control Staff	Robert H. Torheim
Forest Engineer	Hector Langdon
Timber Management Staff	David F. Keiser
Range, Wildlife, Watershed, & Recreation Staff	Ralph A. Wiese
Administrative Officer	Merlin C. Shipley

#### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Applegate	Neil G. Suttell	Star Ranger Station
Ashland	Glendon K. Jefferies	Ashland
Butte Falls	Randall F. Perkins	Butte Falls
Prospect	Douglas H. Baker (Until May) Robert K. Krell, Acting (May-Dec.) Vernon D. Pritchard (EOD Dec.)	Prospect
Union Creek	Asa D. Twombly (until Sept.) Emil M. Sabol (EOD (Sept.)	Union Creek

#### ORGANIZATION

The Supervisor's Office Business Management section was reorganized during the year to more fully expedite the increased delegations to the Forests.

Budget and Finance - James A. Butler was placed in charge. The accounts clerical staff was under his supervision.

Resource and Personnel - M. Royce Bunch transferred from the Mt. Hood Forest to head this section early in the year.

Administrative Services - Richard G. Foster was transferred from the Ashland District to head up this section. Increased contracting and general clerical work necessitated the organization of this section.

All of these sectionheads were under the supervision of Merlin C. Shipley, Administrative Officer. More authorizations and responsibilities were transferred to the Forests from the Regional Office. Contracting work increased, and delegations in all activities, especially Budget and Finance and Personnel, were added.

The Ranger Districts were also reorganized. The Assistant Ranger position was abolished and District Assistant positions established to handle the increased workload in all activities.

The District Assistant positions were generally as follows:

Timber Management Assistant - Responsible for all activities in timber management.

Other Resource Assistant - Responsible for all activities in range, wildlife, recreation and lands.

Engineering Assistant - Responsible for all engineering work.

Fire Control Assistant - Responsible for all fire control work.

Administrative Assistant - Responsible for all business management activities.

Some modifications were made depending on the workload at the individual Districts. For instance, the Applegate Districts had two resource assistants to handle the impact of the proposed Applegate Dam to be constructed by the Army Corps of Engineers.

## TIMBER MANAGEMENT

The Columbus Day storm prematurely "harvested" about 113 million board feet of timber on the Rogue River National Forest. This represents 64 per cent of one year's allowable cut. On one area which had been previously marked for selective logging, all of the good thrifty leave trees blew down, while the poor-risk, thin-crowned trees that had been marked for cutting remained standing. This was typical of the whims of the storm which cut a wide swath across the Forest and left the Forest Service and the loggers with a mammoth cleanup job.

Many salvage sales have already been made, and by June 30, 1963, 81.5 million board feet of the blowdown will have been sold in commercial sales. The remainder of the blowdown is scattered

over the Forest in inaccessible areas and cannot be reached from existing roads. This is the timber which will attract and encourage bark beetles. Aerial and ground surveillance of the Forest will continue for several years to detect any epidemic outbreak that may threaten. The sign of beetle infestation in standing trees is sudden change of needle color from green to red when the beetle larvae completely girdle the trunk.

A new Timber Management Plan was approved by the Chief of the Forest Service. This plan provides for cutting of timber on a sustained yield basis in the following amounts:

Allowable Annual Cut

Harvest cut - 165 million board feet

Restricted area cut - 10 million board feet

Thinning cut - 1 million board feet

The harvest cut will come from areas where timber is the key value; the restricted area cut from partial cuts to improve areas with recreation or other key values; and the thinning cuts from stands below rotation age.

The new allowable cut is 30% higher than the old cut. This increase was the result of up-to-date timber volume figures based on the Forest inventory started in 1958 and completed in 1960, improved utilization of the timber by the forest industry, and shortening of the rotation to take advantage of the most rapid growth portions of the growth cycle.

The calendar year 1962 timber cut and sold record is listed below:

Number of new sales	- 405
Volume sold	- 178,577 million board feet
Volume cut	- 203,100 million board feet
Commercial Area	543,585 acres
Total volume of commercial timber species	14.8 billion bd. ft.
Total volume available for cutting	13.7 billion bd.ft.
Approved allowable annual cut on sustained yield basis	176.0 million bd. ft.

Reforestation: Planting of 3,845 acres using over 1-1/2 million seedling trees, and hand seeding 821 acres using 330 pounds of tree seed prepared 4,666 acres of forest land for growing the next timber crop.

Brush Clearing: Clearing the old Cat Hill Peavine, and Huckleberry Mountain burns was accelerated with 1,263 acres of brush removal.

These areas are being reforested immediately to avoid excessive brush encroachment.

Timber Stand Improvement: Overstocked young stands were thinned to provide release of desirable trees on 486 acres. A helicopter was used to aerially spray 180 acres of overtopping hardwoods.

To increase the quality of selected dominant, preferred species, more than 22,000 trees on 771 acres were pruned. This practice provides a ring of valuable clear wood.

Blister Rust Control: Early indications are that the canker killing antibiotics, Phytoactin and Acti-dione, are producing encouraging results in the control of this disease on young sugar and white pine stands of this Forest. An additional 63,550 trees on 771 acres were given this treatment in 1962. Hand eradication of the host ribes plants was continued on 1,611 acres of pine plantations and of high-value growing sites.

White Pine Grafting: Grafting of selected branches (scions) to Jim Creek stock was 66 per cent successful in 1962. These are by far the best results to date.

## FIRE CONTROL

Thirty-one forest fires occurred with only 18 acres burned. The number of fires was about half the annual average. The acreage burned was one of the lowest on record.

The 1962 fire season, in terms of fire danger, was moderately severe. Summer weather was mostly warm and dry; however, the number of lightning storms was below normal.

A 25-man fire fighting crew was headquartered at Star Ranger Station during the summer. This specially-trained crew, traveling mostly by airplane, was dispatched to eight large fires in four western states. The crew will be based at Star Ranger Station each summer.

## ENGINEERING

Forest Roads: One hundred and nineteen miles were surveyed including two bridge sites; 102 miles were staked for construction; 139 miles were designed including 8 miles of double-lane highway to serve the Mt. Ashland Ski Area. Present plans include contracting this construction in July 1963 and surfacing it in 1964.

Forest Trails: One and nine-tenths miles were surveyed for relocation in 1963.

Other Projects: Seven building sites were surveyed, two trailer courts and two campground water systems were surveyed and designed. The Medford air tanker base was laid out and a retardant pumping system designed.

Buildings constructed were new office, kitchen and messhall - Star Ranger Station; Boundary Scaling Station - Prospect; and Wagner Butte Lookout house.

Maintenance: Four hundred and ninety-five miles of trail and 447 miles of road were maintained.

The Rogue River opened 288 miles of road after the Columbus Day storm.

Timber purchasers maintained 379 miles of Rogue River Forest roads.

Roads: Seventy-nine miles of timber purchaser roads were constructed and an additional 32 miles are being built by timber sale contract.

Miscellaneous Construction: A 12,000-gallon water tank and distribution system was installed at Star Gulch work camp.

The Fire Retardant Base was relocated at the Medford Airport and a new taxiway built and oiled.

## WATERSHED

Mean Temperature and Precipitation:

	<u>Temperature</u>	<u>Precipitation</u>
Ashland	52.6	20.15
Fish Lake	--	44.59
Medford	54.0	18.15
Prospect	49.8	41.64

Acres under irrigation in Jackson County	53,000
Hydroelectric power produced annually in Jackson County	410,000,000 KWH
Communities obtaining domestic water supply from the National Forest: Medford, Ashland, Central Point, Jacksonville, and Eagle Point. Population served	37,000

Domestic water consumption:

Medford: Peak, 23 million gallons; average, 9.2 million daily  
Ashland: Peak, 7.6 million gallons; average 3.9 million daily  
Total daily 13.1 million gallons

Acreage set aside for special treatment as municipal watershed:

<u>Acres</u>
Ashland 11,342
Medford <u>2,876</u>
Total 14,218

Capacity of present storage reservoirs fed by National Forest:

	<u>Acre-Feet</u>
Emigrant	45,200
Fish Lake	7,800
Howard Prairie	60,600
Willow	<u>10,000</u>
Total	123,600

## RANGE MANAGEMENT

Total usable grazing area (National Forest land only)	566,000 acres
Permitted cattle	5,288 head
Stockmen using National Forest range under paid permit	70

## LAND STATUS

(These figures are from the official acreage report of July 1, 1962.)

Per <u>Cent</u>	<u>County</u>	Nat'l Forest <u>Land</u>	Nat'l Forest <u>O&amp;C</u>	O&C <u>(W)</u>	Total Gov't <u>Land</u>	<u>Private</u>	Gross <u>Area</u>
9.68	Douglas	54,012	1,237		55,249		55,249
64.64	Jackson	360,784	22,172	20,952	403,908	49,483	453,391
2.54	Josephine	14,166	16,408		30,574		30,574
<u>14.31</u>	<u>Klamath</u>	<u>79,883</u>	<u>2,152</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>82,035</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>82,153</u>
91.17	Oregon Total	508,845	41,969	20,952	571,766	49,601	621,367
<u>8.83</u>	<u>Siskiyou</u>	<u>49,261</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>49,261</u>	<u>6,945</u>	<u>56,206</u>
100.00	Forest Total	558,106	41,969	20,952	621,027	56,546	677,573

## GENERAL

The past year has been a busy one. The fire season was less severe than average. Thirty-one fires occurred, burning over 18 acres. The average number of fires has been 60 for the past 5 years. The October 12 windstorm blew down about 115 million board feet of timber, mainly in the Prospect and Union Creek Districts. Timber disposal plans were revised to sell and remove this down timber as soon as possible before it became a breeding ground for insects, and a fire hazard.

The rainstorm of late November which ended December 2 dumped another several inches of rain, mainly in the Ashland area. About 3.7 inches fell in a 24-hour period. A cloudburst occurred in Tolman Creek, breaching the road in four places resulting in considerable damage to roads within the Ashland Watershed. There was some sloughing of soil, and several fills gave way. The diligent patrol of all roads in the watershed by crews from Ashland and by the Forest

road crew prevented additional damage. They were able to keep culverts open, which was necessary.

Below are excerpts from the Weather Bureau report in October 1962.

## OREGON - OCTOBER 1962

### SPECIAL WEATHER SUMMARY

#### COLUMBUS DAY WIND STORM

The most destructive storm ever recorded in this state, in terms of the dollar value of resulting damage, moved across western Oregon during the afternoon and evening of October 12. Preliminary estimates indicate that between \$175 million and \$200 million immediate damage resulted. Losses of orchards will seriously affect agricultural production for years to come. It was the direct cause of a known loss of 24 lives. Its hurricane force winds that continued for several hours were responsible for practically all destruction.

I. METEOROLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT - Two features distinguish this storm from the many severe disturbances that approach the Pacific Coast each year: (1) It was several weeks earlier in the season than normal for this type of storm. (2) Within periods of record, the fury of the wind in interior valleys of western Oregon was unprecedented.

A wave of cold air moving rapidly southeastward from near the Aleutian Islands was encountering a warm tropical marine air off the California coast. As a result of the encounter of these two strongly contrasting air masses, a severe storm formed and was centered approximately 500 miles west of San Francisco by 4:00 a.m. on October 12. It was then turning on a northeasterly course around the semi-permanent Gulf of Alaska low pressure area. At or shortly after 4:00 a.m. it began to intensify rapidly and turn to a more northerly course. Its surface speeds increased to about 60 m.p.h.

By 1:00 p.m. the storm center had moved to a point approximately 150 miles west of North Bend, Oregon. Relatively strong winds had moved inland to a North Bend - Medford - Klamath Falls line. By 4:00 p.m. the center was about 110 miles west of Newport, Oregon, and strengthening winds were being felt from Eugene to Astoria in Oregon. By 10:00 p.m. the storm center was approximately 100 miles north of Vancouver Island and the storm was beginning to weaken.

The occurrence of winds higher than anything previously recorded in inland western valleys was due to: (1) the extremely low pressure at the center of the storm; (2) the fact that as it moved northward the center was located much closer to the Oregon coast than usual; (3) the pressure pattern was aligned to bring the most intense pressure gradient (and, therefore, strongest winds) directly over this area. This very low pressure was in part brought about by the fact that as the low pressure center of the storm began its northward movement the low pressure system in the Gulf of Alaska moved eastward. The combined effect was to further reduce pressure at the center of the storm. The lowest sea level pressures, given in inches, officially observed at several



Oregon locations includes: Astoria, 28.62; Eugene, 28.86; Klamath Falls, 29.21; Medford, 29.02; North Bend, 28.74; Portland WBAS, 28.84; Roseburg, 28.86 and Salem, 28.90. At Portland, this was still several hundredths of an inch above the record low of 28.56 inches observed in January, 1880.

Table 1. Speeds and Time of Occurrence  
at WBO and FAA Stations.

<u>Station</u>	<u>Fastest Minute</u>	<u>Time of Occurrence</u>	<u>Peak Gust</u>	<u>#Time PST</u>
Astoria WBAS	44	7:57 p.m.	96	7:30 p.m.
Eugene WBAS	63	3:56 p.m.	86	3:56 p.m.
Medford WBAS	40	2:40 p.m.	58	2:40 p.m.
North Bend FAA	35	3:40 p.m.	81	3:40 p.m.
Pendleton WBAS	42	7:34 p.m.	53	7:34 p.m.
Portland WBAS	73	5:00 p.m.	79	5:00 p.m.
	(88)	(7:00 p.m.)		
Roseburg WBAS	33	3:58 p.m.	62	3:58 p.m.
	(50)	(4:50 p.m.)		
Salem WBAS	58	5:33 p.m.	90	5:33 p.m.
Troutdale FAA	66	7:07 p.m.	106	7:10 p.m.

# Peak gust may have occurred any time within 5 minutes of the time shown.

III. STORM DAMAGE - There were 84 homes completely destroyed, 5,262 suffering major damage and 46,672 damaged to a lesser degree according to official figures released by the American Red Cross. In several counties 90 to 95% of the farm buildings suffered damage varying from only minor roof losses to total destruction. Thousands of public and industrial buildings were damaged throughout western Oregon.

The U. S. Forest Service Timber Management Unit in a preliminary estimate placed the blow down of Oregon timber at 2,638,000,000 board feet. Some part of this, no doubt, will be saved. This can only be a fraction of the total as large portions of it are inaccessible and much of the rest is too badly shattered to be usable. Not included in the above total were several million dollars worth of timber destroyed in agricultural wood lots. Neither does this include large numbers of ornamental trees in homes and parks. In the city parks of Portland alone more than 4,000 trees came down, some of them 2 to 3 feet in diameter at the ground. An additional approximately 6,000 fell elsewhere within the city. It takes little imagination to visualize the results of these piling up across walks, streets, highways, power and telephone lines and homes.

#### FOREST ADVISORY COUNCIL

Harlan Cantrall, Applegate rancher; Jean Eberhart, Ashland, representing recreation; and Jack Hanel, Pacific Power and Light, representing wildlife interests, were appointed to the Council replacing Paul Weiland, Frank Drew and Larry Shaw.

Tom Watters of Klamath Falls, resigned due to the Winema Forest being headquartered in Klamath Falls.

The Council discussed range management plans and the progress made in achieving better management of all livestock ranges. A field trip to Union Creek District was made in August. The calculation of the annual allowable cut of timber was explained at the fall meeting.



Fire Overhead Meeting on July 19. Back Row (L-R) Bob Krell, Jim Lungsford, Art McKee, Charlie Hayes, David Keiser, John Shallenberger, George Berscheid and Truman Puchbauer. Middle Row: Carroll Brown, Louis Cernick, Don Vaughn, Bob Snoich, "Red" Thomas, Jim Butler, Lyle Anderson. Seated: Neil Suttell, Randy Perkins, Bud Twombly and Doug Baker.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES - FISCAL YEAR 1962

### ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST

	EXPENDITURES	
	<u>RECEIPTS</u>	<u>Operating</u> <u>Investments</u>
National Forest Protection and Management		\$ 670,019    \$ 205,639
Fighting Forest Fires		191,669    ---
Pest Control		696    ---
Blister Rust Control		57,777    ---
Road and Trail System		147,107    250,094
Brush Disposal	\$ 281,000	198,755    8,608

Cooperative Deposits (Including timber deposits for stand improvement)

Operating	\$ 42,277			
Investment	<u>297,057</u>	339,334	74,402	154,188
National Forest Receipts:				
National Forest Fund		2,675,631		
Oregon and Calif. Lands		133,558		
Other miscellaneous receipts		<u>15,710</u>	—	—
Totals		\$3,445,233	\$1,340,425	\$ 618,529
Less Cooperative Deposits				
Investment Receipts		-297,057		
Total Operating Receipts and Expenditures		\$3,148,176	\$1,958,954	
a. Operating Expenditures	\$1,340,425			
b. Estimated annual deprec. on roads, trails, and other improvements in place on June 30, 1962	<u>321,586</u>			
Total		<u>\$1,662,011</u>		
Amount by which Receipts exceed operating expenditures plus est. depreciation		\$1,486,165		

Note: Expenditures are on an obligation basis.

#### SOURCE OF RECEIPTS - F.Y. 1962

Sale of Timber	\$2,663,931
Grazing Permits	6,066
Land Use Permits	216
Recreation Permits	5,207
Power Permits	114
Minerals	97
	<u>\$2,675,631</u>

Twenty-five per cent was paid to the States of Oregon and California for distribution to the following Counties having National Forest land:

<u>County</u>	Net National Forest	County
	<u>Area - Acres</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
Douglas	54,012	\$ 65,371
Jackson	360,784	436,662

Josephine	14,166	17,146
Klamath	79,883	96,684
Siskiyou (California)	<u>49,261</u>	<u>53,044</u>
	558,106	\$668,907

Area under Forest Service Administration (includes O&c lands):

<u>County</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Douglas	55,249
Jackson	403,908
Josephine	30,574
Klamath	82,035
Siskiyou (California)	<u>49,261</u>
	621,027

## **1963**

### PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Carroll E. Brown
Fire Control & Land Uses Staff	Robert H. Torheim
Forest Engineer	Hector Langdon
Timber Management Staff	David F. Keiser
Range, Wildlife, Recreation, & Lands Staff	Ralph A. Wiese
Administrative Officer	Merlin C. Shipley

### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Applegate	Neil G. Suttell	Star Ranger Station
Ashland	Glendon K. Jefferies	Ashland
Butte Falls	Randall F. Perkins (until Apr.)	Butte Falls
	Robert G. Lewis (EOD Apr.)	
Prospect	Vernon D. Pritchard	Prospect
Union Creek	Emil M. Sabol	Union Creek

### OPERATION

The Rogue River Forest received a General Integrating Inspection by Assistant Regional Forester, Marvin L. Smith and Robert W. Appleby, Forester, Division of Fire Control. A copy of the inspection report is in the files of the Forest Supervisor.

The Resource and Personnel Section of the Business Management, in the Supervisor's Office was reorganized. The Resource Section was headed by Grace Sprague and the Personnel Section headed by Royce Bunch.

Wallace R. Robinson retired March 1, and Harold A. Thomas retired on disability July 26.

### Employee Awards

The following received incentive awards during 1963 for superior service:

Dale M. Chapman	Austin E. Klahn	Grace E. Sprague
Eugene H. Bergmann	Hector Langdon	William C. Tarr
Eugene Fontenot	Floyd J. Marita	Donald E. Vaughan
Eva G. Gerhardt	Marion W. McKnight	Hazel L. Wright
Clair L. Killingsworth	Florence K. Renaker	

### TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Disposal of the timber blowdown during the 1962 Columbus Day storm provided a busy and eventful year for both the Forest personnel and the timber purchasers. By the time the last day of 1963 had rolled around 112 blowdown sales totaling 145 million board feet had been made and 124 million board feet had been cut and removed. Only scattered parcels remained to be sold and the big job of saving the logs from deterioration, preventing beetle infestation, and removing fire hazardous slash and debris accumulations was nearly done.

Without the cooperation and hard work of the timber purchasers and loggers this job could not have been accomplished, and the Rogue River Forest personnel wish to thank them all for a fine job.

In addition to the blowdown, 375 sales were made, with 23 million board feet, for \$4,340,000. Also sold were firewood, posts, and 4,651 Christmas trees, mostly to families for their personal use. The annual trek to the Forest to cut the family Christmas tree is becoming a ritual to an increasing number of families.

### Reforestation

To keep new tree crops growing, 1,530,000 trees were planted on 2,908 acres, and 469 pounds of tree seed were sown on 1,467 acres; 1,280 acres of this being reforestation of old burns and brushfields.

A tree transplant bed was established near Sturgis Guard Station on the Applegate District. About 225,000 trees will be grown in this bed for an extra year to provide sturdy, acclimated planting stock for severe sites where plantations of regular trees would fail.

### Brush Clearing

Clearing and planting operations continued in the Cat Hill, Peavine, and Huckleberry Mountain burns, with 1,275 acres of clearing accomplished to prepare the site for new crops of trees.

### Timber Stand Improvement

Treatment of young timber stands to increase growth and improve quality of the final product is a technical forestry job that will yield substantial gains in the future. Pruning and thinning on 1,111 acres were completed.

### Blister Rust Control

The Forest continued efforts to control white pine blister rust in white and sugar pine stands. Forest crews eradicated 1,812 acres. Evaluation of the results of antibiotic treatment of rust-infected trees continued, and 398 additional acres were treated with antibiotics.

The Forest was saddened in 1963 by the untimely death of William J. Roberts, Jr. whose scion grafting work at the Jim Creek Arboretum at Prospect shows promise of being successful preservation of rust-resistant parent material.

## FIRE CONTROL

In terms of fire danger, the 1963 fire season was moderate. Intermittent light rains throughout the summer helped to prevent forest fuels from drying out severely. Lightning occurrence was close to normal, but showers accompanied every storm.

Forty-four fires occurred on lands protected by the Rogue River National Forest. Thirty-three of these were caused by lightning; eleven were man-caused. Only thirty-eight acres were burned.

The timber blowdown caused by the Columbus Day storm of 1962 created an unusually severe fire hazard. Extra fire prevention measures, along with excellent cooperation by forest users, resulted in no fire losses in the blowdown areas. This hazard will be a threat for 2 or 3 more years.

## RANGE MANAGEMENT

Favorable weather and well-timed rains gave us one of the best forage years for quite some time.

The assignment of Range expert Austin Klahn was of great help this year. Range studies were carried out on six allotments and individual stockmen took a great interest in the work. Under this continuing program, six management plans were approved.

A general range tour last summer resulted in revised forage standards and better understanding of mutual problems. The next few years should bring better management and fuller use of the forage resource.

## WILDLIFE

One of the resources managed under multiple use is wildlife. The Forest Service is mainly concerned with providing habitat to help insure fish and game for the future. To meet this aim planning has been carried on with State, County, and other agencies. A recent example is a cooperative program by Pacific Power and Light Company, the Forest Service, and the Oregon Game Commission to improve deer crossings over canals.

Studies have been made for several years to determine how fish and game habitat can be improved. These studies have resulted in plans for work next year.

## RECREATION

Inventory of outstanding recreation sites has been completed.

Wells were drilled at Jackson, Beaver-Sulphur, Cook and Green, Abbott Creek, Farewell Bend, and Fish Lake Campgrounds, and Boundary Picnic area. All the wells produce good water except Fish Lake which produces medium cool air, and Beaver-Sulphur which has good water but it is strongly sulphurous.

Jackson Campground is finished and is being used heavily. Abbott Creek Campground will be completed next summer.

Coordination of recreation efforts has been accomplished with the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, Jackson County, CORDA, and neighboring National Forests.

The Big Story for the year was the Mt. Ashland ski area. The Mt. Ashland Corporation accomplished two years' work in six months, and over 25,000 visitors enjoyed the results this winter. The new road should be ready for next winter's use.

## WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

The Rogue River National Forest and the City of Medford began negotiations on an agreement to intensify management of the Big Butte Springs Watershed. The area will be managed under multiple-use principles, with water as the key value. The objective is to maintain the volume and quality of Medford's domestic water.

## ENGINEERING

Forest Roads: 125.1 miles were surveyed including three bridge sites and 8 miles of the Butte Falls to Fish Lake Road; 101.7 miles were staked for construction; 73.6 miles were designed. The Forest Service maintained 580 miles and loggers maintained 372.

Forest Trails: 6.5 miles were surveyed for relocation in 1963 and 360 miles were maintained.

Construction: 2.9 miles of trails were restored and 4 miles were rebuilt. An Office was completed at the Union Creek Ranger Station. One house was completed at Prospect Ranger Station; 87 miles of timber purchaser roads were constructed or reconstructed and 37 miles additional are being built by timber sale contract. One mile of campground road was constructed by Forest crews. Eight miles of construction to a rough base stage was completed on the new access road to the Mt. Ashland Ski Area. This road will be completed and surfaced in the summer of 1964.

Miscellaneous Construction: Three cattleguards were installed and 450 rustic signs were erected. Four concrete bridges were constructed. One major culvert was installed cooperatively with a timber purchaser, and one by the Forest construction crew. Three 50' radio antenna towers were erected on high points to improve the Forest radio network. The taxiway at the Fire Retardant Base was surfaced. A trailer court was constructed at Prospect Ranger Station. A 53' treated timber tower was constructed at Blue Rock to replace the 30-year-old lookout. In addition, two building sites were surveyed and six campground water systems were surveyed and designed.

#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES - FISCAL YEAR 1963 NATIONAL FOREST PROGRAM

		EXPENDITURES	
	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Operating</u>	<u>Capital</u>
National Forest Protection		\$ 955,993	\$240,814
Fighting Forest Fires		190,693	429
Insect & Disease Control		49,563	2,173
Road & Trail System		230,411	416,032
Cooperative Work	\$ 492,790		239,744
<u>National Forest and Land Use Area Receipts</u>			
National Forest Fund	2,565,393		
Oregon & California Lands	254,179		
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	<u>5,431</u>	—	—
TOTAL RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES	\$3,317,793	\$1,426,660	\$899,192
Less Cooperative Deposits - Receipts	<u>492,790</u>		
Net Receipts	\$2,825,003		

Twenty-five per cent of the receipts was paid to Oregon and California for distribution to the following Counties:

<u>County</u>	Net National Forest <u>Area - Acres</u>	County <u>Allocation</u>
Douglas	54,012	\$ 62,678.25
Jackson	360,784	418,671.97
Josephine	14,166	16,438.95
Klamath	79,883	92,700.27
Siskiyou (California)	<u>49,261</u>	<u>50,859.00</u>
	558,106	\$641,348.44



## GENERAL

Below is an excerpt from the "Multiple Use" report for 1963 by C. E. Brown:

It was a busy year. Timber Sale Plans were revised in the fall of 1962 to harvest the timber felled by the October 12, 1962, windstorm. The timber industry cooperated, and over ninety per cent of the blowdown was sold and logged. Road plans were revised to fit the needs of harvesting it. Considering the emergency nature of the entire development, the engineers and foresters did a tremendous job in preparing road plans and selling the blowdown.

There also were worthwhile accomplishments in all other activities. The devotion to duty, the will to get things done, and the loyalty of the people on the Forest made this possible.

## FOREST ADVISORY COUNCIL

Archie Fries, U. S. National Bank, Ashland; Walter Hoffbuhr, Manager Talent Irrigation District; Henriette La Piniec, Applegate; and Robert Shaw, Business Agent, Teamsters and Chauffers Local #962, were appointed to the Council replacing Harlan P. Bosworth, Jr., Pauline La Plane and Frank Van Dyke, whose terms expired.

The Council members requested a special meeting in January to discuss and learn more about the two exchange cases which had been audited by the General accounting office and had received widespread publicity.

The High Mountain Area objectives and policies of the Pacific Northwest Region were presented to the members at the March meeting.

In August the members were invited on a field trip over the Ashland Loop road. They reviewed construction progress of facilities on Mt. Ashland Winter Sports Area, plans for revegetation of McDonald Basin, and accomplishments in the Silver Forks Basin.

### Advisory Council Members

Eric W. Allen, Jr.	Medford	Walter Hoffbuhr	Ashland
Harlan Cantrall	Jacksonville	Henriette Le Piniec	Jacksonville
Jean Eberhart	Ashland	S. V. McQueen	Medford
Archie C. Fries	Ashland	V. Aubrey Norris	Medford
William E. Hallin	Roseburg	Tom K. Oliver	Medford
C. Jack Hanel	Medford	Robert Shaw	Medford
Katheryn Heffernan	Medford	Dr. Elmo N. Stevenson	Ashland



The Mt. Ashland Ski Lodge and area as it looked in November 1963. The Mt. Ashland Loop Road was the main access route at this time.



The Mount Ashland Ski Lodge as it looked during construction. Picture was taken on November 21, 1963.

## 1964

### PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Carroll E. Brown
Fire Control & Watershed Staff	Robert H. Torheim
Forest Engineer	Hector Langdon
Timber Management Staff	David F. Keiser
Range, Wildlife, Recreation & Land Uses Staff	Ralph A. Wiese
Administrative Officer	Merlin C. Shipley

### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Applegate	Neil G. Suttell	Star Ranger Station
Ashland	Glendon K. Jefferies	Ashland
Butte Falls	Robert G. Lewis	Butte Falls
Prospect	Vernon D. Pritchard	Prospect
Union Creek	Emil M. Sabol	Union Creek

### FIRE CONTROL

The 1964 fire season was moderate in terms of fire danger. Some light rain was experienced during the forepart of the season, but it was drier for a longer period of time than for many years in the past.

During 1964, 29 fires occurred on lands protected by the Rogue River National Forest. Twelve of these were caused by lightning; 17 were man-caused. Only 91 acres were burned.

Due to the excellent cooperation received from Forest users, and extra fire prevention measures which were put into effect, there were no losses in the hazardous areas which resulted from the Columbus Day storm of 1962.

### WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

This was the year of one of the worst storm and flood situations in Oregon's recorded history. Because of this and its impact on this Forest it will be discussed at length.

The Weather Bureau summary for December follows:

## OREGON - DECEMBER 1964

### SPECIAL WEATHER SUMMARY

Destruction in Oregon due to weather was greater in this December than in any previous month or storm in the State's recorded history. Low temperatures, almost unprecedented heavy snows this early in the season, and finally record-breaking rains all contributed. Practically every facet of the State's economy was seriously affected.

During the first two weeks of the month, temperatures were moderate, generally a few degrees higher than usual for December. Rains or showers were frequent, and precipitation totals for the first half of the month were also above normal.

The sequence of events that was to lead up to one of the State's greatest recorded weather disasters began with a strong push of arctic air into northeast Oregon on the 14th - 15th. On the 17th, this had spread over all of the State except for a narrow band along its southern edge. By the morning of the 18th, new December record low temperatures were being observed at many points and at most others, with the exception of the southern border area; the coldest December weather since 1919 was occurring. West of the Cascades minimums of 5° to 15° were general, while east of those mountains they ranged from 5° below zero to 38° below.

On the 18th, a major storm began moving onto the Oregon coast, bringing heavy snow to all but some warmer valley areas. In the next 24 to 36 hours near-record depths for this time of year accumulated on slopes of the Coastal and Cascade ranges and on the valley floors of the middle and lower Willamette Basin. Substantial snows also piled up in central and northeast Oregon. In the Columbia Gorge a nearly sea level passage through the Cascades was provided for the invasion of the cold arctic air from the east. As this met the incoming marine air from the Pacific Ocean, very violent blizzard conditions developed. Highways first became glazed, and then huge snowdrifts piled up. Hundreds of motorists were trapped and had to be rescued, leaving their cars behind. Even rail traffic was halted.

During the 19th-20th, temperatures rose rapidly, accompanied by heavy rains to practically the crest of the Cascades. Usually by mid-December this would have been snow at the higher levels. In the first several hours the pre-existing snow blanket retained the rain in storage, rather than permitting its gradual runoff. As the rains continued, their intensity increased until finally almost the entire snowpack collapsed in a matter of a few hours. Typical was Government Camp, on the upper slopes of the Cascades, at an elevation of 3,900 feet. Here, on the morning of the 20th, snow depth was 55 inches, with a water content of about 5.44 inches. In the next 24 hours this packed down to 45 inches and stored up another 1.57 inches of rain. By the morning of the 23rd only 6 inches of snow remained, and nearly 9 inches of additional rain had fallen since the 21st. This same pattern of snow, followed by heavy rains, was occurring over the entire State. New

December high rainfall totals were established, in almost every part of Oregon, many at stations with 75-100 years of record. At a large number of places, this December total was from a half to two-thirds the expected annual amount. Numerous new 24-hour December records also were observed.

The top layer of earth had been frozen by the very low temperatures just preceding this storm. When the snowpack collapsed, the normal infiltration of significant amounts of this water could not take place. The result was immediate runoff into drainage streams of all stored snow and rainwater, plus that being added by the very heavy rains in progress. In the 5-day period, 19th-23rd or 20th-24th (depending upon when the storm reached the area), many places had 2 to 3 times as much rain as they normally have in the entire month of December. Rivers rose rapidly. In most tributary streams to the middle and lower Willamette, with very long period of observations, new record-high stages were set. Some peak discharges were over 150 percent of any previously measured. In the Willamette River at Portland harbor a new winter stage of 29.8 feet — within 0.2 foot of the peak stage here during the great Columbia River spring flood of 1948 — was observed. The same general situation prevailed in the rivers and creeks along the coast, in the southwestern valleys, south-central and north-eastern Oregon.

Tremendous property damage occurred and thousands of people were evacuated from the flood waters. At least 30 major state highway bridges were made impassable. Scores of others on lesser highways were destroyed or badly damaged. Miles of highways were washed out. At one time every major highway across the State was cut either by slides or high water and often both. Farmlands were heavily eroded in all areas. Low-lying orchards, hop yards, farm buildings and fences were badly damaged or totally lost. Some crops, fall grain and seed were washed out and will need replanting. Many mills and factories were inundated, and an even greater number were closed by damage to supporting facilities or services. Railroad bridges and roadbeds were washed out. At least two trains in Oregon were derailed by slides. Power and telephone companies experienced several millions of dollars damage. Many large communities were completely isolated as transportation and communication lines were severed on all sides. At least ten Oregon cities completely lost their water supply for several days due to damaged intake facilities and/or water mains. Hundreds of both large and small businesses suffered losses in varying degrees. Only the southeast corner of the State escaped major disaster. Here, rainfall was not quite as heavy. Also, sufficient reservoir storage was available to greatly reduce peak runoffs.

Fairly heavy snows in mountain areas and in valleys of south-central and southwestern Oregon during the last 2 to 3 days of December again disrupted travel across the State. Several hundred bus passengers were stranded overnight in Medford. Traffic generally was being delayed several hours by glaze-covered roads and deep snow. Most streams had, however, returned to within their banks, and danger of further flooding did not appear imminent as the month ended.

Local minimum temperatures and rainfalls are given below for Ashland, Medford, Butte Falls and Prospect for December 1964.

Town:	Ashland		Medford		Butte Falls		Prospect	
Date	Temp.° Ppt.		Temp.° Ppt.		Temp.° Ppt.		Temp.° Ppt.	
1	44	.29	44	.31 N	1.25	43	.72	
2	40	.30	40	.19 o	1.05	38	1.03	
3	34	.04	38	.03	.38	32	.13	
4	31	.02	38	T R	.03	31	.09	
5	35	.03	34	T e	.20	33	.27	
6	30	.01	29	T p	--	27	--	
7	34	.12	36	.15 o	T	30	.03	
8	40	1.07	43	.94 r	.47	39	1.42	
9	43	.22	45	.29 t	.76	38	.29	
10	42	.59	37	.62	1.44	37	2.24	
11	32	.01	34	.01	.96	30	.12	
12	23	--	25	--	--	19	T	
13	18	--	23	T	--	16	--	
14	28	.25	31	.29	.01	32	.32	
15	32	.02	33	--	.51	27	.38	
16	31	--	24	--	T	28	.03	
17	22	--	20	--	.46	14	--	
18	25	--	27	T	.52	24	T	
19	32	.48	32	.74	.34	30	.52	
20	38	.60	37	1.01	.28	32	1.38	
21	45	1.80	40	1.09	1.32	33	3.05	
22	51	3.00	50	3.20	3.98	44	4.39	
23	50	.29	52	.93	3.46	48	1.45	
24	48	.40	51	.19	1.29	46	1.34	
25	45	.29	47	.16	.77	43	1.05	
26	35	.37	41	.50	.27	37	1.35	
27	31	.31	34.	.45	.98	30	.44	
28	27	.26	31	.20	.37	27	.22	
29	28	.12	33	.24	.46	28	.49	
30	26	.30	26	.37	.74	27	.74	
31	20	.09	23	T	.35	22	.19	
Total	34.2	11.28	35.4	12.72	22.65	31.8	23.68	

Below is a copy of the estimated damages to the Rogue River National Forest from this December 1964 flood.

### Flood Damage Repair Estimates

#### Total Forest Damage Summary

Below is an itemized summary of dollar damage to the Rogue River National Forest on forest lands in California and Oregon:

A.	
Item 1 - Administrative & Fire Control Improvement	\$ 10,000
Item 2 - Recreation - Public Use	41,000
Item 3 - Range & Wildlife	11,000
Item 4 - Soil & Water Management	122,000
Item 5 - Timber Management	12,000
Item 6 - Engineering	735,000
Item 7 - Personnel Management	---
	Total Damage \$931,000
B. Estimated damage to timber sale contract roads for which operator is liable	\$16,000
C. 909 General Expense - additional expense due to increased workload	
	1 clerk year \$4,900*

(\*FR&T \$3,900, P&M \$1,000)

During the normal part of the year watershed continued to progress as is shown in this excerpt from that year's Multiple Use bulletin.

A special Management Policy Statement for the use and protection of the Big Butte Springs Watershed has been approved by the Regional Forester. The 22,690-acre watershed, within the Butte Falls Ranger District, supplies all of the domestic and industrial water for the City of Medford.

The porous volcanic soils on the watershed are able to store great quantities of water and act as a large underground reservoir. Water from this natural reservoir comes to the surface in a series of large springs. The City of Medford has capped many of these springs and has constructed underground water collection facilities. Big Butte Springs has been the source of Medford's water supply since 1927.

The purpose of the Policy Statement is to establish special management practices and protection measures to maintain the quality and the flow characteristics of Medford's water supply. The timber, recreation, wildlife, and grazing resources on the watershed will be managed under multiple-use principles to provide for the protection and improvement of the high-value water resource.

## WILDLIFE

This year a start was made on the Wildlife Habitat Improvement program. Fish and game habitat improvement programs are in various stages of completion of game protection devices and installation of crossings at canal sites.

## RANGE MANAGEMENT

The results of better management are evident. Plans, improvement work, and the cooperation of the cattlemen have all combined to result in a full use of the range resource within the multiple-use concept. Fences, waterholes, trails, and removal of undesirable plants are all a part of this program.

## RECREATION

As happened last year, most of this year's work was aimed at providing safe water at camp and picnic grounds. In addition, the new landscape architect has been busy making plans for future developments.

A fairly large clean-up project was accomplished at Fish Lake. Logs were boomed and after the lake was lowered in the fall they were bunched and burned. The Medford Irrigation District cooperated by controlling water levels, making the work much easier.

The ski area at Mt. Ashland is expanding rapidly. The Corporation now has a chair lift, two T-Bars, and a Pomalift. The new road to the ski area has been completed and the slopes are alive with skiers.

The parking area has been expanded to handle approximately 350 cars. The new Mt. Ashland Road will be in service this winter. It's a last year's skiers' dream, 8.2 miles from Highway 99 and less than an hour's drive from Medford to Mt. Ashland. Ski instructions are available for those who do not ski. A ski patrol well trained in first aid is also available.

The Rogue River National Forest Recreation Plan was approved. It is one of four in the Region to be approved, and culminates 5 years of work by the recreation staff.

The November 16 issue of the "Rogues Gallery" reported the following on Mt. Ashland:

### Ashland

It appears that this year's skiing season is upon us, and sooner than we had anticipated. There still is plenty of work to be done at Mt. Ashland; however, the Mt. Ashland Corporation plans to open the season Thanksgiving weekend. Although the lodge is not completed, additional work has been done, such as windows, doors, wallboard, etc., and it will be in operation with a cafeteria, snack bar, lavatories, and babysitting service. A new service building is nearing completion and will house "Buck's" Ski Shop, ticket sales, first aid, ski patrol, lavatories, maintenance garage for "cat" and sno-cat.



Completion of the new chair lift is expected by Christmas, providing the weather isn't too severe.

### GENERAL

All activities increased this past year due mainly to a larger number of people using the Forest. The Mt. Ashland road construction was completed to permit use this winter. Final surfacing is planned for next fiscal year.

A Productivity Increase Program was initiated in line with President Johnson's directive to all Government agencies. Our procedures were analyzed in an effort to increase efficiency at reduced costs. Goals are established each year for all activities to increase productivity. The year-end floods have disrupted the program of work and it may be necessary to establish new goals when the extent of the damage has been assessed.

This is the year MODE made its mechanical entrance into the Forest Service. The MODE system applied modern computer machine methods of data calculation and processing to the personnel and accounting departments. The data fed into these machines was to be used for a variety of purposes, but especially to make the work easier; however, while the Forest was fighting its floods the clerks were fighting the flood of forms to be filled out for this system.

MODE technically stands for Management of Objectives with Dollars through Employees.



Photo of water scour across Parsnip Creek Road #344C from Titanic Creek. This picture was taken before the road was breached. Note the complete utilization of the culvert by flood waters.

Cody Rambo and Terry Edmundson

## FOREST ADVISORY COUNCIL

The Secretary of Agriculture issued revised instructions pertaining to Advisory Councils. As a result, a revised charter for the Council was adopted, copy of which follows this writeup. Martin S. Grier, Applegate rancher, replaced Harlan Cantrall and Robert K. Hood, General Manager Timber Products, replaced Tom Oliver, who retired.

Subjects discussed this year were:

March 25 Reviewed progress made on range management plans. Considered use of motor scooters on trails. Recreation management on the Forest explained.

August 28 Field trip to Big Butte Springs and Medford Municipal Watershed accompanied by Robert Lee, Manager of the City Water Department.

November 12 The main subject was the Job Corps and the proposed camp on Bowen Creek, Butte Falls Ranger District. Discussed for Council members the intensified program of the Forest Service on watershed management. Reviewed the current fire season and plans for aerial detection versus fixed lookout stations.

### C H A R T E R ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST ADVISORY COUNCIL Revised March 1964

The Forest Service needs and wants the counsel of informed leading citizens on policies and programs and their application. It believes that such counsel will be helpful in rendering more effective public service. For this purpose, a multiple-use Advisory Council for the Rogue River National Forest is established.

The function of the Council shall be to consider broad questions of policy, programs, and procedure affecting the administration of Forest Service activities on the Rogue River National Forest, and to give the Forest Supervisor the benefit of its opinion. The Forest Supervisor wishes the serious consideration of the Council on broad matters affecting his programs, but responsibility for final decisions must remain with the Forest Service in accordance with existing laws and regulations.

Members will serve without pay and without reimbursement for travel expense. For occasional field trips where Forest Service quarters and mess are available, these services will be provided without charge.

Council membership shall be kept small in the interest of effective working relationships. Initial selection of members, and replacement, shall be made by the Forest Supervisor.

Tenure of membership for a full term shall be 2 years.

Questions and problems for consideration of the Council will be presented by the Forest Supervisor, or developed by the Council members. Members will notify the Council Chairman in advance of any questions they might wish to discuss. It is intended that information bearing on questions or problems will be presented to members by informed persons, so that all aspects can be considered in the deliberations.

Regular meetings will be biannual. The first meeting will be called in the spring during March or April. The second meeting will be called in the fall during October or November. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman at his discretion.

The regular meeting place will be Medford, except for field trips which are deemed desirable.

The Chairman will notify members of meetings well in advance. The tentative agenda for the meeting, together with such supporting information as is available, will be submitted at the same time.

Deliberations of the Council will be recorded in the manner of a brief summary, giving the consensus of the group on matters discussed. The summary will be sent to Council members and retained in Forest Service files. There will be no restriction in releasing news of Council meetings.

The Forest Supervisor will act as Chairman of the Council, with a member of the Rogue River Forest staff serving as Secretary. Specific rules for conduct of business will be determined by the Council.

#### Advisory Council Members

Eric W. Allen, Jr.	Medford	Robert K. Hood	Medford
Jean F. Eberhart	Ashland	Walter Hoffbuhr	Ashland
Archie C. Fries	Ashland	Henriette Le Piniec	Jacksonville
Martin S. Grier	Jacksonville	S. V. McQueen	Medford
William E. Hallin	Roseburg	V. Aubrey Norris	Medford
Jack C. Hanel	Medford	Robert Shaw	Medford
Katheryn Heffernan	Medford	Dr. Elmo N. Stevenson	Ashland

#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES - FISCAL YEAR 1964 NATIONAL FOREST PROGRAM

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> <u>Operating</u>	<u>Capital</u>
National Forest Protection		\$1,044,208	\$251,933
Fighting Forest Fires		147,242	319
Insect & Disease Control		50,870	81
Road & Trail System		241,962	322,000
Cooperative Work	\$ 477,798		281,123

National Forest and Land Use Area Receipts

National Forest Fund	\$3,987,375		
Oregon & California Lands	231,963		
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	<u>3,922</u>	—	—
TOTAL RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES	\$4,223,260	\$1,484,282	\$855,456

Less Cooperative Deposits - Receipts	<u>477,798</u>
Net Receipts	\$3,745,462

Twenty-five percent of the receipts were paid to distribution to Oregon and California for the following counties:

County	Net National Forest <u>Area — Acres</u>	County <u>Allocation</u>
Douglas	54,012	\$ 97,126.65
Jackson	362,325	651,548.12
Josephine	14,166	25,473.90
Klamath	79,881	143,645.39
Siskiyou (California)	<u>49,241</u>	<u>79,049.71</u>
	559,625	\$996,843.77

**1965**

PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Carroll E. Brown
Fire Control & Watershed Staff	Robert H. Torheim (until Jan.) T. Carl Juhl, Jr. (EOD Feb.)
Forest Engineer	Hector Langdon
Timber Management Staff	David F. Keiser (until July) Earl M. Karlinger (EOD Sept.)
Range, Wildlife, Recreation & Lands Staff	Ralph A. Wiese
Administrative Officer	Merlin C. Shipley (retired Dec.)

District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Applegate	Neil G. Suttell (until May) L. Kent Mays, Jr. (EOD June)	Applegate
Ashland	Glendon K. Jefferies	Ashland
Butte Falls	Robert G. Lewis (until Feb.)	Butte Falls

James C. Overbay (EOD Feb.)  
Prospect      Vernon D. Pritchard      Prospect  
Union Creek      Emil M. Sabol      Union Creek

## PERSONNEL CHANGES

Merlin C. Shipley, Administrative Officer and Ralph A. Wiese, Recreation and Range Staff Officer, retired from the Service December 31. Shipley had worked in the Forest Service for more than 34 years. He has been succeeded by William N. Stanaland. Wiese is now attending Southern Oregon College studying for his master's degree. Edwin B. Abbott has succeeded Wiese.

### Work Performance Cash Awards

Butler, James A.	Clark, Marjorie S.	Miller, Richard G.
Cogle, Betty J.	Staples, Rolo E.	Wilson, Firgil S.
Hale, Elaine M.	Lomax, H. Jean	Mather, Richard W.
Nelson, Kathryn E.	Hayes, Charlie E.	Pearson, Paul J.
Thompson, David T.	Lewis Ronald D.	

## TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Timber cutting practices underwent considerable modification during the year. Partial cutting and over-story removal was favored wherever practical. Where clearcutting is practiced, an attempt was made to orient the cutting unit in an east-west direction. This has been done to favor the establishment of natural reproduction.

The log market continued active during the year. A total of 321 sales were accomplished for a total volume of 198,500,000 board feet. In 1965, 195,396,000 board feet of timber were cut from the Forest. The value of this timber was \$4,250,000. Christmas tree harvest totaled 7,400 trees.

The Christmas-week storm of 1964 caused considerable damage to timber sale roads, bridges, and major culverts. Many of the loggers cooperated with the Forest Service in restoring roads before the normal logging season started.

The Forest is cooperating with the Pacific Northwest Experiment Station in a Douglas-fir lumber recovery study which will be run at the Timber Products Company mill in Medford. Other timber will be sampled from the Siskiyou National Forest and Bureau of Land Management lands in the southern Oregon area for the study. We are grateful to Timber Products for their willingness to run the study logs through their sawmill and veneer plant. Districts will be called upon to assist in the diagraming, sawing, and peeling phases. This provides excellent on-the-job training for some of our employees who have not had an opportunity to participate in this type of study. Diagraming of the logs will probably begin the second week of December, and the sawing and peeling phases will most likely be in January.

### Reforestation

More than 1-1/2 million nursery-grown seedlings were used to plant 4,012 acres, and 662 pounds of tree seed were sown on 749 acres. Nearly 50 per cent of the work was done by local contractors.

### Brush Clearing

Clearing and planting of three major burns - Cat Hill Peavine, and Huckleberry Mountain - are nearly complete. This has been a major undertaking, involving over 4,000 acres of old brushfields. A fine young forest is replacing what were once acres of impassable brush.

### Timber Stand Improvement

Treatment of dense young stands of saplings and poles to increase growth and improve quality of the final product is a technical forestry job that will yield substantial gains in the future. Work was completed on 487 acres this year.

### Blister Rust Control

Ribes eradication continued in the better stands and plantations of young white and sugar pines. Most of this work was done by contract.

The rust resistant program is being expanded with a 10-acre addition to the Jim Creek Seed Orchard.

### Aerial Spraying

Approximately 1,000 acres of reproduction, over-topped by competing brush and hardwoods, was sprayed by helicopter. Tree release is rapid following a successful chemical application.

## ENGINEERING

Forest Roads: 104 miles were surveyed, including 12 bridge sites; 86 miles were staked for construction and 99 miles designed for future construction. Maintenance was performed on 835 miles of road; 450 miles were maintained by Forest Service and 385 miles by timber purchasers and other forest users. Damage from floodwaters necessitated heavier than usual work. One hundred and seven miles of road were built or reconstructed by timber sale purchasers. A contract for paving 8.2 miles of the Mt. Ashland road was completed.

Forest Trails: The Forest Service maintained 466 miles, constructed 1.2 miles; reconstructed 29 miles; and 2.4 miles were surveyed for future construction.

Improvements: Two 16-man bunkhouses at Star Gulch Work Center, and a duplex residence at Star Ranger Station were constructed by contract. Three cattleguards were installed. Large portal signs were erected on three main roads entering the Forest and 430 rustic road and trail signs were installed. A 35-foot concrete bridge was constructed on contract. To provide better drinking water, six wells were drilled in recreation areas, and one at Star Ranger Station.

### Flood Restoration

Considerable work was accomplished to repair damage from December 1964 floods. Twelve bridges were extensively repaired. Three bridges and four large culverts were replaced. Heavy restoration work such as replacing fills, rebuilding severely eroded sections, and replacing damaged or lost culverts, was contracted.

## FIRE CONTROL

The 1965 fire season began drier than normal; then in early August 1.52 inches of rain fell at Medford, making it the wettest August in recorded history. September and October were again very dry.

There were 46 fires (28 lightning and 18 man-caused) with only 1 acre burned, until December 17 when an escaped debris fire burned an additional 4 acres.

For the first time aircraft were used for scheduled aerial detection flights. These air patrols reduced the need for manned detection stations, consequently only 5 of the 14 lookouts were manned on a regular schedule.

Five patrolmen, equipped with mobile pumpers and radio communications, were used in place of the 12 forest guards formerly employed. These patrolmen were able to contact many forest users, greatly aiding the fire prevention program. They also located and suppressed a number of small fires, which, had they gone unobserved, could have caused severe damage.

## RANGE MANAGEMENT

A heavy snow pack and late spring rains have again invigorated the range. Cattlemen have done excellent work in controlling cattle movements and in constructive range improvements. At this time range analysis is almost complete and utilization studies are being conducted to fill some of the gaps in the data. As soon as needed fences are built, the range program will be on its way to being well managed.

Range Management Staff, Edwin Abbott, recently transferred to the Rogue River Forest from eastern Oregon. Ed will continue the leadership established in this program.

## WILDLIFE

The Forest Service, in cooperation with other Federal Agencies, the State Game Commission, and Pacific Power & Light Company, conducted two trips during the past year. The "show-me"

type tours were designed to point out problems, problem areas, and places where problems have been solved. The suggestions and comments received from members of the Southern Oregon Game Council were appreciated and will be considered in planning future programs.

## RECREATION

During the past year most of the damage sustained by the recreation facilities, due to the Christmas-week flood of 1964 have been repaired. The landscape architect, Ole Swanson, brought most of the site plans up to date and prepared several new ones. Ole will soon transfer to the Umpqua National Forest.

The Mt. Ashland road is completed and the Mt. Ashland Winter Sports Site now has a chair lift, two T Bars, a Poma Lift and a rope tow. An attractive lodge, ski shop, ski school, and adequate parking facilities make this area one of the finest for winter sports.

The Mt. Ashland ski area will look different from last year. The siding has been nailed on the outside of the lodge, and additional parking space is being developed. The access road is being paved and two lifts (the Poma lift and rope tow) have been changed.

## WATERSHED MANAGEMENT

During 1965, the Rogue River National Forest initiated a special watershed study program within the Ashland City Watershed. Examination of the influences and factors affecting production and quality of water are now being made. These complex factors involve the study of soils, climate, cover, timber, timber harvesting, grazing and other land uses.

The effect of these studies will result in the increase of water quantity and the maintenance of this area's fine water quality.

## GENERAL

This was a busy year. Flood restoration work kept us busy but we were able to open all main roads for access early in the spring. The timber industry pitched in with their equipment, on rental agreements, and helped with this work.

Forty-three roads were damaged by the flood. Thirty-three restoration projects were started during the year. Sixteen of these have been completed; 17 will be completed and eight additional started in the spring. Damage to two of the roads was repaired by regular maintenance and did not require restoration projects.

Paving of the Mt. Ashland road was completed on November 17, just as the weather worsened. The road is being maintained by Jackson County this winter.

## FOREST ADVISORY COUNCIL



No change was made in the membership as the new charter provides that all terms are on a 2-year tenure.

Items discussed this year were as follows:

March 31 Field trip to Mt. Ashland. No-host luncheon at the cafeteria. Discussion on operation of Mt. Ashland by William Dawkins, Executive Director of Mt. Ashland Corporation. Regional Forester J. Herbert Stone attended the meeting.

September 1 Field trip to Prospect Ranger District. The District organization and work programming was explained by Ranger Pritchard. Toured Boundary Scaling Station, Jim Creek Seed Orchard, and transplant bed. Lunch at Abbott Creek Campground.

November 17 Considered organization use for streamside and lakeside areas versus unrestricted use by the general public. Community acceptance of Job Corps Camps was also discussed.

#### Advisory Council Members

Eric W. Allen, Jr.	Medford	Robert K. Hood	Medford
Jean F. Eberhart	Ashland	Walter Hoffbuhr	Ashland
Archie D. Fries	Ashland	Henriette Le Piniec	Jacksonville
Martin S. Grier	Jacksonville	S. V. McQueen	Medford
William E. Hallin	Roseburg	V. Aubrey Norris	Medford
Jack C. Hanel	Medford	Robert Shaw	Medford
Katheryn Heffernan	Medford	Dr. Elmo N. Stevenson	Ashland

#### RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES - FISCAL YEAR 1965 NATIONAL FOREST PROGRAM

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	
		<u>Operating</u>	<u>Capital</u>
National Forest Protection		\$1,114,659	\$ 237,792
Fighting Forest Fires		125,459	534
Insect and Disease Control		55,966	34
Road and Trail System		532,332	514,186
Flood Repairs		10,509	1,965
Cooperative Work	\$ 317,489		330,039
<u>National Forest and Land Use Area Receipts</u>			
National Forest Fund	4,095,800		
Oregon & California Lands	316,249		
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	3,276	—	—
TOTAL RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES	\$4,732,814	\$1,838,925	\$1,084,550
Less Cooperative Deposits - Improvement Receipts	<u>317,489</u>		

Net Receipts

\$4,415,325

Twenty-five per cent of the receipts were paid to for distribution to Oregon and California the following counties:

County	Net National Forest <u>Area — Acres</u>	County <u>Allocation</u>
Douglas	54,012	\$ 99,768
Jackson	362,326	669,266
Josephine	14,166	26,167
Klamath	79,881	147,551
Siskiyou (California)	<u>49,241</u>	<u>81,199</u>
	559,626	\$1,023,951



Front Row: Eugene Fontenot, M. C. Shipley, Alvin Foote, Earl Karlinger, Carl Juhl, Doug Finch, Doug Baker, Ralph Wiese Second Row: Dick Foster, Cleo Baker, Eleanor Russell, Marjorie Clark, Jill Martin, Clair Killingsworth, Darlene Shoults, Carroll E. Brown, Forest Supervisor Third Row: Bob Healy, Rose Sims, Grace Andrews, Marlene Johnson, Peggy Sturgill, Grace Sprague, Florence Renaker, Elmer Reznicek Fourth Row:

Olaf Swanson, George Wooding, Dorothy Hearon, Audrey Parkinson, Elaine Hale, Kay Nelson, Jan Harley, Enid Brown, Mildred Rhodes, Kathy Wellman, Sam Poirier, Hector Langdon, Gordon Anderson

## 1966

### PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Carroll E. Brown
Fire Control and Watershed Staff	T. Carl Juhl
Forest Engineer	A. Jim Horne
Timber Management Staff	Earl M. Karlinger
Range, Wildlife & Watershed Staff	Edwin B Abbott
Rogue Basin Project Liaison Officer	Hillard M. Lilligren
Administrative Officer	William N. Stanaland

### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Applegate	L. Kent Mays	Star Ranger Station
Ashland	Glendon K. Jefferies	Ashland
Butte Falls	James C. Overbay	Butte Falls
Prospect	Vernon D. Pritchard	Prospect
Union Creek	Emil M. Sabol	Union Creek

### PERSONNEL

### Personnel Changes

Hector Langdon transferred to the Regional Office and was succeeded by A. James Horne, Jr., as Forest Engineer. Robert C. McQuown, Union Creek District Ranger, succeeded Emil M. Sabol who transferred to the Olympic National Forest. Hillard M. Lilligren fills the new position of Rogue Basin Project Forester.

### Employee Cash Awards

Terry D. Edmondson	R. B. Taylor (Temporary employee)
James L. Hinks	Shirley A. Terry
Larry K. James	Daid T. Thompson
Lester W. Marshall	Gordon J. Walker
Kathryn E. Nelson	Carl W. Webb (Temporary employee)

## TIMBER MANAGEMENT

The depressed lumber market has had a direct bearing on logging throughout the year. A total of 233 million board feet of timber was sold with a value of \$6,581,000. Volume cut amounted to 151.5 million board feet and volume under contract at the end of the calendar year amounted to 230.8 million board feet. There were 242 timber sales of all size classes. Less than 10 per cent of the acreage cut was in clearcuts.

Shasta red fir Christmas trees are in increasing demand by commercial cutters and the local home owners. More emphasis is being placed on planning and administering this type of sale as a timber stand improvement measure. Christmas trees sold increased from 7,400 in 1965 to 8,600 in 1966.

The timber inventory project is going full steam ahead. Six men are now remeasuring inventory plots on the Applegate, Ashland and Prospect Districts. Some trouble was experienced in finding the plots that were established in 1957 and 1958. Crews are becoming trained detectives in finding small aluminum and brass tags at the base of the measured trees.

### Reforestation

Nearly 1.3 million 2- and 3-year-old seedlings were used to plant 2,880 acres. An additional 563 acres were seeded using nearly 500 pounds of tree seed.

### Timber Stand Improvement

Pre-commercial thinning to provide added growing space for selected young trees involved over 800 acres of work.

The following range improvements were completed:

Brush control spraying	563 acres
Reseeding	50 acres
Poison plant control	81 acres
Improved Range	694 acres

Two springs were developed, 10.3 miles of fence built, six cattleguards installed, and 2 miles of stock driveways were established.

## WATERSHED

Work has progressed very satisfactorily on the Big Butte Springs brochure. This is an informational handout discussing the history and the multiple use of Forest Service lands on this extremely important watershed. The Big Butte Springs area provides water for the municipalities of Medford, Eagle Point, Central Point, Jacksonville, and White City.

Precipitation and stream gaging equipment has been purchased for installation in the Ashland City Watershed. This equipment will give pertinent data on management controls needed to continue wise and meaningful multiple use of lands in this area. These studies will help insure the continued production of Ashland Creek's high quality waters.

## WILDLIFE

Managers from the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, and from the Oregon State Game Commission met with officials from the Pacific Power and Light Company to inspect their existing projects on the upper Rogue River tributaries. This resulted in excellent coordination between the agencies and PP&L personnel and greatly facilitated the discussion of problems needing correction for the renewal of the PP&L special use permit.

There was a good hunting season on the Forest this year. Hunters killed about 1,400 deer and 12 elk.

Jay Hoover, wildlife biologist, transferred to the Rogue in July from the Mt. Baker Forest in northwest Washington. Jay will work in fish and wildlife management and animal damage control.

## RECREATION

Three modern comfort stations were constructed at the Farewell Bend Campground on the Union Creek District. These were the first constructed on this Forest.

Plans are being made for a new water system at the Fish Lake Campground on the Ashland Ranger District. Job Corpsmen helped prepare the site for the proposed Doe Point Campground, also at Fish Lake.

Over 1,100 carloads of people used the McKee Bridge picnic site on the Applegate District during the 4-day Fourth of July weekend. This site received very heavy picnic and swimming use all season.

### Aerial Spraying

Releasing young conifers from severe brush competition accounted for 2,500 acres of helicopter spraying.

Aerial spraying using herbicides 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T as a dormant application releases desirable conifers from brush and hardwood competition. Western Helicopters Services, Inc., of Portland was awarded the contract with a bid of \$2.19 per acre for the flying. The Applegate District will be spraying 545 acres followed by 1,113 acres on the Butte Falls District.

## Blister Rust Control

H. H. Bynum, Zone Pathologist, transferred from Berkeley, California to Medford in May. His primary assignment involves the secondary screening of several recommended antibiotics for the control of blister rust infection on sugar pines.

The rust resistant sugar and white pine program is being intensified. Over 100 candidate trees are now available for the tree seeding program.

## ENGINEERING

The Forest roads program included: 121 miles surveyed; 93 miles of line staked, 109 miles designed, and five bridge sites surveyed.

With Forest Service crews and equipment, 415 miles of road were maintained plus 50 miles of joint maintenance with operators. Sale operators maintained an additional 415 miles of road.

Sale operators constructed 74.7 miles and reconstructed 17.1 miles of road. Contracts for surfacing, construction, and paving were let for 14.7 miles of road for a total of \$179,700. Two bridges were contracted for \$35,100.

Approximately 12 miles of new trails were constructed and 368 miles maintained during the year. Seventeen miles of new trails were surveyed. Much of this was for relocation of the present Skyline Trail system to a more scenic location.

An addition to the Prospect Ranger Station office was completed. Other improvements consisted of placing six major signs in important travel routes and the construction of 1 mile of new campground road.

All work on flood restoration projects, the rebuilding of the roads, bridges, and culverts damaged in the December 1964 storm, has been completed.

## RANGE

The Rogue River Forest grazed 4,785 head of cattle on its allotments this year. Paid permits on these cattle were for 2,624 animal use months with the additional 2,131 head on private land and exempt permits.

## FIRE CONTROL

The 1966 fire season began much drier than normal. There were only .37 inches of rain in June. July was wetter than 1965, but only .19 inches of rain fell in August. September was wetter than last year and October was about the same as in 1965. The season would be classed as moderate to high fire danger, with August running mostly to extreme conditions.

Lightning caused 47 fires - more than in 1965, but still below the Forest average.

A total of 63 fires occurred on Rogue River National Forest land. There were 16 man-caused fires; three less than in 1965. A total of 39 acres were burned; 38 acres in one fire.

Scheduled aerial detection was used on the Forest for the second season. This program is working very well. The aerial observers found 13 fires before they were detected by anyone else. This affords quicker initial attack.

The interregional crew of 25 highly trained men was used on 12 fires this season in four different Regions. They were on fires a total of 47 days; over twice as many as in 1965. Increased use of trained crews on fires is resulting in faster and more efficient fire suppression.

Air tankers were used to good advantage where needed. There were 112,730 gallons of retardant flown from the Medford base this season on 27 fires. The aerial tanker program is just another tool in the never-ending battle to maintain and preserve our forest resources.

## MINING

Activity was generally located in the Applegate area this year. High mercury prices caused increased prospecting and the building of a mill on claims in Bailey Creek.

Significant mining activity occurred on a placer mining operation on Elliott Creek. Forest Service crews constructed bypass roads that facilitated mining and permitted continuous hauling of forest products from the upper Elliott Creek area.

Following is an item from the Medford Mail Tribune" that enlarges on the foregoing paragraph. The article was written on or about April 17, 1967.

### "Mining on Elliott Creek Affects Two Timber Sales"

A temporary shutdown of activity on two timber sales in the Rogue River National Forest, resulting from mining activity on Elliott Creek was reported today by Carroll E. Brown, forest supervisor.

A meeting was held Monday by forest representatives and the miner, Eldred T. Cobb, and his lawyers. Cobb indicated that he intended to continue cutting the Elliott Creek Road with his mining activity. The log haul will therefore be shut down until another route is established.

The forest service has the responsibility of constructing the bypass road in this area, Brown explained today. It is estimated to cost between \$10,000 and \$25,000, depending on the location, and will require three weeks to construct.

Brown said the forest service would do everything possible to aid the removal of timber on the Dutch Creek and Alex Creek timber sales, which are now shut down, and to ensure

fair treatment to mining activities on the Cobb claims as specified in the condemnation action.

### Interruptable Easement

In 1963, Brown stated, in reviewing the history of the case, the forest service received by condemnation an interruptable easement across several mining claims along Elliott Creek in the Upper Applegate drainage.

This was the first easement of this type secured in the Pacific Northwest on National Forest lands. It gave the miner the right to mine the mineral-bearing ore beneath the roadway in a planned and organized manner. It also provided that an alternate bypass route be constructed and used during the period the road is being mined.

The reason for securing an easement was to permit the sale and transportation of timber from national forest land. Two sales were made: one on Alex Creek, including 5,200,000 board feet of timber to Mountain Fir Company on May 28, 1965; and one on Dutch Creek, including 13,260,000 board feet, to Double Dee Lumber Company, Inc., on June 30, 1965.

### Construction Started

Road construction started on both sales shortly after the sale dates. A minor amount of right-of-way timber was removed from the Dutch Creek sale late last fall.

With the recent favorable weather on the forest, the loggers began working on the two sales. Double Dee started logging on the Dutch Creek sale last week. The mill is in dire need of logs, Brown said.

On Tuesday, April 5, Cobb undercut the Elliott Creek Road as part of the mining operation and made the road impassable for logging trucks. Last Friday the forest service widened the road in the area to permit a safe road width for the heavy trucks.

Monday, Cobb announced his intention to keep cutting the road.

### ROGUE BASIN PROJECT

A new staff position was added to assist the Forest Supervisor in developing joint project plans and agreements with the Corps of Engineers for the Rogue Basin Project.

The Forest has been and will continue doing cooperative planning with the Corps and other interested agencies. This interagency cooperation will aid in planning the best possible development and management of the Forest resources affected by the Applegate project.

A soil survey was recently completed on the Applegate Dam and Reservoir area. This data has helped in multiple use planning of the lands surrounding the reservoir.



## GENERAL

Below is an article on the Forest's Mammoth Sugar Pine from the "Medford Mail Tribune" of July '66.

### "Mammoth Sugar Pine, Victim of Beetles, to be Cut Down"

They are going to "cut down the old pine tree" but, contrary to the song, they will not haul it off to the mill.

Saturday morning, the mammoth sugar pine, located between Prospect and Union Creek on Oregon 62, will be felled. Its authentic age will then be known. Rogue River National Forest employees will count the growth rings in the old monarch of the forest which has been viewed by thousands of visitors.

Emil M. Sabol, Union Creek district ranger, yesterday announced the decision to fell the tree.

The beetles are to blame. Not the ones (spelled with an "A") that sing, but the ones that bore into pine wood and spell death to trees no matter how large they have grown to be.

Ten years ago the Ips beetles started the attack on the top of the tree. This particular beetle works only on the tops of trees, Ranger Sabol said. The tree was weakened by the onslaught, however, and made more susceptible to the invasion of the mountain pine beetle (*dendroctamus ponderosae*) which "finished it off."

The limbs of the tree are drying out. There is danger that they may fall on visitors so the mammoth pine listed as a tourist attraction for more than 30 years, must come down.

It will continue, however, as a special feature in the Rogue River National Forest program, Sabol said. The tree will be left on the ground if the insects have moved on, which is the current supposition. Signs will be installed to tell the story of timber management coordinated with recreational management in this forest.

Clinton (Slim) Snodgrass, timber faller for Luke Biden Logging Company, has been hired to fell the tree, estimated by foresters to be between 500 and 600 years old.

It is, according to the sign that has told its story through the years, 95 inches in diameter and 224 feet high.

It is not the "biggest" sugar pine, as its name might imply, in the national forests of the United States. One with much greater girth, 109-1/2 inches in diameter, grows in the Stanislaw National Forest which is northwest of Yosemite National Park.

The Rogue River National Forest 'mammoth sugar pine,' nevertheless, climbs higher in the sky. The Stanislaw tree is only 170 feet tall.

There has never been a counter installed to determine the number of persons who stopped to view the tree, Sabol said. There are always cars in the parking area, however, when the snows have melted and the travel season is on.

## FOREST ADVISORY COUNCIL

Larry Espey, Pacific Power and Light Company replaced Jean Eberhart on recreation interests; Gordon Stanley, Lake Creek rancher, replaced Martin S. Grier; Sam Taylor, Woods Manager, Boise Cascade Corporation, replaced Robert K. Hood; Edd Rountree, Publisher, "Ashland Daily Tidings"; replaced Archie Fries. William Hallin resigned in June when he retired from his position with the Pacific Northwest Forest Experiment Station.

Items discussed this year were

March 30 Toured new quarters in Federal Office Building. Skyline logging - its advantages and disadvantages - was discussed by Earl Karlinger, Timber Staff Officer of the Rogue River National Forest.

September 2 Field trip to Applegate District, Star Ranger Station, Beaver Sulphur Campground, Jackson Gap, Fruit Growers Supply Company cutting on Dog Fork of Elliott Creek, and mining claims along Elliott Creek.

November 30 Reviewed plans for recreation and other developments around proposed Applegate Reservoir. Discussed Windy Peak Sale and our cooperative planning with the Corps of Engineers on the Rogue Basin Project.

### Advisory Council Members

Eric W. Allen, Jr.	Medford	V. Aubrey Norris	Medford
Laurence V. Espey	Medford	Henriette J. Picaud	Jacksonville
William E. Hallin	Roseburg	Edd E. Rountree	Ashland
Jack C. Hanel	Medford	Robert A. Shaw	Medford
Katheryn Heffernan	Medford	Gordon Stanley	Eagle Point
Walter H. Hoffbuhr	Ashland	Dr. Elmo N. Stevenson	Ashland
S. V. "Duke" McQueen	Medford	B. Sam Taylor	Central Point

## ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES - FISCAL YEAR 1966

	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
		<u>Operating</u> <u>Capital</u>
National Forest Protection and Management and Land Use Projects		\$1,223,522   \$188,517
Fighting Forest Fires		88,806
Insect and Disease Control		75,281   2,756

Roads and Trail System		577,266	454,583
Cooperative Work	\$ 264,120		299,053
<u>National Forest and Land Use Area Receipts</u>			
National Forest Fund	4,225,083		
Oregon and California Lands	334,788		
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	<u>17,813</u>	—	—
TOTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES	\$4,841,804	\$1,964,875	\$944,909
Less Cooperative Deposits - Improvement Receipts	<u>264,120</u>		
NET RECEIPTS	\$4,577,684		

Twenty-five per cent of the receipts were paid to distribution to Oregon and California for the following counties:

County	Net National Forest <u>Area — Acres</u>	County <u>Allocation</u>
Douglas	54,012	\$ 102,917
Jackson	362,326	690,391
Josephine	14,166	26,992
Klamath	79,881	152,208
Siskiyou (California)	<u>49,241</u>	<u>83,762</u>
	559,626	\$1,056,270

### Supervisor's Office Moves

In March 1966 the new United States Post Office and Federal Building was ready for occupancy on Eighth Street between Holly and Ivy. The Forest headquarters moved to the third and fourth floors of the new building.

## 1967

### PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Carroll E. Brown
Fire Control, Recreation and Lands Staff	T. Carl Juhl
Forest Engineer	A. Jim Horne, Jr.
Timber Management Staff	Earl M. Karlinger
Range, Wildlife & Watershed Staff	Edwin B Abbott
Rogue Basin Project Liaison Officer	Hillard M. Lilligren
Administrative Officer	William N. Stanaland

## District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Applegate	Albert H. Leuthauser	Star Ranger Station
Ashland	Glendon K. Jefferies	Ashland
Butte Falls	Orin F. Palmer	Butte Falls
Prospect	Vernon D. Pritchard	Prospect
Union Creek	Robert C. McQuown	Union Creek

## OPERATION

The Rogue River Forest received a General Integrating Inspection this year by Assistant Regional Forester Thomas B. Glazebrook and John W. Lundgren, Management Analyst, Division of Operation. Copy of the inspection report is in the files of the Forest Supervisor.

FOREST SERVICE NEWS  
Rogue River National Forest  
P. O. Box 520  
Medford, Oregon

Release date: August 31, 1967

From: C. E. Brown  
Forest Supervisor

All National Forests in Oregon will be closed effective Midnight Thursday, it was announced this afternoon by Charles A. Connaughton, Regional Forester, U. S. Forest Service.

The unprecedented closure will be made because of the extreme fire danger, the long drouth, and uncontrolled fires in the State, Connaughton said.

The State Forester has been asked to recommend the closure to the Governor's Office under Provisions of State Forest Law. The closure will be lifted immediately upon an appreciable change in the weather, Connaughton assured. Some change is predicted for Northwestern Oregon Friday night or Saturday, but no helpful moisture is forecast.

The closure will stop any logging still being done in the National Forests of Oregon. Main highways will be open but most Forest access roads will be closed.

Recreationists will be hard hit. Some campgrounds and other facilities will be open for use. Back country and other undeveloped areas will be closed to all activity. Hikers, riders, berry pickers, fishermen, etc. will not be permitted in the woods.

Exceptions will be as follows:

### Applegate District

Beaver Creek road to and including Beaver Sulphur Campground.

Main Applegate road to State line.

Carberry and Thompson Creek roads.

Jackson Campground and McKee Picnicground.

### Ashland Ranger District

The Big Elk road, No. 3706, will be open for access through National Forest Land, and the Mount Ashland road to the summit of Mount Ashland will be open.

The Fish Lake Resort will be open. The Fish Lake Summer Homes will be open to home owners.

The Beaver Dam, North Fork, Daley Creek, and Fish Lake Picnic areas will be open as will the Dead Indian Methodist Church Camp.

### Butte Falls Ranger District

The Butte Falls - Fish Lake Road including the Willow Lake Resort will be open.

### Prospect Ranger District

Highway 62 will remain open.

The Woodruff road to and including the Woodruff Bridge Campground will remain open.

The Abbott Creek Campground including the road to Highway 62 is open.

The Prospect Sanitary Disposal Area, the Skeeter's Camp road, and the Baptist Church Camp will remain open.

### Union Creek Ranger District

Foster Creek and Muir Creek Campground will remain open.

That portion lying between Highway 62 and the Rogue River from Natural Bridge Campground Access road North to and including Farewell Bend Campground will remain open.

The Union Creek Resort Area will remain open. Highways 62 and 230 will remain open for access across the National Forest. All other National Forest Land is closed to public entry.

All logging, road building, and woods activity will cease.

Permits to enter the closed area may be obtained from the Ranger Station personnel for local residents and other necessary forest users.

Ashland Daily Tidings

February 21, 1967

"To Clean Out Flood Debris"  
"Massive Dredge Coming to Ashland Reservoir"  
By Hasso Hering

If you think dredging is something that goes on in harbors and rivers, think again.

Next month, a massive dredge, not waiting till the mountain comes to it, will come to the mountain.

The dredge will be moved up along a winding mountain dirt road to Reeder Gulch Reservoir, main storage facility holding the city's water supply.

Once at the reservoir, which is being formed by 103-foot-high Hosler Dam about a mile above the city water filtration plant on Ashland Creek, the dredge will be lowered into the lake and will start dredging.

This procedure, dredging the reservoir, represents the last resort for city water officials who have tried for years - unsuccessfully - to get rid of a large amount of mud gathered at the bottom of the lake.

The mass of mud and silt was swept into the lake bed during the torrential downpours and floods of 1964.

City Public Works Director Allen Alsing said the mud is so deep it has risen above one of the gates in the dam through which the lake usually is drained every two years.

At these times, Alsing said, any sediment at the bottom of the lake is swept out through the sluice in the lower part of the dam.

But after the 1964 floods, the mud rose so high city crews bent on draining the lake couldn't open the outlet.

Alsing said that's when the city turned to the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers for help. The Corps suggested that the lake be dredged.

Another hangup had to be overcome before the project could get under way. City water needs dictate a regular schedule according to which the lake must be drained, if it is to be drained at all.

Time factors made the dredging impossible last year, but federal funds to aid cities in repairing flood damage would not be available this year.

Through the efforts of then-Governor Mark Hatfield and the legislature, federal authorities were induced to extend the deadline by which the project had to be completed to April 1.

With only a little more than a month before the deadline approaches, crews are now preparing to move the dredge up the mountain.

A series of wood bridges over Ashland Creek had been shored up earlier to carry the weight of a 40-foot flatbed semi which will lug the monster dredge up the hill.

Once on top, the dredge, owned and operated by H. G. Palmbury of Astoria, a dredging firm, will be lowered into the water by way of a specially bulldozed road.

Floating on the reservoir's surface, the big machine will dredge up the mud from the bottom and spill it over the dam, using lake water to do it.

When all the water is used up and the dredge sits on the bottom, crews will refill the lake until the dredge is back at a level where it can be taken ashore and readied for the ride down the hill.

Dredge crews, under pressure of the April 1 deadline, may have to work around the clock, once the project gets under way the second week in March.

City water users, meanwhile, are not expected to find the water running from their faucets dirty, Alsing said.

The city will be served from the creeks above the reservoir, he said.

Medford Mail Tribune

May 15, 1967

#### "Regional Forester Retires; Connaughton to Succeed Him"

Portland - J. Herbert Stone, Pacific Northwest regional forester for the U. S. Forest Service for the past 16 years, will retire effective June 2, it was announced today.

Charles A. Connaughton, California regional forester, was named to succeed Stone, 62. Stone held the post since 1951. He joined the Forest Service in 1926.

Connaughton has been the California regional forester since 1955. He will be replaced by John W. Deinema, who has been associated with the Job Corps program in Washington, D. C., for the past three years.

#### Seasonal Work

Stone's employment with the Forest Service started with seasonal work in the Allegheny National Forest in Pennsylvania while he was still studying for his Master's Degree in forestry at Yale University.

In the ensuing years, he advanced from ranger to forest supervisor to assistant regional forester in the East, the South and North Central Regions. He served for a short time as director of the Central States Forest Experiment Station, and in 1946 was named regional forester for the 12-state Southern Region of the Forest Service. Five years later he was appointed regional forester of the Pacific Northwest Region with offices in Portland.

Connaughton, the new regional forester in Portland, has a lifelong career in national forest management and forest research. For the past 11 years he has been regional forester in the California Region, serving as chief administrator for some 20 million acres of national forests in the state.

#### Lived in Idaho

Born and raised within the boundaries of the Boise National Forest in Idaho Connaughton graduated in 1928 from the University of Idaho with a bachelor's degree in forestry. During his first years with the Forest Service, he was assigned to forestry research and to forest administration. In 1934, he took a leave of absence to obtain his master's degree in forestry from Yale University.

Following a subsequent tour of duty as silviculturist with the Forest and Range Experiment Station at Fort Collins, Colo., Connaughton was appointed director of the station in 1940. Later he transferred to a similar position with the Southern Forest Experiment Station with headquarters at New Orleans, La. In both the Rocky Mountain and in the Southern areas, Connaughton became known as an authority on watershed research and management, and in highly efficient timber cutting methods.

#### Served in Atlanta

When Stone, then regional forester for the Southern Region, was named to head up the Forest Service Pacific Northwest Region, Connaughton succeeded him as regional forester in Atlanta. Here for six years he administered one of the largest and most complex Forest Service regions, transferring to California in 1955.

Connaughton is an active member and former president of both the Society of American Foresters and the American Forestry Association. In 1962, he received a superior service honor award from the Secretary of Agriculture in recognition of "dynamic leadership in



applied forestry and the forestry profession." He is a member of Sigma Xi and Xi Sigma Pi and two years ago was awarded an honorary doctorate from his alma mater, the University of Idaho.

Succeeding Connaughton is Deinema, former assistant regional forester at Ogden, Utah.

### ROGUE BASIN PROJECT

Construction of the three Corps of Engineer dams within the Rogue Basin Project is behind schedule because of overseas commitments. Construction has been started, however, on the Lost Creek Dam, and money is available to the Corps of Engineers for planning the Applegate Dam.

The Corps will probably do some road relocation survey and design on the Applegate early in 1968.

The Forest continues cooperative planning with the Corps and other agencies involved. Recreation planning is being done for the Applegate Dam and Reservoir area.

Plans are also being made to set up a water quality study in the headwaters of the three projects.

### FIRE CONTROL

The Forest as well as the entire Region experienced one of the driest fire seasons on record. The first fire on the forest occurred March 5; the last November 25; with a total of 106 for the season. Only 29 acres were burned, 14 of which burned during one fire on the last day of October. Eighty-nine fires were held to one-quarter acre or less in size. The low burned acreage is attributed to quick discovery, fast initial action, and exceptional cooperation from other agencies and the general public.

Two lightning storms produced the majority of the 83 lightning fires. Suppression action was being taken simultaneously on 50 fires during one of the storms.

Twenty-three fires were man-caused - three by logging operations; and the remaining 20 by the general public, primarily smokers and recreationists.

The aerial detection program was on a cooperative basis this year. The Southwest Oregon District of the State Forestry Department, Crater Lake National Park, Winema National Forest, and the Rogue River National Forest entered into an agreement whereby each shared in the cost for aerial patrol for a proportionate share of the flight pattern.

The Medford-based aerial tankers were kept busy carrying 202, 155 gallons of retardant to 48 fires from the Jackson County - Medford Airport; and 172,000 gallons while flying from other bases in Oregon, Washington, and Alaska.

## MINING

Mining activity dropped again this year on the Forest; however, several semi-active mines are still operating on the Applegate District. For the first time in several years, a miner was active in the Union Creek area.

## RECREATION

Recreationists found themselves somewhat confined this past summer due to extreme fire danger weather causing Forest-wide closures during September and October. This particularly hampered huckleberry pickers and delayed opening of the general deer season by one week.

Forest recreation use at designated camp and picnic areas totaled 106,600 visitor-days. The Mt. Ashland ski development area had its best year with about 120,000 visits, of which some 90,000 were skiers. The bulk of recreation use on the Forest, however, is at undesignated areas; this includes camps with minimum development, Forest roads and trails, and general Forest areas. Total use during 1967 is estimated to be 1,424,000 visitor-days. A "visitor-day" is defined as one person using an area for a period of 12 hours, or any aggregate thereof.

## WILDLIFE

Early this year our wildlife inventory programs went into full swing. The major program was a biological study of the high lakes, which was nearly completed this year. The other phase of this program consisted of stream fish surveys on the Forest. These are about 60 per cent completed. Rodent control programs have produced good results. One example is the marked decline of porcupine-infected damage on younger timber stands.

## RANGE MANAGEMENT

Due to the need for reducing national administrative budgets, some of our range improvement programs did not progress as fast this year as in the past. We continue to have good relationships with our stockmen. Among our major accomplishments were removal of undesirable plants and construction of new fences and waterholes. A grass-tree planting study was started.

Range analysis was completed for the two recreation horse grazing allotments of Seven Lakes and Blue Canyon Basins. If recreation horses become abundant in the future, the horses may have to pack lunches in order not to destroy these few scenic mountain meadows.

In spite of the long, hot, dry summer, Forest ranges held up well. Some grazing permits have changed hands and we welcome these new permittees.

## WATERSHED

The Big Butte Springs brochure was published early this year. It briefly explains the history and multiple use of Forest Service lands in this important watershed area. The brochure was well received by the public.

Three precipitation measuring stations were installed in the Ashland City Watershed. These stations were installed at elevations of 6,400; 4,900; and 3,100 feet to study precipitation differences in the area.

Stream measuring installations were constructed on both forks of Ashland Creek. These two stations will be instrumented in the early spring of 1968.

The precipitation stations and the stream gaging stations will greatly help us in understanding the factors affecting water production and quality in this important city watershed.

## ENGINEERING

To keep up with multiple-use demands for additional and improved access into the Forest, 94 miles of roads were surveyed and designed, and 63 miles were staked for construction.

The South Fork of Little Butte Road to Dead Indian Soda Springs and the Tolman Creek Loop Road in the Ashland Watershed were constructed by formal contract. Three bridges were built across major streams.

Timber sale operators constructed or reconstructed 91 miles of road. They also maintained 410 miles of existing road and cooperated with financing 86 miles of road maintenance by separate contract.

Forest maintenance crews graded, brushed, and repaired drainages on approximately 950 miles of road not being used for timber hauling, and maintained an additional 120 miles of Forest road on which we have a joint responsibility with timber operators. Trail maintenance crews performed repair and upkeep on 544 miles of Forest trails.

A number of projects were completed to provide better facilities for recreationists and to modernize Ranger Stations. Foremost among these was construction of a new water line which furnishes water to the Union Creek Ranger Station and campground. At Star Ranger Station the sanitation system was reconstructed. A new water system was installed which will supply water to our new Doe Point Campground and the Fish Lake Campground.

## TIMBER MANAGEMENT

During 1967 we sold 176.4 million board feet of timber in 345 separate sales valued at \$4,777,000. Volume cut came to 212 million board feet with an additional 229 million still under contract.

Early fall snows hampered the Christmas tree sales; only 5,600 trees sold. This is a decrease of 2,000 from the previous year.

### Reforestation

Over 3,100 acres were planted with trees, and an additional 318 acres seeded. A transplant bed has been started to improve seedling survival.

### Timber Stand Improvement

Small, dense stands on 933 acres were thinned to increase growth and improve tree health.

### Aerial Spraying

Helicopters sprayed 2,338 acres of brushfields to release young seedlings that were being crowded for growing room.

### Blister Rust Control

Continued emphasis is being placed on developing a blister rust resistant strain of western white pine and sugar pine. Testing is being done on 200 potential disease-resistant trees.

### Pathology

Disease detection, identification, and evaluation occupies much of our plant pathologist's time. A survey of dwarfmistletoe on Brewer spruce was started this year. Work continues in testing of chemicals for blister rust control.

## PERSONNEL CHANGES

L. Kent Mays, Jr., and James C. Overbay transferred to the Siuslaw National Forest. Albert H. Leuthauser succeeded Mays as Applegate District Ranger. Orin F. Palmer succeeded Overbay as Butte Falls District Ranger.

## EMPLOYEE CASH AWARDS

Albert A. Grabher	Melville J. Hornbuckle
Janet G. Grove	Earl M. Karlinger
Charlie E. Hayes	Ronald D. Lewis
Phillip C. Hicks	Peggy A. Sturgill (Approved 1967, awarded 1968)

## FOREST ADVISORY COUNCIL

No changes were made in the membership this year.

Subjects covered were:

March 29 Under consideration were: the land exchange plan for the Rogue River National Forest; the reservation principle as it affects water rights originating on the National Forests; and the proposed legislation relating to the Oregon Dunes Seashore area.

September 8 Field trip to Union Creek District. Cutting areas adjacent to Crater Lake National Park were viewed on the ground, but specific discussion was withheld until the fall meeting in November.

November 16 A review of the accomplishments of the Council was prepared and reviewed by Supervisor Brown. He expressed appreciation to the Council members for their open and candid expression on various issues brought before the Council. He also announced his plans for retirement on December 30.

#### Advisory Council

Eric W. Allen, Jr.	Medford	V. Aubrey Norris	Medford
Laurance V. Espey	Medford	Henriette J. Picaud	Jacksonville
William E. Hallin	Roseburg	Edd E. Rountree	Ashland
Jack C. Hanel	Medford	Robert A. Shaw	Medford
Katheryn Heffernan	Medford	Gordon Stanley	Eagle Point
Walter H. Hoffbuhr	Ashland	Dr. Elmo N. Stevenson	Ashland
S. V. "Duke" McQueen	Medford	B. Sam Taylor	Central Point

#### ROGUE RIVER NATIONAL FOREST RECEIPTS - FISCAL YEAR 1967

Twenty-five per cent of the National Forest Fund receipts (\$2,882,000) was distributed to the following Oregon and California Counties:

County	Net National Forest Area — Acres	County Allocation
Douglas (Oregon)	54,012	\$ 70,145
Jackson (Oregon)	362,326	471,154
Josephine (Oregon)	14,166	18,397
Klamath (Oregon)	79,881	103,740
Siskiyou (California)	<u>49,241</u>	<u>57,064</u>
	559,626	\$720,500

Receipts from the Oregon and California grant lands (O&C), which we manage for the Bureau of Land Management, totaled \$184,036 this year. Seventy-five per cent of this amount was distributed to the counties by BLM.

This edition ends with the retirement of Carroll E. Brown. It is only fitting to end this chapter with an editorial in the "Medford Mail Tribune" on December 7, 1967 which honors Carroll and yet personifies the dedication and careers of so many others in the U. S. Forest Service.

### "An Earned Respect"

"It is not given to every man in the course of his life to have been of service to many.

Nor, to those who have performed such services, is it given to know precisely how much their work has benefited others.

But there are some happy men, who when they complete the public careers, can be sure of, not the degree, but the fact, of such service.

It is often the case that those who have given the most are the least pretentious about it.

THIS IS WRITTEN with one man in mind, although it could apply equally to others.

This man, through his qualities of mind and personality, through his technical and professional abilities, and through the spirit of dedication which moves him, has contributed to the happiness and welfare of every person in this area whether they know about it or not.

He is a quiet man, ordinarily, but he is not to be bluffed or badgered or bulldozed. He is a tenacious man. And he is, above all, a man who has put the over-all public welfare first in making decisions affecting the stewardship assignment with which he has been entrusted.

LIKE ALMOST ALL OTHERS of his kind, he has worked his way up through his organization, and knows its every problem, every policy, and - inevitably - every twist and turn of the evolving philosophy which governs it.

Southern Oregon is fortunate that, after relinquishing his career responsibilities with the Rogue River National Forest of which he has been supervisor for the past decade, he will remain here where his abilities can be called upon, and where he can continue to enjoy his fishing, his amateur radio communications, his genealogical studies, his friends, and the land he knows and loves so well.

Carroll E. Brown has earned the respect and good wishes of the whole community, and the affectionate regard of those who are aware of his contributions. - E.A.



Personnel (left to right): Top Row - Jim Horne, Edwin Abbott, Hillard Lilligren, William Stanaland, Carl Juhl, Earl Karlinger Bottom Row - Albert Leuthauser, Orin Palmer, Carroll Brown, Glendon Jefferies, Robert McQuown, Vernon Pritchard



Back Row: Jay Hoover, Jim Horne, Bill Stanaland, George Wooding, Sam Poirier, Paul Brugato, Doug Finch, Carroll Brown, Bob McQuown, Lyle Pope, Carl Juhl, Al Leuthauser, Orin Palmer, C. J. Taber, Glendon Jefferies Next Row: Kermit Thomas, Walt Stowman, Francis Wood, Don Stubbs, Hillard Lilligren, Cleo Baker, Kathy Wellman, Carolyn Chesnut, Ed Abbott, Gar Leyva, Roger Mendenhall, Herb Barth Next Row: Betty Duffield, Grace Andrews, Grace Sprague, Marj Clark, Jenny Messinger, Kay Nelson, Mary Heflin, Audrey Parkinson, Peggy Sturgill, Clair Killingsworth, Betty Gould, Dorothy Hearon, Sherry Downing, Millie Rhodes Front Row: Larry Thompson, Arnold Widmer, Colver Anderson, Hart Bynum, Gene Fontenot, Al Burkhardt, Dale Stadtmueller, Dick Foster, Bob Healy, Earl Karlinger

## CHAPTER TEN

# FOREST SUPERVISOR HARVEY SEELEY

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**1968**

### PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Harvey M. Seeley
Fire, Recreation & Lands	T. Carl Juhl
Forest Engineer	A. J. Horne, Jr.
Timber Management Staff	Earl M. Karlinger
Administrative Officer	William N. Stanaland
Range, Wildlife & Watershed	Edwin B. Abbott
Rogue Basin Project	Hillard M. Lilligren

### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Applegate	Albert H. Leuthauser	Star Ranger Station
Ashland	Glendon K. Jefferies	Ashland
Butte Falls	Orin F. Palmer	Butte Falls
Prospect	Irving E. Smith	Prospect
Union Creek	Robert C. McQuown	Union Creek

### TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Business was good in 1968. We sold 197.08 million board feet of timber valued at \$8,675,778.84 in 231 separate sales. We cut 219.67 million board feet with an additional 218.83 million still under contract.

In spite of early snows there were 5,395 Christmas trees sold this year.

This timber business in 1968 resulted in cash receipts from sale of timber and forest products of \$5,259,091.00. Total cash receipts, a new record, amounted to \$5,298,340.00. This also resulted in a new annual high for Forest receipts returned to the counties. The total allocation shared by four Oregon and one California counties was \$1,228,427.00

Trees were planted on 3,542 acres, and 446 acres were seeded. The first seedlings from our new transplant bed were field planted last spring.

Small, dense stands on 819 acres were thinned to increase growth and improve the health of the remaining trees.



Helicopters sprayed 370 acres of brushfields to release young seedlings that were being crowded for growing room.

### Pathology

The Forest Pathologist spent much of his time in disease detection, identification, and evaluation. He also assisted in instructing several disease identification training sessions on the Fremont, Rogue River and Siskiyou National Forests. A new and damaging foliage disease was identified on ponderosa pine plantations on Federal land adjacent to the Rogue River National Forest. Region 6 and the Pacific Northwest Experiment Station plan a joint investigation of this disease. Work continues on the testing of chemicals for blister rust control.

### WILDLIFE

A major accomplishment this past year was the writing of the High Lakes Survey Report for the Applegate District and the Seven Lakes and Blue Canyon Lakes of the Butte Falls District. A Wildlife Habitat Management Plan was written for the Applegate District.

Wildlife habitat improvement consisted of seeding bitterbrush on 10 acres of key deer winter range and stream barrier removal on 2 miles of kokanee salmon spawning streams.

Stream surveys completed are: 63 miles of resident trout streams in Union Creek District and 100 miles in the Applegate District, 36 miles of which contain anadromous fish.

We are currently assisting the Oregon State Game Commission fisheries biologist in locating tagged steelhead used for their summer run steelhead studies.

### RANGE

Fifty-eight permittees grazed 3,797 head of cattle for 11,532 animal unit months of grazing on the Forest and private lands within the Forest boundary.

Structural range improvements completed by last June amounted to 11.2 miles of fence, four cattleguards, one spring development, and .4 mile of livestock driveway trail.

Range forage improvements completed by June 1968 amounted to 347 acres of vegetation seeding and 215 acres of plant control of alders and false hellebore.

### WATERSHED

Watershed funding was reduced this year in line with other Federal spending. A plan was prepared to start a water quality monitoring program for waters emerging from National Forest lands. This program is intended to identify possible water quality management problems.

The Forest continued to stress coordination of all land management activities in relation to the impact on water quality. Several proposed roads were relocated to take advantage of more stable soil materials.

Two stream gauge stations were instrumented on the forks of Ashland Creek. Snow surveys were made as usual in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service.

## RECREATION

The impact of the nation-wide boom in snowmobile sales was felt by the Forest in two areas. Snowmobile trail systems were marked at Huckleberry Mountain (Union Creek District) and Fish Lake (Ashland District).

Recreationists visited the Forest a total of 529,300 times in 1968. These recreationists spent 1,899,400 visitor-days in the Forest. (A visitor day is defined as one person using an area for a period of 12 hours, or any aggregate thereof.) Mt. Ashland ski area had 103,500 visits and 28,400 visitor-days were spent there.

## FIRE CONTROL

The 1968 fire season began as one of the driest seasons on record in Southwest Oregon. Rainfall at Medford from January 1 through June 30 was only 7.20 inches. The months of March, April, May and June were all much drier than normal. July and the first half of August were also very dry, but rains began on August 13. When the storm ended on August 20, 1.33 inches had fallen at Medford and up to 5 inches on parts of the Forest.

The first fire of the season started on March 12; the last on November 5.

Sixteen lightning storms started 18 fires during the season. The first lightning fire occurred on May 3. Man-caused fires were up slightly over the average with a total of 21. The 39 fires burned a total of 15 acres. The use of smokejumpers and aerial retardant aided ground crews in holding the fires to a very small size.

Cooperative aerial detection between the Rogue River and Winema National Forests, Southwest Oregon District (State) and Crater Lake National Park was used to good advantage again this year. The planes were credited with 21 first discoveries. The detection plane also led ground crews to fires and gave a good description of fire intensity and fuel types.

The Medford based aerial tankers dropped 148,000 gallons of retardant on 32 fires on our Forest. They also flew 53,000 gallons of retardant from other tanker bases in Regions 5 and 6.

## MINING

Prospectors were active in several areas of the Applegate District, but very little, if any, ore was removed. Complications due to mining activity on this District kept several of our people busy much of the year.

## ENGINEERING

The Engineering program on the Rogue River National Forest has been diversified.

We have met our goals this year in providing additional and improved access in the National Forest. Our preconstruction activities this year have not increased considerably but the quality of work has been increased due to establishing higher standards and providing more assistance in the area of transportation planning. The following preconstruction activities were completed this year:

Road Location and Survey	— 123 miles
Trail Location and Survey	— 42 miles
Road Design	— 85 miles
Road Construction Survey	— 105 miles

Our Road construction activities consisted of the following:

Timber Sale Road Construction	— 72 miles
Formal Construction Contracts	
Butte Falls - Fish Lake Road	— 4 miles
River Road	— 1.8 miles

Also, contracts have been let for five bridges on the Applegate Ranger District, one of which is under construction.

The Forest had an active road and trail maintenance program this year. The timber sale operators maintained 337 miles of existing road and cooperated with financing 69 miles of road maintenance by separate contract. The Forest maintenance crews graded, brushed and repaired drainages on approximately 952 miles of road not being used for timber hauling. They have maintained an additional 58 miles of Forest roads in which the Forest Service has a joint responsibility with the timber operator. The trail maintenance crews performed repairs and upkeep on 460 miles of Forest trails.

Two improvement projects were completed by formal contract this year. An intake structure and water treatment plant was constructed at the Star Ranger Station to improve the water supply system. A water system was added to the Whiskey Springs Campground on the Butte Falls Ranger District. A ram pump is used to lift water up to a storage tank which supplies water to 11 hydrants in the campground.

## PERSONNEL

In February Harvey M. Seeley came to the Forest as the new Forest Supervisor. Vernon D. Pritchard, Prospect District Ranger, transferred to the Deschutes National Forest in May. Irving E. Smith came from the Umatilla National Forest to replace him in late summer. C. Ward Blaine

served as Acting District Ranger for the interim period. Jurgen Hess filled the Landscape Architect position in the Supervisor's Office which had been vacant for several months.

Five Forest employees were presented with cash awards for unusually good performance in 1968. They were Clinton W. Blaine, Basil Craig, Eugene Fontenot, Phillip Hicks and Orin Palmer.

### FOREST ADVISORY COUNCIL

Martin Craine and Edwin C. "Jack" Frost became new members of the Forest Advisory Council. The Council met in June on the Union Creek Ranger District.

## 1969

### PERSONNEL

Forest Supervisor	Harvey M. Seeley
Fire, Recreation & Lands	T. Carl Juhl
Forest Engineer	A. J. Horne, Jr.
Timber Management Staff	Earl M. Karlinger
Administrative Officer	William N. Stanaland
Range, Wildlife & Watershed	Edwin B. Abbott
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### District Rangers

<u>District</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Applegate	Albert H. Leuthauser	Star Ranger Station
Ashland	Glendon K. Jefferies	Ashland
Butte Falls	Orin F. Palmer	Butte Falls
Prospect	Irving E. Smith	Prospect
Union Creek	Robert C. McQuown (until Feb.) Philip M. Gilman (EOD March) (Acting District Ranger)	Union Creek

The year 1969 marked the beginning of new, Nation-wide interest and concern for quality environment. This was reflected in many Forest activities of which the following are examples:

1. Oregon National Forests and the Oregon State Department of Forestry implemented a smoke management program. This first, trial season proved quite successful and gave indication that smoke from timber sale slash burning can be managed to reduce air pollution in sensitive areas.
2. Region Six National Forests adopted a new slash disposal policy. Its objectives are to reduce fire hazard and insure a more attractive outdoor environment.

3. Several Forest employees joined members of Southern Oregon College faculty and students and other interested citizens in forming the Rogue Ecology Council. Its purpose is to protect and improve our outdoor environment.

Effective July 1, 1969, the Union Creek and Prospect Ranger Districts were combined. Ranger "Irv" Smith now manages all lands formerly in the two Districts. The new Prospect District seems to be working effectively. It results in the Forest having four Ranger Districts, all which have been upgraded to the GS-12 level.

Following a February meeting in the Supervisor's Office, the Forest Advisory Council submitted a request to the Oregon Congressional Delegation for increased funds and personnel to accelerate the Forest's timber harvest. As a result of this and other factors, the Forest was able to sell about 20 million board feet of extra, salvage timber in 1969, which heretofore had not been possible.

In June the Advisory Council made an on-the-ground review of the Prospect District's proposed Homestead timber sale. This sale area is on the north side of the Middle Fork of the Rogue River, just to the west of the Sky Lakes Study Zone. Its objectives are (1) to harvest over-mature insect and disease-infested timber from a highly sensitive scenic area, and (2) to leave the area in an aesthetically pleasing and silviculturally productive condition. Much careful work went into preparation and planning for this sale. The Advisory Council endorsed the layout and design plans. We agreed to revisit the area when harvest has been completed and evaluated the success in meeting sale objectives.

In September the Forest Service conducted a 3-day horseback/hiking trip for the Council along the Pacific Crest Trail. We received helpful advice and suggestions from Council members, which will aid us in setting future management policies.

Fluctuations in lumber and plywood markets were reflected in demands and stumpage rates paid for National Forest timber. Receipts from sale of Rogue River National Forest timber, and returns to counties, were the highest ever.

The fire season was a long one, from the first fire on March 27 to the last one on November 24. Intermittent rains reduced the severity of the season. A total of 49 fires, 29 lightning-caused and 20 man-caused, burned 18 acres.

We continued to make effective use of smokejumpers and air-dropped retardant on our forest fires. A new P2V "Neptune" tanker plane was developed and successfully tested this year. It carries a 3,000-gallon load and gives promise of being a very effective fire-fighting tool.

A new Forest recreation map was compiled in 1969, to be available for distribution in late 1970. Recreation Area Construction funds continued to be very limited. However, good progress was made in construction of Whiskey Springs and Fish Lake camp and picnic areas. Mt. Ashland had a reasonably good year in 1969 with 89,600 visitors of which 57,400 were actual skiers.

The accelerated timber sale program of 1969 was accompanied by accelerated road construction. A multi-discipline transportation planning team was organized to provide a long needed

intensive transportation plan for the Forest. This crew completed preliminary planning for about 22,000 acres.

By the end of the year, stream survey had been completed on 277 miles of streams on or near the Forest. Wildlife habitat management plans were implemented for all Ranger Districts this year.

We were fortunate this year in getting the part-time services of John Millet, a soil scientist assigned to the Southwest Oregon National Forests and stationed on the Siskiyou National Forest.

In summary, 1969 was a year of many changes and many challenges.

## APPENDIX

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SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE		
Beverly G. Allison	Clerk (Accounts)	1964—1965
Edward R. Altman	Equipment Operator	1960—1964
Colver F. Anderson	Mining Engineer	1964—1969
Gordon L. Anderson	Highway Engineer	1959, 1963—1964
	Civil Engineer	1965—1969
Lyle N. Anderson	Timber Management Staff Assistant	1955—1967
Grace E. Andrews	Clerk (Accounts)	1955—1967
	Supervisory Fiscal Clerk	1968—1969
Jerry A. Austin	Supervisory Fiscal Technician	1964—1965
Walter O. Ayres	Air Tanker Base Crew Member	1962—1963
Cleo A. Baker	Clerk (Accounts)	1959—1967
	Accounting Technician	1968—1969
Douglas H. Baker	Recreation and Land Uses Staff Assistant	1962—1963
	Range, Wildlife, Recreation, and Land Uses Staff Assistant	1964—1965
Clayton D. Banry	Air Tanker Base Crew Member	1962
Owen T. Barbee	Road Crew Worker	1958—1959
	Equipment Operator	1961, 1963
Herbert E. Barth	Engineering Aid	1958—1960
	Recreation and Land Uses Staff Assistant	1967—1969
Nell V. Bishop	Supervisory Clerk-Stenographer	1960—1965
Colleen E. Boen	Clerk-Stenographer	1955
Lola A. Bolin	Engineering Aid (Drafting)	1968
Howard D. Bowman	Air Tanker Base Crew Member	1961
Jerry W. Braziel	Air Tanker Base Crew Member	1960—1963
Frederick E. Bright	Air Tanker Base Crew Member	1962—1963
Nelda Bristlin	Clerk (Resources)	1961
Enid L. Brown	Clerk-Typist	1965—1969
Gary D. Brown	Civil Engineering Technician	1969
Paul R. Brugato	Civil Engineer	1968—1969
Harry R. Bryant	Engineering Aid	1955
Melvin Royce Bunch	Supervisory Fiscal Technician	1961
	Supervisory Resource Technician	1962
	Supervisory Resource and Personnel Technician	1963
	Supervisory Personnel Technician	1964—1965
	Timber Inventory Forester	1967—1968
Alfred F. Burkhardt		
James A. Butler	Administrative Assistant	1961
	Supervisory Finance Technician	1962—1965

Hubert H. Bynum	Zone Pathologist	1966—1969
Thomas M. Carr	Timber Management Staff Assistant	1969
James Casad	Airplane Observer	1965
Michael Cavin	Administrative Trainee	1966
Louis Cernick	Fire Control Technician	1969
Ruth E. Chartier	Clerk-Typist	1964
Carolyn R. Chesnut	Clerk-Typist (Resources)	1967—1969
Marjorie S. Clark	Clerk (Accounts)	1963—1967
	Voucher Examiner	1968—1969
Edward T. Cobo	Forester, Recreation	1959—1961
Carolyn M. Condray	Clerk-Typist	1961—1962
Betty J. Cougle	Clerk (Procurement)	1964—1965
Richard B. Cullen	Highway Engineer	1959—1961
Grace N. Cummins	Clerk-Stenographer	1956
William F. Dilley	Highway Engineer	1961—1963
Elizabeth V. Duffield	Clerk-Typist	1967
	Clerk (Payrolls)	1968
	Resource Clerk	1969
Terry D. Edmondson	Equipment Operator	1965—1967
Esther M. Facht	Clerk (Personnel)	1969
Dale L. Farley	Timber Management Staff Assistant	1959—1961
Betty E. Farnham	Clerk (Accounts)	1964
Douglas B. Finch	Forest Fire Dispatcher	1960—1968
Jack W. Fitch	Clerk (Accounts)	1960—1962
Talmage C. Flory	Carpenter	1961
	Carpenter and Acting Warehouseman	1962
Eugene Fontenot	Timber Management Staff Assistant	1961—1968
Alvin J. Foote	Warehouseman	1961—1967
Richard G. Foster	Office Services Supervisor	1962—1966
	Supervisory Contract Specialist	1967—1969
Robert A. Foster	Fire Control Air Service Manager	1960—1967
LeRoy J. Gilbert	Civil Engineer	1968—1969
Pamela D. Gilkison	Clerk (Resources)	1964
Bettyjane L. Gould	Clerk-Typist	1959
	Personnel Clerk	1960—1968
	Supervisory Personnel Clerk	1969
Frank Graham	Air Tanker Base Crew Member	1963
Earl Green	Engineering Aid	1957
Bernard James Haas	Engineering Aid	1956—1959
	Surveying Technician	1960—1968
	Materials Engineering Technician	1969



Elaine M. Hale	Clerk (Personnel)	1964—1967
Jack A. R. Hall	Surveying Aid	1960—1962
Jon W. Hamby	Surveying Aid	1968
	Surveying Technician	1969
Albert O. Hansen	Property and Supply Clerk	1955—1957
	Office Manager	1958
Wanda D. Hanson	Clerk (Accounts)	1964
Lyle I. Hard	Road Foreman	1955
W. Thomas Harlan	Administrative Trainee	1960
	Administrative Assistant	1961
Janet R. Harley	Clerk (Personnel)	1964—1966
Paula D. Harnden	Engineering Aid (Drafting)	1966
Edmund P. Harshman	Forester, Range Management	1956—1958
	Forester, Recreation	1959—1960
Lloyd Hart	Engineering Aid	1959
Mildred H. Hart	Clerk-Typist	1955—1957
	Clerk (Accounts)	1958
Richard Hart	Warehouseman	1958—1959
Warner L. Haslett	Surveying Aid	1964
	Surveying Technician	1965
Ronald E. Hatch	Equipment Operator	1968—1969
Robert W. Healy	Supervisory Fiscal Technician	1965
	Supervisory Finance Technician	1966
	Budget and Accounting Officer	1967—1969
Dorothy J. Hearon	Supervisory Personnel Management Technician	1965
	Supervisory Personnel Management Specialist	1966—1967
	Assistant Personnel Officer	1968—1969
Mary L. Heflin	Clerk (Accounts)	1960
	Clerk (Mail and Files)	1961—1968
	Resource Clerk	1969
Joanne Henderson	Clerk-Typist	1955—1956
Jurgen A. Hess	Landscape Architect	1968—1969
M. Helen Hicks	Clerk-Typist	1959—1961
James L. Hinks	Senior Forest Worker	1958—1961
	Equipment Operator	1962—1969
John O. Hoffman	Timber Management Staff Assistant	1968
Marlyn J. Hoffman	Highway Engineer	1963—1964
	Civil Engineer	1965—1966
Jay O. Hoover	Wildlife Biologist	1966—1969
J. Harold Howard	Electronics Technician	1955—1969
Grace E. Iversen	Clerk-Stenographer (Resources)	1955—1957

Carol A. Ivey (nee Stein)	Resource Clerk	1968—1969
Donald K. Johnson	Highway Engineer	1960—1963
Marlene A. Johnson	Clerk (Accounts)	1965
Clair L. Killingsworth	Clerk-Typist (Resources)	1960—1967
	Supervisory Resource Clerk	1968—1969
R. Duane Kingsley	Timber Management Staff Assistant	1969
Gordon C. Kirkland	Principal Clerk	1955—1956
	Office Manager	1957
Austin E. Klahn	Range Conservationist	1963—1965
D. Bryan Klenke	Timber Management Staff Assistant	1969
Raymond C. Langguth	Forester (Transportation Planning)	1969
Janet G. Laurance	Clerk (Accounts)	1966—1967
Barbara J. Leon	Clerk (Resources)	1963—1964
Carolyn M. Lewis (nee Condray)	Clerk-Typist	1963—1965
Gerald H. Leyva	Forest Airplane Pilot	1961—1969
H. Jean Lomax	Clerk-Typist	1961
	Clerk (Resources)	1962—1964
Michael D. Lorton	Surveying Aid	1968
	Engineering Aid (Drafting)	1969
Evelyn Luby	Clerk (Accounts)	1961
Lester Wayne Marshall	Equipment Operator	1956—1965
	Equipment Operator Lead Foreman	1968
	Road Maintenance Foreman	1969
Jillinda J. Martin	Clerk (Accounts)	1963—1967
	Voucher Examiner	1968—1969
Hank Masser	Air Tanker Base Crew Member	1960
Frank McDowell	Warehouseman	1959—1960
Larry McDowell	Air Tanker Base Crew Member	1961—1962, 1964
Chester Arthur McKee	Forester	1961
B. Jennet Messinger	Personnel Clerk	1966—1969
Peggy L. Millard	Clerk-Typist	1964
Norman P. Mills	Surveying Technician	1963—1967
	Supervisory Highway Engineering Technician	1968
	Supv. Civil Engineering Technician	1969
Betty J. Muse	Clerk (Accounts)	1962
Kathryn E. Nelson	Clerk-Typist	1964—1967
	Procurement Clerk	1968—1969
John Norris	Air Tanker Base Crew Member	1960
John R. O'Connor	Surveying Technician	1961—1964
Daniel F. O'Leary	Administrative Assistant	1959—1961

Herbert Outhouse	Road Crew Worker	1958—1959
	Senior Forest Worker	1961—1963
Audrey J. Parkinson	Clerk-Typist	1965—1966
	Resource Clerk	1967—1969
Clifford C. Perigo	Highway Engineer	1964—1965
Randall F. Perkins	Engineering Aid	1955—1956
Samuel S. Poirier	Highway Engineer	1958—1963
	Civil Engineer	1964—1969
Lyle H. Pope	Automotive Mechanic	1968
	Air Service Manager	1969
Robert T. Reider	Highway Engineer	1960
Florence K. Renaker	Clerk-Typist	1955—1956
	Clerk-Stenographer	1957
	Clerk (Resources)	1958—1961
	Supervisory Resource Clerk	1962—1967
Elmer R. Reznicek	Clerk (Accounts)	1960—1962
	Purchasing Agent	1963—1969
Mildred S. Rhodes	Clerk-Typist (Procurement)	1965—1967
	Supply Clerk	1968—1969
Betty J. Rhyno (nee Muse)	Clerk (Accounts)	1963
Betty Robinson	Clerk-Stenographer	1957—1958
Wallace R. Robinson	Timber Management Staff Assistant	1955—1957
	Land Uses, Recreation and Watershed Staff Assistant	1958—1963
James L. Rousey	Surveying Aid	1961
Elinor L. Russell	Clerk (Accounts)	1965—1966
Patrick T. Ryan	Landscape Architect	1967
Merlin D. Schwab	Surveying Aid	1962—1964
	Surveying Technician	1965
Terrance A. Sheaffer	Civil Engineer	1966—1967
Darlene E. Shoults	Clerk (Resources)	1964—1966
Rose M. Sims	Clerk (Accounts Maintenance)	1962—1969
Janet Smith	Clerk-Typist (Resources)	1959
Keith A. Smith	Surveying Technician	1965—1966
Tamara J. Smith	Clerk (Accounts)	1958—1964
Vern E. Smith	Engineering Aid	1955
Robert S. Snoich	Engineering Aid	1957—1960
Grace E. Sprague (nee Iversen)	Clerk (Resources)	1958
	Clerk (Accounts)	1959—1960
	Supply Clerk	1961

	Purchasing Agent	1962
	Supervisory Resource Technician	1963—1969
Dale W. Stadtmueller	Personnel Management Assistant	1968
	Personnel Management Specialist	1969
Ann Steele	Clerk (Accounts)	1961
Carol A. Stein	Resource Clerk	1968
Sylvester S. Stevens	Supply Clerk	1958—1960
Linda G. Stickney	Clerk-Typist	1963
Walton L. Stowman	Civil Engineer	1967—1969
Walter Strahan	Road Crew Worker	1958—1959
Shirley Jean Straus	Clerk (Accounts)	1963
Donald J. Stubbs	Equipment Operator	1955—1958
	Automotive Mechanic	1959—1969
Phillip R. Stump	Surveying Technician	1968—1969
Peggy A. Sturgill	Clerk-Typist	1963
	Clerk (Resources)	1964—1967
	Clerk and Assistant Dispatcher	1968
	Fire Dispatcher	1969
Karen L. Sullivan	Clerk-Typist	1963
Guard N. Sundstrom	Civil Engineer	1969
Olof E. Swanson	Landscape Architect	1964—1965
Carys J. Taber	Automotive Mechanic	1955—1958
	Automotive Mechanic Leader	1959—1968
	Shop Foreman	1969
Jean Taber	Engineering Aid	1959
Cecil B. Tauton	Air Tanker Base Crew Member	1960—1961
Harold A. Thomas	Recreation Staff Assistant	1961—1963
Kermit G. Thomas	Surveying Technician	1963—1967
	Highway Engineering Technician	1968
	Civil Engineering Technician	1969
Daid T. Thompson	Construction and Maintenance Foreman	1955—1961
	Equipment Operator Lead Foreman	1962—1968
John H. Thompson	Civil Engineer	1969
Larry D. Thompson	Engineering Aid (Drafting)	1968
	Surveying Aid	1969
Tamara J. Turpin (nee Smith)	Clerk (Accounts)	1965
Orville J. Vanderlin	Land Exchange Forester	1969
Robert T. Venters	Highway Engineer	1963—1965
Joseph J. Visintainer	Budget and Accounting Officer	1969
Maria von Ting	Clerk (Accounts)	1959
John T. Walton	Administrative Trainee	1964—1965

Pearl E Ward	Clerk-Typist (Resources)	1959—1962
Kathryn H. Wellman	Clerk-Typist	1960—1962
	Clerk (Accounts)	1963
	Clerk (Personnel)	1964
	Clerk-Stenographer	1965
	Supervisory Clerk-Stenographer	1966—1969
Sandra Wessell	Clerk-Typist	1959
Judith K. Whelan	Personnel Management Specialist	1969
Arnold J. Widmer	Office Services Supervisor	1968—1969
Sheryl J. Wilkinson (nee Downing)	Personnel Clerk	1968
	Mail and File Clerk	1969
Frank C. Williams	Civil Engineering Technician	1969
Lois Willis	Clerk-Typist	1959
Francis O. Wood	Engineering Aid	1959
	Surveying Technician	1960—1963, 1967
	Civil Engineering Technician	1968—1969
George S. Wooding	Watershed Staff Assistant Forester	1964—1968
	Timber Management Staff Assistant (Sale Administration)	1969
Craig Wright	Air Tanker Base Crew Member	1962—1964
	Airplane Observer	1965
Hazel L. Wright	Clerk (Resources)	1962—1963
	Clerk-Typist	1964
Donald W. Wyatt	Engineering Aid (Survey)	1957—1958

#### APPLEGATE RANGER DISTRICT

Elster A. Adams	Forestry Aid	1961—1963
	Recreation Guard	1964
Beverly G. Allison	Clerk-Typist	1965—1966
Alvin G. Anderson	Forester (District Assistant)	1956
Norman G. Baker	Forester	1965
John L. Barksdale	Supervisory Construction Inspector Roadways	1968
	Supervisory Civil Engineering Technician	1969
Albion R. Bean	Forestry Technician	1968—1969
Walter Bennett	Sales Administrator	1963
George H. Berscheid	Timber Management Assistant	1962—1963
	Resource Assistant	1964—1965
Samuel A. Black	Civil Engineering Technician	1966
Robert A. Boliba	Forestry Aid	1969
Werner K. Bruckner	Forester	1964—1969

William E. Butler	Timber Management Assistant	1965—1969
A. Wayne Cabler	Laborer	1961
	Fire Control Aid	1962—1963
	Supervisory Fire Control Aid	1964
James L. Canady	Fire Control Aid	1962
Lee E. Canady	Fire Control Aid	1961—1962
Rolland E. Cardwell	Fire Control Aid	1962—1963
William S. Carson	Forester	1960—1961
James W. Casad	Fire Control Aid	1967—1968
Edward T. Cobo	Forester	1957
Basil Craig	Fire Control Aid	1961—1963
	Lookout	1964—1965
	Maintenance Worker	1966—1969
Phillip L. Crammer	Forestry Aid	1969
Jack A. Crump	Forestry Aid	1959
	Forestry Technician	1960—1966
Melba L. Dodson	Clerk-Typist	1969
Robert L. Dowell	Fire Control Aid	1957—1961
Sally C. Dyer	Clerk-Typist	1968
Logan D. Evans	Surveying Aid	1961
	Civil Engineering Technician	1962—1963
Montana B. Facey	Fire Control Aid	1962
	District Fire Crew Foreman	1963—1964
	Supervisory Fire Control Aid	1965—1966
	Fire Control Technician	1967—1968
Jack W. Fitch	Business Management Assistant	1962—1969
Robert A. Foster	Forestry Aid	1960
	Forestry Technician	1968
	Supervisory Fire Control Technician	1969
William A. Foust	Fire Control Aid	1967
Joseph D. Genre	Forester	1960—1964
Edward B. Graham	Fire Control Aid	1963
Francis H. Gregory	Fire Control Aid	1957—1959
	Supervisory Fire Control Aid	1960—1965
Bengt H. Hamner	Timber Management Assistant	1967—1969
Leland N. Hanscom	Cruiser	1964
Janet R. Harley	Clerk-Typist	1967—1969
Daryle E. Hawkins	Surveying Aid	1961
	Fire Control Aid	1962, 1964—1965
	Supervisory Fire Control Technician	1966—1968
G. Elizabeth Henderson	Clerk-Typist	1959—1967

	Accounts Maintenance Clerk	1968
John W. Henderson	Forestry Aid	1960—1965
Edward S. Hillis	Fire Control Aid	1962—1963
	Recreation Guard	1964
	Forestry Aid	1965—1967
	Forestry Technician	1968—1969
David A. Hopfer	Fire Control Aid	1961, 1963—1964
	Forestry Aid	1965—1967
	Forestry Technician	1968—1969
Reginald T. Jensen	Civil Engineering Technician	1969
Joseph P. Jewell	Forestry Technician	1961—1962
	Project Forester	1963—1965
Sally C. Johnson (nee Dyer)	Clerk-Typist	1969
G. Fredrick Jones	Laborer	1961
	Forestry Aid	1962
John R. Kaiser	Timber Management Assistant	1964
	Resource Assistant	1965—1969
Barbara J. Knisley	Clerk-Typist	1964
Jane Markillie	Clerk-Typist	1969
Robert J. Martin	Forestry Aid	1961, 1963—1964
Douglas McClelland	Forester	1959—1960
Roger L. Mendenhall	Forestry Technician	1968—1969
Kenneth R. Meyer	Forester	1960—1963
Donald Moulton	Scaler	1957—1961
	Forestry Technician	1962—1964
Peter W. Neyhart	Engineering Assistant	1964
	Supervisory Civil Engineer	1965
Charles R. Niver	Forester	1958—1960
John R. O'Connor	Surveying Technician	1965—1968
	Civil Engineering Technician	1969
David W. Osborn	Forester	1962
Terry G. Paul	Civil Engineering Technician	1964—1965
Leslie W. Pease	Civil Engineering Technician	1969
Byron Peffly	District Clerk	1957—1959
Kenneth A. Perreard	Surveying Aid	1961—1963
	Surveying Technician	1964—1967
	Civil Engineering Technician	1968
	Supervisory Construction Inspector	1969
Gene P. Pierson	Supervisory Forester	1969
David P. Purrier	Forestry Aid	1962—1964
	Forestry Technician	1965—1968

Robert E. Reider	Highway Engineer	1960—1962
	District Engineering Assistant	1963
Charlotte Richardson	District Clerk	1959
Ted Schattenkerk	Range Assistant	1967—1968
Edgar J. Schieber	Packer-Guard	1964
Roy O. Schroeder	Forestry Aid	1961
Wayne L. Sedgwick	Resource Technician	1964—1965
	Project Forester	1966—1968
Harold L. Shafer	Lookout	1964
Floyd T. Smith	Forestry Technician	1968—1969
Robert S. Snoich	Forester	1959—1964
Robert P. Sorber	Forester	1955—1959
Rolo E. Staples	Surveying Aid	1962—1965
Vohn H. Steele	Fire Control Aid	1958—1959
Paul Stribon	Fire Control Aid	1958—1960
John W. Stroup	Supervisory Fire Control Aid	1969
Homer E. Syme	Forestry Technician	1969
Harry I. Tarbox	Forestry Technician	1966—1967
Warner R. Thames	Fire Control Aid	1968
Thomas C. Turpin	Reforestation Assistant	1969
Ben C. Twiss	Fire Control Aid	1958—1959
	Fire Control Technician	1960—1964
Harold von Stein, Sr.	Lookout	1957—1969
Brian L. Waldeyer	Fire Control Aid	1968
Herman Walitalo	Forester	1958
Robert B. Webb	District Assistant	1955—1958
	Fire Control Officer	1959—1968
J. Buford Wels	Fire Control Aid	1957—1966
	Forestry Aid	1967—1969
C. Braehm Woodell	Forester	1965—1969
Albert R. Workman	Civil Engineering Technician	1968
Donald W. Wyatt	Surveying Technician	1962—1963
	Survey Engineer	1964
	Civil Engineering Technician	1967
	Supervisory Highway Engineering Technician	1968—1969

#### ASHLAND RANGER DISTRICT

Vernon D. Alley	Forestry Aid	1963
Alvin G. Anderson	Forester	1955—1956
Robert L. Asher	Headquarters Assistant	1957
	District Assistant	1958



	Fire Control Officer	1959—1960
Herbert E. Barth	Forester	1965—1966
Eugene W. Bowman	Forestry Aid	1963
Jerry W. Braziel	Forestry Aid	1963—1969
Glen Cathey	Laborer	1962
Edward T. Cobo	Forester	1961—1963
Francis D. Conner	Fire Control Aid	1962
Mary Ann Crain	Clerk-Typist	1961—1962
Marvin D. Davis	Laborer	1962
	Forestry Aid	1963—1964
	Fire Control Aid	1965—1969
Gerald A. Day	Laborer	1961—1962
	Trail Crew Foreman	1963—1964
	Maintenance Worker	1965—1969
John H. DeCoste	Forester	1964
Joseph W. Delsman	Fire Control Aid	1967
	Forestry Technician	1969
Edward W. Demmer	Laborer	1962
	Engineering Aid	1963
Clinton W. Eckstein	Forester	1960—1966
Rene F. Elisar	Forester	1962—1964
Donald R. Eveleth	Forestry Aid	1963
Norman J. Eveleth	Forester	1961—1963
Robert A. Ferriera	Forestry Aid	1963—1964
Richard G. Foster	District Clerk	1957—1960
	Forestry Technician	1961—1962
Robert A. Foster	Forestry Aid	1959
Gordon H. Gately	Labor Leader	1961
	Forestry Aid	1962—1969
Albert A. Grabher	Design Engineer	1964
	Surveying Technician	1965—1967
	Supervisory Highway Engineering Technician	1968
Janet G. Grove (nee Laurance)	Clerk-Typist	1969
Lemuel K. Guthrie	Forestry Aid	1963
M. Helen Harbaugh (nee Hicks)	Business Management Assistant	1963—1969
William H. Harbaugh	Forester	1962—1969
Albert D. Hartwell	Laborer	1962
	Forestry Aid	1963— 1964
Arthur H. Henderson	Forestry Aid	1964
Jeffery T. Hess	Engineering Aid	1963

M. Helen Hicks	Clerk-Typist	1961
	Business Management Assistant	1962
Ellis G. Humphreys	Forester	1960
Jack E. James	Forestry Aid	1959—1961
	Forestry Technician	1962—1969
Larry K. James	Surveying Aid	1961
	Highway Engineering Aid	1962—1968
	Supervisory Highway Engineering Technician	1969
Alden C. Joy	Fire Control Aid	1961—1964
	Forestry Technician	1965—1969
John L. Jueden	Laborer	1961—1962
	Forestry Aid	1963—1964
Theodore R. Kinney	Cruiser	1963
Ronald W. Kirsher	Forestry Aid	1963
Robert Latzy	Forester	1957
H. Jean Lomax	Clerk-Typist	1965—1967
Sherman A. Lynch	Forestry Aid	1963
Neil A. McDowell	Lookout	1963
Maurice E. McIntyre	Laborer	1961—1962
Roger L. Mendenhall	Forester	1969
Morace S. Moore	Laborer	1961—1962
	Fire Control Aid	1963—1966
	Forestry Technician	1967—1969
Thomas E. Moore	Forestry Aid	1963
John L. Moran	Laborer	1961—1962
Roy G. Murphy	Laborer	1961—1962
	Forestry Aid	1963
William K. Nicholas	Forester	1965—1969
Kenneth V. Rensfield	Laborer	1962
	Forestry Aid	1963
Richard B. Rensfield	Forestry Aid	1963
Paul D. Retter	Engineering Aid	1963
Rudolph K. Robles	Fire Control Officer	1968—1969
Wilbur C. Ross	Laborer	1962
	Lookout	1963
	Fire Control Aid	1964
	Crew Foreman	1965—1968
	Forestry Technician	1969
Juan Schwendener	Guard	1963
Morton W. Scriptor	Engineering Aid	1963
Douglas B. Shaw	Forester	1956—1957

Gene W. Shelton	Laborer	1962
	Crew Foreman	1963
	Fire Control Technician	1965—1969
Robert C. Sproul	Fire Control Aid	1962
David C. Squire	Engineering Aid	1963
Warren A. Stearns	Surveying Aid	1960—1962
	Design Engineer	1963
Vohn H. Steele	Fire Control Aid	1959
Sylvester S. Stevens	Fire Control Technician	1961—1964
Kenneth J. Stevenson	Engineering Aid	1963
Wayne Stone	Laborer	1961—1962
Larry G. Sweem	Engineering Assistant	1963—1964
Donald M. Swope	Laborer	1961—1962
	Forestry Aid	1963—1967
	Engineering Aid (Drafting)	1968—1969
Harry I. Tarbox	Forestry Aid	1962—1966
Robert E. Taylor	Forester	1958—1960
Olaf A. J. Thingvall	District Engineer	1964—1966
Kermit G. Thomas	Surveying Aid	1961—1962
	Location Engineer	1963
James A. Tiffie	Clerk-Typist	1963—1964
	Resource Clerk	1965—1969
Neal Vandenburg	Surveying Aid	1961
Robert T. Venters	Highway Engineer	1960
	District Engineer	1961—1963
Robert V. Vestal	Surveying Aid	1961
	Laborer	1962
	Design Engineering Assistant	1963—1964
	Civil Engineering Technician	1965—1969
Gordon J. Walker	Fire Control Officer	1961—1966
Richard A. Walker	Forester	1965—1969
Virgil S. Wilson	Forester	1958—1959
C. Braehm Woodell	Fire Control Aid	1961, 1963
George S. Wooding	Forester	1959—1964
Edward R. Zboralski	Forestry Aid	1961—1964
	Lead Scaler	1965—1969

#### BUTTE FALLS RANGER DISTRICT

Ruby A. Allen	Clerk-Typist	1967—1969
Harold L. Arnold	Forestry Aid	1962—1967
	Maintenance Worker	1968—1969

Arthur D. Ayer	Forestry Aid	1962—1967
Charles L. Baker	Forestry Aid	1963
Larry J. Barlow	Forestry Aid	1961—1964
Robert L. Barstad	Forester	1961—1962
	Reforestation Forester	1963
Gerald E. Bastian	Supervisory Civil Engineering Technician	1967—1969
Robert D. Baugh	Laborer	1964
Jim A. Bopes	Forester	1964—1967
Donald H. Braley	Forestry Aid	1963
Jerry D. Brown	Laborer	1964
William J. Butcher	Surveying Aid	1961—1964
Marlene Casey	District Clerk	1959
Suzanne H. Casey	Clerk	1960—1963
Michael J. Cavin	Administrative Assistant	1967—1969
Louis Cernick	Fire Control Officer	1961—1968
Claude E. Curtis	Fire Control Aid	1961—1963
	Forestry Technician	1964
Wayne E. Curtis	Forestry Aid	1962—1964
Robert L. Davison	Forestry Aid	1964
	Maintenance Worker	1968—1969
Ben Frank Edmondson	Forestry Aid	1960—1961
Terry D. Edmondson	Forestry Technician	1960
	Fire Control Aid	1961—1962
	Supervisory Forestry Aid	1963
	Fire Control Technician	1964
Chester E. Ellis	Forestry Aid	1964
Donald W. Ellis	Forestry Aid	1961—1962
	Supervisory Forestry Aid	1963—1964
	Forestry Technician	1966—1969
Neal E. Ellis	Laborer	1964
Robert L. Ellis	Forestry Aid	1959—1960
	Forestry Technician	1961—1969
James B. Falls	Fire Control Aid	1961—1963
Jerald V. Ferguson	Forestry Aid	1961—1962
Douglas B. Finch	District Assistant	1955—1958
	Fire Control Officer	1959—1960
Eugene Fontenot	Forester	1958—1960
Alvin J. Foote	Forestry Aid	1968
	Forestry Technician	1969
John Fuiten	District Clerk	1957
Phillip T. Garin	Forestry Technician	1969

Robert F. Greer	Lookout	1960—1962
	Fire Control Aid	1963
Lloyd W. Hart	Surveying Aid	1960
	Surveying Technician	1961
Kenneth L. Hawkins	Forestry Aid	1961—1962
Charlie E. Hayes	Forestry Aid	1957—1960
	Forestry Technician	1961—1966
	Reforestation Assistant	1967—1968
Glenn C. Hedgpeth	Forester	1968—1969
Priscilla K. Hedgpeth (nee Poole)	Resource Clerk	1969
Junior D. Helvey	Forester	1959
Donald W. Henshaw	Fire Control Aid	1959
	Forestry Aid	1960
	Forestry Technician	1961—1962
	Headquarters Fireman	1963
	Fire Prevention Technician	1966—1967
	Forestry Technician	1968—1969
Phillip C. Hicks	Forester	1964—1967
John O. Hoffman	Forester	1960—1964
Marlyn J. Hoffman	Highway Engineer	1963
Lloyd A. Holm	Laborer	1959
	Forestry Aid	1960
	Senior Forest Worker	1961—1962
	Scaler	1963
	Forestry Technician	1964—1968
Leo J. Hughes	Highway Engineer	1960—1964
	Supervisory Civil Engineer	1965
Sue R. Hyde	Clerk-Typist	1968—1969
Eugene A. Irwin	Senior Forest Worker	1959, 1961—1962
	Forestry Technician	1963—1967
William E. Irwin	Forestry Aid	1960—1961, 1964—1966
	Forestry Technician	1967—1969
James L. Lane	Forestry Aid	1964
	Surveying Aid	1967
	Civil Engineering Technician	1968
Ronald D. Lewis	Forester	1965—1966
Alfred A. McCorquadale	Forester	1959—1962
	Small Sales Forester	1963
Daniel O. McKeen	Laborer	1964

Robert C. McQuown	Forester	1957—1959
Darwin P. Moores	Laborer	1959
	Forestry Aid	1960
	Supervisory Forestry Aid	1961—1967
	Forestry Technician	1968—1969
James B. Moore	Forestry Aid	1962—1963
Morace S. Moore	Forestry Technician	1969
Richard L. Norling	Forestry Aid	1963—1964, 1968
	Forestry Technician	1969
Eugene F. Norton	Forestry Aid	1963—1967
	Equipment Operator	1968
Vernon Oberg	Forester	1968
	Supervisory Forester	1969
Donald A. Perala	Forester	1960
Randall F. Perkins	Forester	1957
	Assistant Ranger	1958 —1960
Francis E. Poole	Forestry Aid	1959
	Forestry Technician	1960—1969
Priscilla K. Poole	Clerk-Typist	1961—1964
	Clerk (Resources)	1968—1969
Truman C. Puchbauer	Forester	1958
	Assistant Ranger	1960—1964
Cody L. Rambo	Fire Control Aid	1961—1964
	Forestry Aid	1965—1966
	Forestry Technician	1967—1969
Ira L. Rambo	Lookout	1961—1962
	Forestry Aid	1963—1964
	Fire Prevention Technician	1968—1969
Beverly G. Rensfield (nee Allison)	Clerk	1967—1969
James L. Rhyno	Forestry Technician	1969
Elvin L. Rogde	Forestry Aid	1963
Raymond R. Ross	Forestry Aid	1964—1965
George T. Rowden	Forestry Aid	1961, 1964
Edna Santoz	District Clerk	1958
Merlin D. Schwab	Surveying Technician	1965—1967
	Civil Engineering Technician	1968—1969
H. Price Shafer	Business Management Assistant	1969
James B. Shine	Equipment Operator	1969
Ronald E. Sizemore	Forestry Aid	1969
James T. Skinner	Construction Inspector	1968—1969

Zane G. Smith	Forester	1955, 1958—1959
Robert S. Snoich	Forester	1955—1956
Charles D. Snyder	Laborer	1964
Raymond H. Sutton	Laborer	1964
Roy M. Terrell	Forestry Aid	1963—1967
	Forestry Technician	1968—1969
Shirley A. Terry	Acting Administrative Assistant	1962—1964
	Clerk-Typist	1965—1967
Alvin C. Thompson	Forestry Aid	1963—1964
Dale G. Thompson	Laborer	1964
Robert H. Tracy	Forester	1955
Frank D. Villa	Fire Control Aid	1968
	Forestry Aid	1969
Gordon J. Walker	Fire Control Aid	1958
	Forestry Aid	1959—1960
W. Dale Watson	Forestry Aid	1961—1963
Emil G. Westvong	Laborer	1964
Arnold J. Widmer	Administrative Assistant	1965—1966
Virgil S. Wilson	Forester	1959—1967
John E. Wolter	Surveying Aid	1961—1962
Francis O. Wood	Surveying Technician	1964—1966
Herbert E. Wright	Forestry Aid	1963—1964
John A. Wright	Resource Assistant	1965—1968
	Resource and Fire Control Assistant	1969
Joanne K. Yancey	Clerk-Typist	1965—1966

#### KLAMATH INDIAN FOREST (1960 — 1961)

Chester M. Beil	Forester	1960—1961
Paul J. Brady	Forester	1961
Darrell K. Frewing	Forester in Charge	1960—1961
Charles R. Niver	Forester	1961

#### KLAMATH RANGER DISTRICT (until June 30, 1961)

William C. Aldrich	Forester	1959—1961
Robert L. Asher	Fire Control Officer	1961
Paul J. Brady	Forester	1958—1960
Wilfred E. Brazil	Forestry Aid	1961
Robert M. Brown	Scaler	1959—1960
	Forestry Technician	1961
Louis Catalanotto	Forester	1957—1958

Edward T. Cobo	Forester	1957—1958
Thyre A. Dodge	Forestry Technician	1961
Ken Dykeman	Timber Management Assistant	1958—1960
Eugene Fontenot	Forester	1959—1961
Horace W. Landrith	Forester	1961
Robert Latzy	Forester	1958—1961
Frank E. Lehto	Forestry Aid	1960—1961
Franklin L. Lougee	Forestry Aid	1960
	Forestry Technician	1961
Elwood Maloney	Timber Management Assistant	1955
John C. McFarland, Jr.	Fire Control Aid	1961
Johnny C. McLain, Jr.	Forester	1959—1961
Robert C. McQuown	Forester	1960—1961
Dwyght V. Moore	Fire Control Aid	1960
	Fire Control Technician	1961
Marjorie J. Moore	Clerk	1961
Mark D. Nichols	Senior Forest Worker	1961
Ansil Pearce	Forester (District Assistant)	1955—1957
Gerald J. Robinson	Surveying Technician	1960
	Engineering Technician	1961
Douglas B. Shaw	Forester (Assistant Ranger)	1958—1961
Vern E. Smith	Timber Management Assistant	1955—1957
	Forester (Assistant Ranger)	1958
Marvin R. Stump	Forestry Aid	1961
Edmund J. Vandermillen	Forester	1959—1960
Kathleen M. Vaughn	District Clerk	1957—1961
Joseph Wagner	Forestry Aid	1959—1960
	Supervisory Forestry Aid	1961
Gary D. Waterhouse	Surveying Technician	1960—1961
Frank K. Wilson	Surveying Technician	1960—1961
Fred Zumbrum	Scaler	1957—1958

#### PROSPECT RANGER DISTRICT

William A. Allen	Clerk	1962
Bernard J. Altenbach	Forester	1968—1969
Gordon L. Anderson	Highway Engineer	1960—1963
Ali A. Ansari	Surveying Technician	1968
Eugene Arias	Forestry Technician	1969
Charles G. Bean	Forestry Aid	1962—1964
Diana S. Bean	Clerk-Typist	1969
Larry R. Bean	Forestry Aid	1964



Joe E. Beck	Forestry Aid	1961
William M. Betts	Forestry Worker	1969
Arthur W. Bigelow	Forestry Aid	1969
Clinton Ward Blaine	Forestry Aid	1959
	Fire Control Technician	1960
	Fire Control Officer	1961—1969
Myrtle B. Blaine	District Clerk	1958—1961
	Acting Administrative Assistant	1962—1965
Renelda C. Boothby	Clerk-Typist	1965—1968
	Accounts Maintenance Clerk (Resources)	1969
David L. Bowen	Forestry Aid	1961—1964
	Engineering Aid	1967—1969
Alfred F. Burkhardt	Forester	1969
Ray M. Case	Forestry Aid	1960
	Forestry Technician	1961—1964
Albert L. Chaboude	Forestry Aid	1961, 1964
	Forestry Technician	1965—1969
Dale M. Chapman	Forestry Aid	1959—1962
	Forestry Technician	1963—1969
Ila B. Chapman	Clerk-Typist	1961, 1963
Everett M. Combs	Forestry Technician	1969
Dwight D. Davis	Fire Control Aid	1969
Joseph G. Des Jardin	Reforestation Assistant	1968—1969
Sheryl J. Downing	Clerk-Typist	1966—1967
Weldon G. Downing	Forestry Aid	1961—1968
	Forestry Technician	1969
Esther M. Facht	Clerk-Typist	1968—1969
Teddy G. Freed	Forestry Aid	1961—1964
	Supervisory Fire Control Aid	1965
	Equipment Operator	1968—1969
Gerald W. Gaines	Forestry Technician	1969
Halvor N. Garden	Laborer	1969
Robert L. Gilmore	District Assistant	1958—1959
Ralph A. Goode	Forestry Aid	1963
Scott E. Grieve	Forestry Technician	1969
Martin T. Gusland	Laborer	1969
Arthur L. Hakkerup	Forestry Aid	1961—1962
Adin S. Hammon	Forestry Aid	1963
Earl W. Hanson	Supervisory Civil Engineer	1965, 1967
Lloyd B. Hart	Forestry Aid	1961—1962
John O. Hoffman	Reforestation Assistant	1964—1967

Jack L. Hollenbeak	Forestry Aid	1961—1963
	Supervisory Forestry Aid	1964—1966
	Labor Leader	1967—1969
William C. Hooker	Forestry Aid	1961—1962
Melville J. Hornbuckle	Forestry Aid	1963, 1965—1967
	Forestry Technician	1968—1969
George A. Hubbard	Forestry Aid	1961
	Surveying Aid	1963—1964
	Engineering Aid (Drafting)	1967—1969
Helen E. Hubbard	Scaling Clerk	1964
Waldo C. Johnson	Trail Crew Foreman	1969
Alvin R. Karjala	Labor Leader	1969
James J. Kennedy, Jr.	Small Sales Forester	1963—1964
Charles R. Kilpatrick	Laborer	1964
Robert D. Kolkin	Forestry Aid	1961—1962
Robert Krell	Assistant Ranger	1958—1962
Raymond C. Langguth	Timber Management Assistant	1968
Carl A. Larson	Forestry Aid	1961
	Maintenance Worker Leader	1969
Juanita Larson	Business Management Assistant	1969
Ronald D. Lewis	Forester	1967
David G. Lilly	Forestry Aid	1963
James D. Lunsford	Forester	1958—1962
Patricia J. Lunsford	Clerk	1961—1962
Donald F. Mang	Forestry Aid	1963
Floyd J. Marita	Forester	1960—1962
Glenda H. Marita	Clerk	1961
Lester Wayne Marshall	Equipment Operator Leader	1965—1967
Richard L. Mast	Forestry Aid	1960
	Forestry Technician	1961—1969
Paul F. Mather	Forestry Aid	1961—1966
	Forestry Technician	1967—1969
Richard W. Mather	Fire Prevention Technician	1969
Warren H. Mather	Forestry Aid	1963
William J. Mayfield	Forestry Aid	1961
Brian L. Mercer	Surveying Technician	1969
Kenneth R. Meyer	Forester	1964
Chester Arthur McKee	Resource Assistant	1963—1969
Marvin W. McKnight	Forestry Aid	1961—1963
	Forestry Technician	1964—1967
	Supervisory Fire Control Aid	1968—1969

Dwyght V. Moore	Forestry Aid	1959
Reuben E. Moore	Labor Leader	1959—1961
	Forestry Aid	1962
Lenard L. Morin	Forester	1969
Larry D. Mullinnix	Civil Engineering Technician	1969
Donald L. Myers	Forestry Aid	1963
Wilbert S. Parks	Forestry Technician	1969
Clarence E. Pearce	Laborer	1959—1961
	Forest Worker	1962—1968
Paul J. Pearson	Supervisory Highway Engineering Technician	1969
Clifford C. Perigo	Civil Engineer	1965
Floyd R. Peterson	Forestry Technician	1969
Norman D. Peterson	Surveying Aid	1961—1962
	Forestry Aid	1963
Sidney P. Peterson	Forestry Technician	1969
William J. Pieratt	Forester	1965—1966
David S. Pierce	Forestry Aid	1969
John A. Pocrnich	Forestry Aid	1961
Lyle H. Pope	Supervisory Fire Control Aid	1963—1964, 1966
Linda L. Pressley	Scaling Clerk	1964
David P. Purrier	Forestry Aid	1961
Robert E. Reider	Engineering Assistant	1964
James T. Reilly	Forester	1961—1964
Dennis P. Renken	Forester	1964—1966
Kenneth A. Reynolds	Forestry Aid	1968—1969
Bernard J. Rice	Forestry Aid	1963
David J. Richey	Forestry Aid	1961—1963
	Supervisory Forestry Aid	1964—1966
George R. Ring	Maintenance Worker	1969
William J. Roberts, Jr.	Forestry Aid	1959—1960
	Forestry Technician (Insect & Disease Control)	1961—1963
Rudolph K. Robles	Forester	1965—1967
Loren M. Rodin	Forestry Technician	1968—1969
Harry G. Sanford	Surveying Aid	1960—1963
Edward D. Scriven	Forestry Technician	1969
William T. Scriven	Forestry Aid	1966—1967
	Forestry Technician	1968—1969
Frank E. Shafer	Surveying Aid	1960—1963
	Surveying Technician	1964—1969
H. Price Shafer	Administrative Assistant	1969
John E. Shallenberger	Forest Check Scaler	1958—1969

Gary D. Sinclair	Forestry Technician	1961
Clifford L. Smith	Forestry Technician	1967—1969
Toivo Sober	Forester	1960—1961
Lawrence D. South	Forestry Aid	1968
	Forestry Technician	1969
Paul M. Sparks	Fire Control Aid	1961—1962
	Headquarters Fireman	1963
	Fire Control Technician	1964—1969
Gary E. Stelle	Forestry Aid	1961, 1963, 1967
Betty L. Strickland	Clerk	1964
Ernest C. Strickland	Forestry Technician	1967—1969
William C. Tarr	Forester	1960—1964
Harry A. Tibbils	Forestry Technician	1969
Eileen L. Tovey	Clerk-Typist	1969
Tamara J. Turpin	Clerk-Typist	1965—1968
Thomas C. Turpin	Forester	1965—1967
Archie A. Valentine	Forestry Aid	1961—1962
Mary E. Valentine	Janitress	1962
Donald E. Vaughan	Forester	1959—1963
Virginia von Kienast	Clerk-Typist	1968—1969
Gordon J. Walker	Forestry Technician	1969
Jan A. Watkins	Business Management Assistant	1963
George R. Wayman	Supervisory Fire Control Aid	1969
Frederick C. Welch	Surveying Technician	1969
Menno A. Willems	Forestry Aid	1963
Frank C. Williams	Surveying Technician	1965—1967
	Supervisory Highway Engineering Technician	1968—1969
Gene C. Williams	Labor Leader	1969
Lee A. Williams	Forestry Aid	1963
Eugene Winningham	Forestry Aid	1961—1966
Tony R. Yell	Forestry Aid	1963

#### UNION CREEK RANGER DISTRICT

Loren A. Anderson	Laborer	1963
	Lookout	1964
Eugene Arias	Forestry Aid	1959
	Forestry Technician	1960—1968
	Acting Reforestation Assistant	1969
Lowell W. Ash	District Assistant	1955—1958
	Fire Control Officer	1959—1963
Douglas H. Baker	Forester	1956—1957

Merlin Ballensky	Laborer	1962
Harold L. Barr	Laborer	1964
	Forestry Technician	1967
Robert L. Barstad	Forester	1964—1966
Herbert E. Barth	Forester	1960—1964
Diana S. Bean (nee Moore)	Clerk-Typist	1968—1969
Thomas E. Beebe	Forester	1968
Helen Bekker	Clerk-Typist	1961—1963
Eugene H. Bergmann	Forester	1960—1965
Wayne E. Bousfield	Forester	1958—1959
William E. Butler	Forester	1959—1960, 1962— 1964
Milton Carpenter	Laborer	1964
David M. Chandler	Forestry Technician	1963
Everett M. Combs	Laborer	1962—1963
	Forestry Aid	1966
	Forestry Technician	1967—1969
Henry D. Conner	Forestry Technician	1961—1964, 1966— 1968
Donna L. Crawford	Clerk-Typist	1964—1966
James R. Crawford	Forester	1964—1966
Dwight L. Davis	Camp Cook	1961—1963
	Forest Worker	1964
	Fire Control Aid	1968—1969
Richard T. Deivert	Laborer	1963
William E. Farlien	Lookout	1961—1963
Kay J. Finch	Timber Management Assistant	1955—1956, 1958
Halvor N. Garden	Laborer	1963—1964, 1969
Joseph D. Genre	Reforestation Assistant	1965—1967
Rudolph I. Geri	Fire Control Officer	1965—1966
David A. Gibney	Forestry Aid	1959—1961
Philip M. Gilman	Forestry Technician	1960—1962
	Forester	1963—1968
Robert Gilmore	Fire Control Aid	1955
Martin T. Gusland	Laborer	1963, 1969
Robert K. Gwin	Laborer	1964
Arthur L. Hakkerup	Laborer	1963—1964
Arthur H. Henderson	Laborer	1961—1963
Clarence P. Huntley	Laborer	1961—1964
Waldo C. Johnson	Laborer	1959—1960
	Fire Control Aid	1961—1964

	Trail Crew Foremen	1965, 1969
Joe A. Josephson	Fire Prevention Technician	1961
	Fire Control Technician	1962—1964
Charles R. King	BRC Camp Superintendent	1955—1956
D. Bryan Klenke	Forester	1967—1969
Harold E. Kolkin	Surveying Aid	1961—1962
Carl A. Larson	Laborer	1962—1964
	Maintenance Worker Leader	1969
Juanita Larson	District Clerk	1957—1958,
	Business Management Assistant	1960—1961
Robert E. Larson	Laborer	1962—1969
	Forestry Aid	1961—1962
	Headquarters Fireman	1963
	Forestry Aid	1964
Ed Leach	Scaler	1956, 1958
James T. Lemaster	Forester	1958—1960
Robert A. Lilly	Laborer	1963
Richard Mast	Forestry Aid	1956
Richard W. Mather	Laborer	1959—1960
	Supervisory Fire Control Aid	1961—1964
	Fire Control Technician	1965—1967
	Fire Prevention Technician	1968—1969
Mahala R. Maurer	Clerk-Typist	1968
Chester Arthur McKee	Forester	1960, 1962
Robert D. Mooney	Lookout	1961—1963
	Laborer	1964
Diana S. Moore	Clerk-Typist	1967
Lenard L. Morin	Forester	1968—1969
Colton W. Morris	Laborer	1961—1964
Glenn W. Morris	Laborer	1961
Gerald A. Morse	District Clerk	1959
	Fire Control Aid	1960
Larry D. Mullinnix	Civil Engineering Technician	1968—1969
Terry Paul	Surveying Technician	1962—1963
Paul J. Pearson	Engineering Aid	1957—1962
	Engineering Technician	1963—1964
	Supervisory Highway Engineering Technician	1965—1969
Floyd R. Peterson	Laborer	1959—1960
	Supervisory Fire Control Aid	1961—1964
	Laborer	1965—1968
Sidney P. Peterson	Forestry Technician	1961—1962

	Forestry Aid	1963—1964
	Forestry Technician	1965—1969
Lyle H. Pope	Forestry Technician	1965
Ray F. Pote	Laborer	1961—1962
Herbert L. Pratt	Assistant Ranger	1958—1961
Allan A. Prigge	Timber Management Assistant	1955—1957
Truman C. Puchbauer	Forester	1956—1959
James L. Rhyno	Forester	1963—1969
John C. Richmond	Engineering Aid	1959
	Surveying Technician	1960
George W. Ring	Senior Forestry Worker	1964—1967
	Maintenance Worker	1959—1962
	Road Inspector	1963—1964
	Recreation Maintenance Worker	1965—1966
Ira R. Ring	Laborer	1967—1969
Maurice Rocheleau	Engineering Assistant	1963—1964
C. Norman Rykken	Forestry Aid	1955—1957
	Surveying Technician	1959
	Road Construction Inspector	1960, 1968
Robert L. Scott	Forest Worker	1964
Bernice V. Short	Janitor	1963
Ivan L. Short	Labor Leader	1959—1960
	Trail Foreman	1961
	Labor Leader	1962—1967
	Forest Worker Leader	1968—1969
Paul G. Sloan	Student Trainee (Engineering)	1958—1959
Zane G. Smith	Forester	1956—1957
Walton L. Stowman	Civil Engineer	1966
Neal D. Teets	Laborer	1964
Harry A. Tibbils	Laborer	1963
	Forestry Technician	1968—1969
Eileen L. Tovey	Clerk-Typist	1963—1969
Thomas C. Turpin	Reforestation Assistant	1968
Edmund J. Vandermillen	Forester	1960—1963
Gordon J. Walker	Fire Control Officer	1967—1969
Roger Wallace	Laborer	1962—1963
James P. Warner	Forestry Technician	1967—1968
George R. Wayman	Laborer	1959—1960
	Supervisory Fire Control Aid	1961—1969
Fred C. Weaver	Student Trainee (Forestry)	1958—1960
Miles F. Weaver	Forester	1965—1967

Suzanne Weaver	Clerk-Typist	1965—1967
Carl S. Weisbrod	Headquarters Fireman	1961
	Fire Control Technician	1962
	Forestry Aid	1963
	Forestry Technician	1964
Laurel A. Weisbrod	Clerk-Typist	1961—1962
Charles E. Welch	Laborer	1959—1960
Frederick C. Welch	Surveying Technician	1966, 1968—1969
Menno A. Willems	Laborer	1962
Frank C. Williams	Surveying Aid	1961—1964
Fred G. Wink	Laborer	1961—1964
Burton Wood	Laborer	1962
Robert F. Wood	Student Trainee (Engineering)	1958
Ronald Wood	Laborer	1962
Richard E. Worthington	Forester	1955—1956
Ernest B. Wright	Timber Management Assistant	1955—1958