

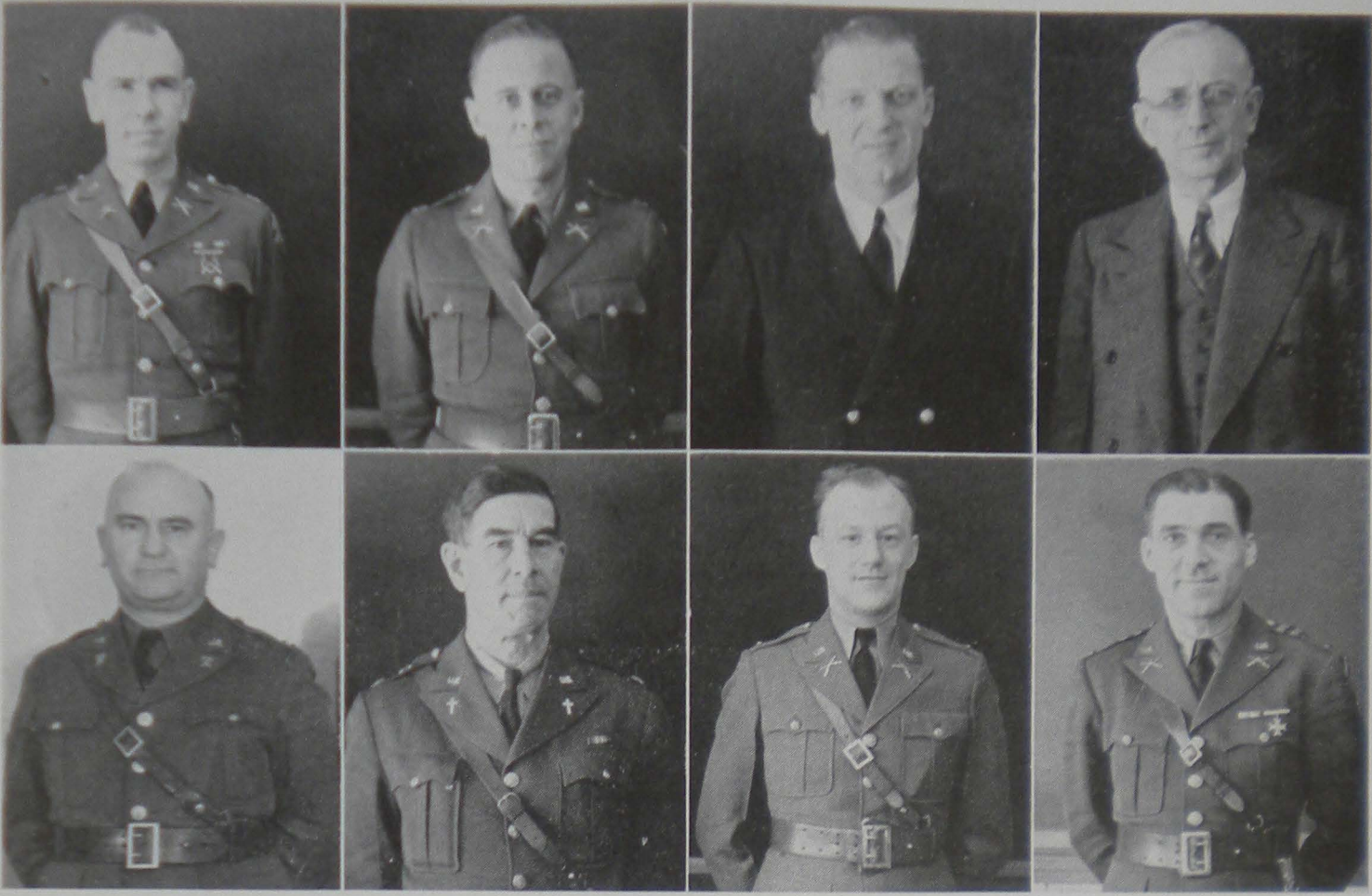
# FORT GEORGE WRIGHT C.C.C. DISTRICT



1938 - 39



## DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS



Upper Row—Captain Ford Trimble, FA-Res., District Executive Officer; Captain John O. Kilgore, Inf-Res., District Adjutant; Lieut. Edward F. Steffanides, Jr., USNR, Assistant District Adjutant; Mr. Glenn W. Caulkins, District Educational Adviser. Lower Row—Captain Byron P. Spry, QM-Res., District Quartermaster; Captain Jay M. Gleason, Ch-Res., District Chaplain; 1st Lieut. Joseph F. Delaney, Inf-Res., District Inspector; 1st Lieut. Charles Merkle, Inf-Res., Assistant District Inspector

### District History

The Fort George Wright District of the Civilian Conservation Corps was organized in May, 1933. That summer there were 45 companies of 200 men each. The District extended from Lake Chelan in Washington on the west to Libby, Montana, on the east, and from the Canadian Border on the north to a line running just south of Moscow, Idaho. During the nearly six years, some 260 companies, 625 officers, and 43,000 men have

come under this District's administration. The present strength of the District is approximately 4,000 men.

In order, the following have been in command of the District: Colonel Wallace McNamara, Major I. J. Nichol, Major George S. Clarke, Colonel F. G. Knabenshue, Colonel Louis Farrell, Colonel W. S. Drysdale, and Colonel Walter R. Wheeler.

Below—District Clerical Staff.



Seated—Harold Dahlen, Don Watts, Orville Adams, Mr. Robert Chivas, W.O., USCG; Ralph Brown, Bernard J. Davey. Standing—Leo B. Helling, Wesley Bell, Clifford Moore, Orville Sheneman, Francis Shelley, Archie Christie, Dayton Salter, George Leighton



### Major Evan W. Kelley

#### Regional Forester

Major Kelley has been with the Forest Service since his first employment as a forest guard on the old Uba Forest, now part of the Tahoe Forest in California, in May, 1906.

Between 1906 and 1915 he worked his way up through the various steps of forest ranger, assistant forest supervisor, and forest supervisor, to the position of an inspector in the Regional Forest Office in San Francisco.

In 1917 he enlisted as a Captain of Company F, Tenth Engineers, and served overseas where he rose to the rank of Major and was made District Commander of all operations of the Twentieth Engineers in France.

After demobilization in 1919, Major Kelley returned to California in charge of road work for the Forest Service, but was soon transferred to Washington, D. C., as an inspector. In 1925 he was made Regional Forester of the Eastern Forest Region, with headquarters at Washington. He came to Missoula as Regional Forester of the Northern Forest Region on May 15, 1929.

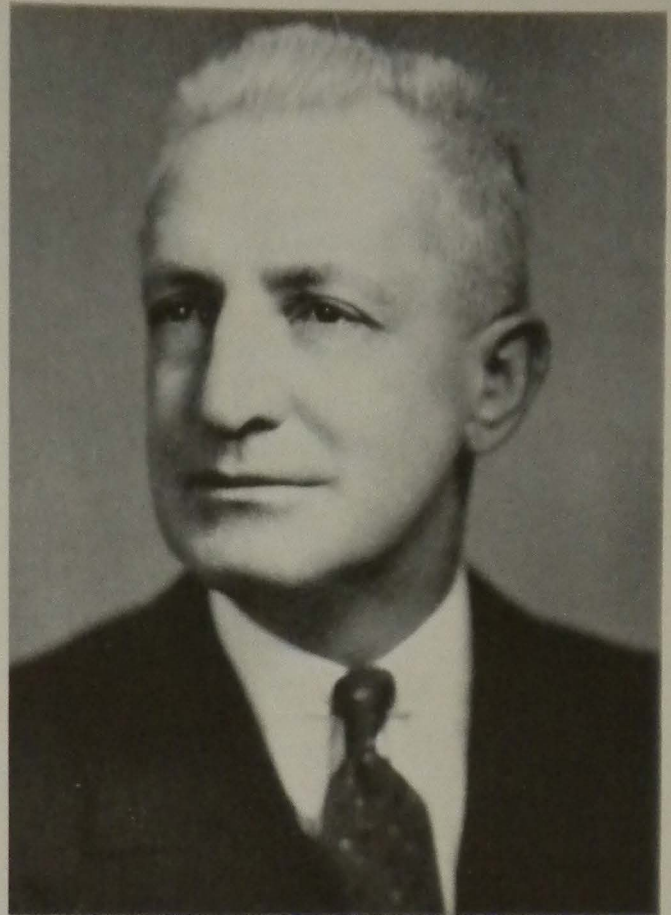
### The Northern Region

Stretching its protecting arms over 23,000,000 acres comprising 17 national forests extending from northwestern South Dakota to northeastern Washington, the Northern Region of the National Forests with its headquarters at Missoula, Montana, enfolds a wealth of timber, grazing, water, wild life, scenic and recreational resources scarcely paralleled anywhere in the United States.

Under existing conditions, 7,800 of the 36,000 square miles of land in national forests of the Northern Region are accessible to lumbering communities and adaptable to the production of merchantable timber. Excluding the several million board feet of fuel wood allowed the public through "free use", permits for which no charge is made, revenue accruing from the sale of commercial timber on national forest lands annually averages about \$300,000.

The lush forage and abundant summer range in Northern Region forests have been an indispensable adjunct to the large resident grazing industry for many years. Approximately 120,000 cattle and 600,000 sheep from nearby ranches use the national forest range each year. Income from grazing fees amounts to about \$200,000 annually.

Great inherent herds of wild life also use the national forest ranges and numbers of big game animals have been steadily increasing. Latest estimates indicate that there are in the Northern Region approximately 111,000 deer, 33,000 elk, 2,000 moose, 1,200 mountain sheep, 6,000 mountain goats, 1,100 antelope, 8,200 black and 500 grizzly bears. In addition, the national forests are



the home of a wide diversity of valuable fur-bearing animals and game birds.

Game fish to be found in the countless mountain lakes and thousands of miles of streams in Northern Region forests include cutthroat, rainbow, Eastern Brook, Loch Leven, steelhead, mackinaw, and golden trout, grayling, white fish, and occasionally bass, sunfish and crappies. In various of the upland rivers on the west side of the Continental Divide there are seasonal runs of several species of salmon from the Pacific Ocean.

With its expansive array of snow-capped peaks, forests, dashing streams and alpine lakes, the Region affords scenic attractions of world-wide renown. Hundreds of thousands of vacationists and recreation seekers now visit the national forests, and growth in tourist traffic is more each year. For the benefit of the many who seek out the forests for picnicking, swimming, camping, fishing, hunting, skiing, and other outdoor sports the Forest Service has developed many facilitating forest camps. Other improvements are constantly being made.

Although the forest road system of some 4,800 miles makes large areas accessible by automobile, millions of acres still remain in the Northern Region uninhabited and inaccessible, except by foot and horse trails. Within the Region a gross acreage larger than the whole State of Connecticut has been set aside in ten wilderness areas to preserve primitive conditions, existing in these areas, inviolate for years to come.



## The Kaniksu National Forest

The name "Kaniksu" originated in the early history of the region. Father Roothan, a priest of the Jesuit Order, doing missionary work in Washington and Idaho with Father DeSmet in 1845, was called Father Kaniksu by the Indians. He died in 1853 and was buried in Priest Lake, then known as "Kaniksu Lake" until the building of the Great Northern Railway in 1890, when the lake was given its present name.

On June 30, 1938, the Kaniksu National Forest extending into Idaho, Montana, and Washington, contained a gross area of 1,421,903 acres within established boundaries of which area 1,124,233 acres were in complete Federal ownership.

In addition to the above areas, the Kaniksu has under its direct administration 223,967 acres of the Priest Lake Timber Protective Association and 538,905 acres of Resettlement Area in Washington; a grand total of 2,184,775 acres.

The Kaniksu terrain is typical of the western slopes of the Northern Rocky Mountains. The major streams and lakes are bordered by extensive alluvial flats and benches from which rise long steep slopes culminating in rocky mountainous ranges where snow frequently holds until July and August.

Elevations range from 1,700 feet above sea level to an elevation of 7,710 feet. Fisher Peak is the highest peak in the forest.

The flat or gently rolling terrain at the lower elevations is partially suited to agricultural development, but the greater portion of the land area is non-agricultural and is chiefly suitable for the production of timber.

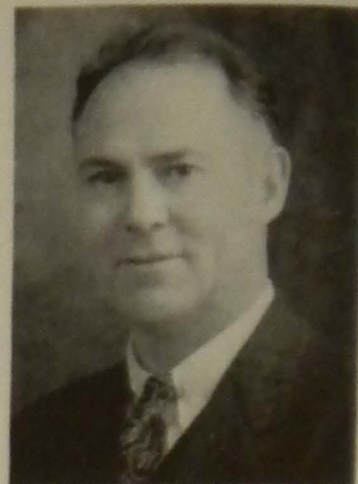
The tree species native to this locality are listed according to their commercial importance as follows: Idaho white pine, Western red cedar, ponderosa pine, Engelmann spruce, Western larch, Douglas fir, white fir, hemlock and cottonwood. There is also alpine fir, lodge pole pine and aspen.

The lumber industry is very active in this locality. The Kaniksu Forest sells logs to the various mills at the rate of approximately 25 million board feet a year.

Reports from the rangers show that there are approximately 14,300 deer, 55 elk, a few moose, about 125 rocky mountain sheep, 700 black bear, 15 grizzly bear, 3,000 coyote, 100 lynx, 60 bobcat, 25 cougar or mountain lion, 1,500 beaver and a few red fox and others. There are also marten, mink, muskrat, weasel, skunk, and badger.

The mineral developments in the Metaline Falls region are of international importance. The zinc-lead ore deposits in this mining district carry high values and with the immense area of proven ground the district gives promise of becoming world famous in the mining industry. Rich silver ore has been discovered and is being developed in the vicinity of Clarks Fork, Idaho. Prospecting and the location of mining claims is permissible throughout the National Forest.

**J. E. Ryan**  
Supervisor



The Kaniksu has a total of 1,253 miles of completed and maintained roads, 3,102 miles of horse trails and 1,350 miles of telephone lines.

The road system is approximately sixty per cent completed.

In the past few years the CCC organization has accomplished an important part in the development of this Forest.

Records indicate the following projects have been accomplished by CCC enrollees:

20 foot or horse bridges, 27 vehicle bridges, 4 barns, 8 dwellings, 3 storage houses, 4 garages, 38 lookout houses, 47 lookout towers, 29 other buildings, 1,463 rods of fences, 18,408 cubic yards of dikes, 6 miles of power line, 348 miles of telephone line, 277 miles of truck trails or minor roads, 57 miles of foot trails, 114 miles of horse trails, 19,930 linear feet of pipe lines and conduits, 4,614 acres field planting or seeding trees, 3,410 acres of forest stand improvement, 285 miles of fire hazard along roads and trails, 11,747 acres fire hazard other than road and trail, 74,601 acres of tree and plant disease control, 59 acres of public camp ground development, 2,440 acres of rodent and predatory animal control.

In addition to the above, 75,784 man-days were spent on fighting forest fires, 4,774 man-days on fire prevention and 15,465 man-days on presuppression.

The Kaniksu National Forest has been very fortunate in the allocation of CCC Camps, with a maximum of 16 camps and a present force of six camps. Three of the existing camps are in Washington and three located in Idaho. The CCC organization has proven a valuable asset to the forest and the major improvements accomplished since 1933 have been made possible by the CCC setup.

Efficiency in fire suppression measures has vastly improved with the added man power and training possibilities of the CCC. It is now accepted practice to move in on a going fire with CCC forces fully organized in advance. The foreman knows his crew and each man knows his job. In former days we were forced to organize after the arrival of pickup crews with the consequent delays and confusion. The advantages of advance organizing are obvious.



## NATIONAL FORESTS

### The St. Joe National Forest

Ray R. Fitting  
Supervisor

The St. Joe National Forest is located in the northern part of Idaho in Shoshone, Benewah, Latah, and a small portion of Clearwater Counties. It comprises most of the St. Joe and St. Maries River Drainages as well as part of the Little North Fork of the Clearwater and the head of the Palouse River, making up an area of about 1,400,000 acres under administration.

The topography of the area ranges from low rolling hills in the southwest and western part of the Forest to the rough broken terrain at the heads of the St. Joe and Clearwater Rivers where the topography is made up of high rocky peaks and ridges, and deep rough canyons. This Forest area supports 3,350 deer, 650 elk, 48 moose, 50 mountain goats, and 350 black bear. During the past season 1,100 hunters killed 500 deer within the Forest boundaries.

The Civilian Conservation Corps has contributed very materially to the improvement, development, and administration of this vast area. During the past five and one-half years since the organization of the CCC's they have accomplished the following projects:

#### ROADS

Since 1933 the CCC organization has gone a long way towards accomplishing many of these sorely needed transportation facilities. Four hundred and eighty-seven miles of road have been constructed, so located as to open up the previously inaccessible areas. Roads of varying standards have been constructed ranging from graveled motor ways 20 feet in width to minor 14-foot truck roads which traverse portions of the interior forest region where the travel is light. As might be expected, due to the rough broken terrain traversed by these roads, hundreds of thousands of cubic yards of solid rock and common material were involved in this construction program. The clearance of the right-of-way for this mileage, for the most part, was a tremendous task involving as it did, the clearing of the right-of-way and removal of stumps through heavy stands of timber.

#### BRIDGES

The transportation system has required the building of fourteen steel and reinforced concrete bridges of lengths ranging from comparatively small size structures to bridges spanning the larger streams requiring a length of 300 feet to 500 feet and of such character as to present difficult construction problems.

#### RECREATION

Numerous public camp grounds and camping spots have been constructed ranging from one-car camp spots to improved public camp grounds furnished with water supply, sanitary system, fireplaces, tables, and swimming pool, that will accommodate several hundred vacationists at a time. Thousands of people from the Inland Empire have availed themselves of these opportunities during the past couple of years. During the past summer

approximately 27,000 people visited the Forest spending from one to several days enjoying the wonderful camping opportunities and scenery.

#### BLISTER RUST CONTROL

The Civilian Conservation Corps has contributed immeasurably in the fight against the spread of the white pine blister rust menace. During the past five years well over 200,000 acres of white pine timber land have been successfully worked. The eradication of the disease in infected areas and prevention of spread to additional acreage represents savings of millions of dollars in forest values. In white pine areas where the blister rust disease is allowed to spread uncontrolled, the rust kills millions of white pine seedlings and young growth annually which, if protected, are the foundation of our future forest crop of white pine, one of the most valuable of timber species.

#### FIRE CONTROL

The 1,400,000 acres administered by the fire control organization require the construction and maintenance of adequate improvements. Annually hundreds of miles of telephone lines, trails, etc., must be put in serviceable condition. Towers, lookout houses, and administrative buildings must be maintained. The CCC organization program of work for the forest provides for much of this to be accomplished by use of these workers. Annually needed replacements or new construction projects that can be accomplished are incorporated in the work plans.

Throughout the past five years the Civilian Conservation Corps has rendered a valuable service in fire control. The camps, located as they have been, made it possible to use men in maintaining lookout stations, patrols, small crews; and large fires have been manned in whole or in part by enrollees. This service has required thousands of man-days being spent by enrollees in fighting forest fires. To estimate with any degree of accuracy what the fire losses would have been had the CCC not been immediately available is impossible; but it is obvious that the saving represented by preventing destruction of timber, wild life, and other resources, is great. The immediate presence of the CCC's on the ground when a fire starts is of inestimable value in holding losses to a minimum.

#### HAZARD REDUCTION AND REFORESTATION

Hazard reduction and stand improvement have been accomplished on approximately 3,500 acres of area that has been treated in blocks. Treatment of areas in this manner involves the cutting and removal of dead trees and logs which greatly reduces the possibility of fires starting and makes control much easier, as well as placing the area in a productive state. In addition, a great many miles of roadside clean-up have been accomplished. Reforestation of areas that in years past have been entirely denuded of tree growth by repeated burning have been benefited to the extent of planting approximately 15,000,000 trees of the more valuable commercial species native to this region.

In this forest are located Camp F-187, St. Joe River; Camp F-188, Emida; Camp F-117, Marble Creek; Camp F-203, Drysdale; and Camp F-204, Hess.



## The Coeur d'Alene National Forest

Charles D. Simpson

Supervisor

The Coeur d'Alene National Forest was established by presidential proclamation in 1907. It extends roughly from Hayden Lake and Coeur d'Alene Lake on the west to the Montana state line; and it reaches about the same distance north and south, being bounded by the Pend Oreille Divide on the north and the St. Joe Divide on the south.

The net acreage of Federal lands is about 700,000 acres, although well over 1,000,000 acres of land is included in the area afforded fire protection by the Coeur d'Alene Forest organization.

### Timber Production

Western white pine is the most valuable tree species and more in demand at the present time. A management plan has been prepared for the handling of the timber resources. About 600,000 feet of merchantable white pine still remains on the Coeur d'Alene government lands. It is proposed to provide a sustained cut spreading this stand of timber over a 40-year period, allowing for a cut of 15,000 feet of white pine per year.

Over 25,000 acres of national forest land on the Coeur d'Alene, at one time devastated by forest fires, have been planted with young trees.

### Water Shed Protection

Some of the higher, rougher portions of the Coeur d'Alene Forest are too poor in quality to produce commercial timber, but these areas as well as those producing saw timber are important from a standpoint of watershed protection.

All other parts of the forest, although not so closely tied in with the water use, are important in that they help to reduce excessive runoff in the spring thus reducing damage by floods and maintaining a more even flow of water for the production of electrical power at the power plant at Post Falls and Spokane.

### Fish and Game

Deer is our chief game animal. It is estimated that there are 400 mule deer and 1,300 whitetail. Black and brown bear, really one variety, are quite common, and it is estimated that there are 300 bear in the Coeur d'Alene Forest. About 150 head of elk range on the forest having been introduced in two plantings from the Yellowstone Park. No hunting of elk is allowed.

Grouse are rather scarce in the forest, and but three species are represented, the blue grouse, ruffed grouse or pheasant, and the fool hen, with an open season of ten days. Beaver are quite common, and mink, pine marten, weasel, lynx, and bobcats are observed occasionally. The native or cutthroat trout is the principal fish inhabiting our streams.

### Grazing

Ten bands of sheep secured summer range in the Coeur d'Alene during 1938. Our sheep range is decreasing rapidly due to our plantation and the coming in of natural reproduction. Most of our sheep range have been on old burns. About 300 head of cattle range on the forest during the summer months.

### Mineral Resources

The mining region, known as the "Coeur d'Alenes", is one of the most prominent mining areas of the country. Silver, lead, and zinc are the principal metals mined in this territory.

\* \* \* \*

In order to protect the various resources and values listed above and to develop the national forest to make it more valuable to the communities, a number of activities are being carried on by the Forest Service. Perhaps the most important in this listing is forest fire protection. The coniferous forests become highly inflammable during dry periods. To simplify the fire protection job, a large road construction program has been carried out.

Telephone lines and trail construction and maintenance are also carried out to give communication and transportation. Roadside cleanup, snag falling, and other hazard reduction work has been undertaken in recent years as a further step in guarding against damage to the forest by fires.

One of our largest present jobs is the blister rust program. Blister rust is a disease having two hosts, the ribes or currant bushes and five-needle pines. It is spread by spores produced on the currant leaves blowing by the wind to the pine needles. Pulling of the currant bushes is the only known remedy.

The white pine is also subject to another enemy known as the white pine beetle. This is an insect which bores through the outer bark, lays eggs in vertical galleries between the outer wood and bark which hatch into small larvae or worms which in turn bore other galleries at right angles to the vertical ones of the parent, thus girdling the tree and causing its death in a few weeks. Control is effected through cutting down the attacked tree and burning it or by exposing the premature insects by peeling the bark.

One of our important classes of work is known by the general term of stand improvement. This includes thinning out of young stands which are too thick for their own good, pruning the lower limbs from white pine poles in order to produce clear lumber in a log without knots, and disposal of defective or suppressed trees. This work is done in order to encourage the growth of white pine or other more valuable species.

The men in the four CCC camps now assigned to the Coeur d'Alene National Forest have had a hand in all of these activities. More progress has been made in the six years during which the CCC organization has been in existence than was made during the entire period 1907 to 1932 inclusive.

In this forest are located: Camp F-154, Devil's Elbow; Camp F-132, Big Creek; Camp F-180, Hayden Creek; Camp F-182, Beauty Bay.



# NATIONAL FORESTS

## The Kootenai National Forest

The protective boundary of the Kootenai Forest is practically identical to the boundary of Lincoln County, Montana. It might also be described as the whole Kootenai River drainage, Montana, and a small area in Idaho that drains into Montana. The net national forest acreage is 1,780,851 acres.

The history of the CCC since its inception in 1933 in the Kootenai Forest has been one of steadily increasing efficiency in fire suppression.

We have become so accustomed to the smooth machine-like working of this organization that we scarcely give it a thought. Day or night, it does not make any difference whether we call for two or two hundred, they arrive with surprising speed, anxious to get that fire before it develops into a larger job.

The confidence which the enrollees have in their foremen along with the initiative and ability of the foremen has resulted in the fine suppression done under hazardous conditions, with accidents held to the minimum and those of a minor nature only.

The rangers and all the members of the protective organization are very grateful to the enrollees, foremen, and camp superintendents and Army personnel for the fine suppression work done on the Sylvanite District during the 1938 fire season.

It is estimated that the total stand of merchantable timber in the Kootenai Forest within access of the lumber industry is 3,698,000,000 feet board measure. In addition to this government owned timber, there is privately owned in Lincoln County about 1,684,000,000 feet board measure, mostly of yellow pine.

The important commercial timber species of the Kootenai Forest include Western yellow pine, Douglas fir, Western larch, Engelmann spruce, Western white pine, and Western red cedar. Species of little or no commercial value growing in the forest include alpine fir, white fir, alpine larch, white birch, lodge pole pine, hemlock, and cottonwood.

Game animals as well as predatory and fur-bearing animals are plentiful in the Kootenai National Forest. The latest estimates for the Forest show 18,000 deer, 650 elk (130 planted), 20 moose, 120 mountain sheep, 130 goats, 600 black bear, 30 grizzly bear, 1,500 coyotes, 150 cat or lynx, 50 mountain lions, and about 3,500 beaver, fox, marten, mink, and otter. From 500,000 to 750,000 fish are planted each year in the lakes and streams.

The forest cover of inferior tree species found growing at high elevations, although producing no commercial timber, is of great value for watershed protection. Rain and snowfall is heavier here than at the lower elevations, and the trees retard evaporation and melting snow, thus helping to prevent spring floods and to maintain a permanent stream-flow. The duff on the forest floor is like a sponge which holds back the moisture, conserving it and giving it out slowly after the lower country has dried out in early summer.

The income from all sources of revenue in the Kootenai Forest averages about \$40,000 annually. As in the case with all National Forests, one-fourth of the



K. A. Klehm  
Supervisor

receipts is paid to the county in which the forest is situated for road and school purposes. In the case of the Kootenai National Forest, this amounted to \$11,811.00 for 1937. From the creation of the forest to 1937, there has been returned to Lincoln County from the forests the sum of \$215,239.00. In addition, 10 per cent of the receipts is spent by the Forest Service for roads.

Past CCC accomplishments are as follows:

Type of Job	Unit	New Work	Maintenance
Truck trails, minor roads	Miles	109.0	717.7
Telephone lines	Miles	65.9	118.8
Buildings, all types	Number	43	42
Fences	Miles	8.5	.3
Water and sewage systems	Number	25	2
in which are included pipe and tile lines and conduits totaling	Lin. Ft.	8,386	
Other structural improvements including			
154 signs	Number	220	1
Tree planting	Acres	100	
Tree disease control	Acres	11,478	
Forest stand improvement	Acres	160	
Fire suppression	Man Days	20,092	
Presuppression	Man Days	1,658	
Warehousing, transportation, and repair, equipment and materials, etc.	Man Days	4,066	
Surveys, Misc.	Man Days	312	
General cleanup	Acres	144.5	
Bridges, all types	Number	43	12
Fire hazard reduction, road and trail	Miles	3.9	
Fire hazard reduction, other	Acres	292	
Camp ground development	Acres	47	
Power lines	Miles	.6	
Landscaping, Misc.	Acres	7.2	
Trails, horse and foot	Miles	14.2	220.0
Airplane landing fields	Number	2	



### J. H. Christ

Regional Conservator, Soil Conservation Service  
Washington, Oregon and Idaho

Reduction of soil and water losses, which involves maintenance of soil fertility, and the establishment of improved land use practices that permit a sustained and profitable agricultural enterprise comprise the goal toward which more than 1,300 farmers in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, cooperating with the Soil Conservation Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, are working.

About 2,800 CCC enrollees in 14 Soil Conservation Service camps in the three states are lending a helping hand to these farmers in stopping erosion on more than a million acres of farm and range lands. Work of the camps is part of a nation-wide program of soil erosion control and moisture conservation.

Headquarters for erosion control work in the Pacific Northwest is located at Spokane, Washington. Seven demonstrational projects, 14 CCC camp work areas, three nurseries and one erosion experiment station located in representative agricultural areas are carrying out the program.

Retirement of upwards of 25,000 acres of eroded and low-producing crop land to permanent forage crops is a significant accomplishment in the march toward better land use. In addition to preventing further soil loss, legume and grass forage crops often produce larger returns than grain crops formerly grown on the areas, rebuild the soil, and by furnishing supplemental feed for livestock, relieve over-grazing of nearby pasture and range land.

Improved management practices, aimed at the restoration of range lands, have been adopted on more than 600,000 acres of grazing land within Pacific Northwest erosion control areas. Proper stock distribution for better utilization of available range has been accomplished through deferred and rotational grazing supplemented by the development of nearly 500 springs and the construction of 300 miles of new fence and 30 stock watering ponds. All structural work is carried out by CCC crews.

To stop gully-cutting with consequent division of fields and lowering of the water table and to heal these earth scars, CCC workers from SCS camps have built nearly 25,000 dams and have installed additional numbers of stream bank protection structures. Approximately 150 miles of gully and stream banks have been sloped and seeded by CCC crews.

Soil-building crop rotations have been established on 24,550 acres within SCS project and camp areas. Farmers who have adopted these rotations report that not only have grain crop yields been increased following the plowing under of grass legume green manure crops, but that the legumes have high values as pasture and hay.

Woodland management activities of the field units have included the planting of approximately five million trees and shrubs to protect gully banks, steep slopes, provide wind breaks and shelter belts, and to supply wood materials for farm use.

Contour farming, or cultivating and seeding across the slope rather than up and down the slope, has been



adopted on upwards of 90,000 acres. Contour strip cropping, the practice of alternating cross-slope strips of wheat with strips of alfalfa-grass, sweetclover-grass, or summer-fallow, further protects against soil washing, and is growing in importance in the conservation program.

Straw farming, together with rough tillage, resulting in the creating of a trashy, cloddy surface to protect against both water and wind erosion, is now followed on approximately 23,000 acres within erosion control areas in grain producing districts of the three states. It was relatively unknown and untried a few years ago.

Erosion control areas in each of the three states are providing a large scale demonstration of conservation farming practices applicable to local farming conditions. Similar demonstrations are going ahead at the present time with the aid of the CCC on more than 500 erosion control areas in every part of the United States. Reflecting the active interest of farmers in conserving their soil resources, the rapid development of the work since it was begun on a limited scale in the fall of 1933 points toward a new era of progressive farming.

Over and above the value of the enrollees' contribution to a permanent and more profitable agriculture is the increased respect they themselves have gained for the nation's most fundamental resource—the soil. This growing realization of the need for preserving our "farming capital" for coming generations is destined to play an important part in future national welfare.

Young men in the CCC under supervision of the SCS are securing practical knowledge and experience in agricultural methods and wise land use principles. At the same time they are gaining valuable training in the allied fields of engineering, surveying, masonry, carpentry, mechanics, and equipment operation.



## Work Project

The work outlined for Camp F-182 during the fall and winter months consists of four major projects and six lesser ones. The four most important ones are roadside cleanup on the Lake Divide road number 439, Highway 10, the Fernan Ranger Station, and the Beauty Creek road. The lesser projects are the Wolf Lodge stand improvement, the Coeur d'Alene Mountain camp ground, pruning on the South Fork Cedar Creek trail, and telephone line construction and maintenance on 7-F, 12-F, 13-F, and 14-F lines.

The second most important project is the Fernan Ranger Station work. During the fall and winter months, this job has used one complete crew, and has taken 1,176

man-days in helping to build a new Forestry office and storage warehouse. On roadside cleanup, 1.1 miles was completed with 1,319 man-days.

Beginning January 10, 1939, the third most important project was started, the reconstruction of Beauty Creek road. This road leads to Mt. Coeur d'Alene, a beautiful scenic spot, and to the Coeur d'Alene Mountain camp ground.

A few more minor projects for Camp F-182 are to be worked out later. The most important ones yet to come are the treating of telephone poles and visibility clearing in the spring. This work will be done a short time before the camp is transferred to the summer location.



Front Row—*Igartua, Fopma, Metz, Mullen, Gautier, Dye, Ferullo, Chupa.* Second Row—*Ware, Pliszka, Thomas, Beckwith, Dmitrzak, Blanford, Crary, Levindofske, Cooper, Dolan.* Third Row—*Lesco, Geisler, Simpson, Best, Kon, Duffy, Edwards, O'Brien, Carew, Cosgrove, Caraccio.* Fourth Row—*Gerber, Esposito, Cafaro, Riccio, Puerto, Cody, Walsh, Corrado, Cacciopple, Bevz, Hurley, Giglio*



Front Row—*Jacox, Mahon, J. Hopkins, Goduin, Hathaway.* Second Row—*Farewell, Dombrowski, F. Fusco, Simeone, Honcharuk, P. Drago, Caputo, Frazier, Lucan, Kaspak.* Third Row—*Demarinis, Black, Sawatka, DeLuis, Romano, Landri, Stietzle, Cirincion, Scotille, Sherman.* Fourth Row—*Green, Dettaver, Hampton, Davies, Gallina, Gentile, DeLosh, Fidanza, Cacciopple, Finocchio, Forman, Ryan*



### Company History

Company 562 was organized at a strength of 217 at Fort Knox, Kentucky, on June 1, 1933. Since its origin, the company has seen service at Rich Gulch, Virgilia, California, in 1933; at Camp San Marcos Pass, Santa Barbara, California, until 1934, where the company established a new camp; at Camp Nowhere, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, in 1934; at Refugio Pass, Refugio, California, until 1935; at Camp Hayden Creek, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, in 1935; at Camp Stillwater, Olney, Montana, in 1936; and at its present location, Camp F-154, Devil's Elbow near Pritchard, Idaho, on the banks of the North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River.

While the company was located at Hayden Creek, Captain Rowland S. Brown was the commanding officer. Before the company was moved to Olney, Montana, Captain Brown was replaced by Captain H. C. Moore who was in turn relieved by Captain Fletcher N. Hufford just before the company moved to the Montana camp.

Returning from Montana, the company reached the present camp site at Devil's Elbow on October 20, 1936. The present company commander is Captain Fletcher N. Hufford with Lieutenant Myron R. Bittikofer and Lieutenant Max B. Ganyard as junior officers. Wallace E. Woods is the educational adviser.



Front Row—Strussion, L. Johnson, Mullinix, Estep, Longbottom. Second Row—Roberts, Sansom, B. Smith, Zdinak, Cook, Kovacik, Moore, George, Hallway. Third Row—Enzweiler, Garling, Morrison, Vandy, Thornton, Chittock, Harrison, R. Greene. Fourth Row—Dudley, Hecker, Carver, D. Bailey, Hensley, Hagans, Sesody, Camden, Waterman, Stickle



Front Row—McGuffey, Calder, Henry, R. Parker, C. Smith, Rue, C. Bailey. Second Row—Perry, Castello, Dziama, Weedman, Zakrajek, Settles, Hargis, McCabe, Dayton, Ferrell, Castellini. Third Row—E. Mullins, Gruber, M. Meyer, Prox, Barngraff, W. Henson, Hudak, N. Henson, Brossenne, L. Green, Kunkel. Fourth Row—Connelly, Dunbar, Noppert, Williams, Kovach, C. Hamby, P. Hamby, Chaney, E. Johnson, Mahan, Hall, E. Greene, Huber





*2nd Lieut. Myron R. Bittikofer, FA-Res.  
 2nd Lieut. Max B. Ganyard, Inf-Res.  
 Wallace E. Woods, Educational Adviser  
 Captain Fletcher N. Hufford, Inf-Res., Commanding  
 Officer*



*B. Davidson, K. Maryott, L. Morris, Project  
 Superintendent; C. Springer, C. George*



### Company History

On June 22, 1933, Company 257, after a month's conditioning at Plattsburgh Barracks, New York, established its first home in tents at Goldsmith, New York. Late in the fall, the company moved to White Face Inn; and in the summer of 1934, it moved to Call's Corner, a mile and a half west of Lake Placid, New York, living in tents until the barracks were completed in November.

On October 10, 1937, Company 257 entrained at Lake Placid for the West, arriving at Marble Creek, Idaho, in the St. Joe National Forest on October 13th.

At the time Company 257 moved to its first camp, it was under the command of Captain W. S. Tuttle who

was replaced by Captain W. H. Waugh in July, 1933. In January, 1934, Captain Francis B. Redner assumed command and was replaced by Captain Edward McGall in July, 1935. Command of the company was taken over by Lieutenant Arthur A. Frambach, who brought the company to Marble Creek, Idaho, from Lake Placid, New York.

Lieutenant Edwin H. Toney took command of the company in June, 1938, and was succeeded by Lieutenant Clyde R. Inman who retained command until October, 1938, when he was succeeded by Captain Lewis E. Hamel, present commanding officer.

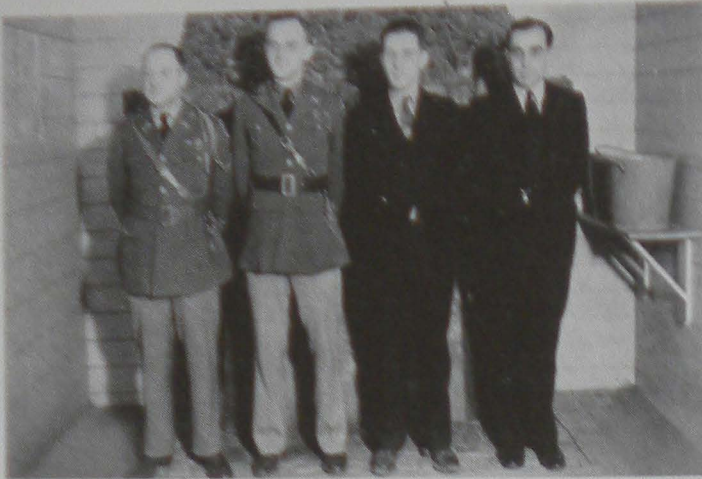


Front Row—Vitello, Prelich, Kreis, Lester, Zuccala, Traverson, Treadway. Second Row—R. Kelly, Almasy, Peryea, Lawrence, Deresky, Walker, Martino, Sciacchetano, Naimo. Third Row—Gursky, Palmasano, Truskowski, Cunningham, Machalsky, Borshe, Blaise, Harner, Paterno. Fourth Row—Mele, Piacitelli, Kuzma, Wesolowski, Pavlik, Dutka, Hoffmeister, Paoletti, Ricci, Slota, J. Paoletti

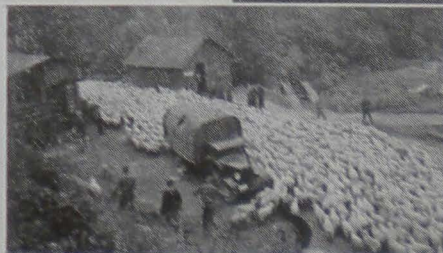


Front Row—Wertis, O'Haus, Somma, Natoli, Miller. Second Row—Neuner, O'Connell, Terranova, Stollarz, Stravaham, T. O'Connell, Panna, McFarland, Ware. Third Row—La Pierre, Garrow, Thayer, Mich, Turner, Thresson, Zullo, Negri, McGlynn. Fourth Row—Meilo





*Captain Lewis E. Hamel, Cav-Res., Commanding Officer; 2nd Lieut. Edward J. McCormick, Jr., Inf-Res. Frederick S. Rhodes, Educational Adviser Dr. Frank L. Richardson, Camp Surgeon*



*C. C. Chambers, Charles Feary, Ben Bates, Project Superintendent, Lloyd Donnelly Lloyd Chilton*







## Company History

July 1, 1938, saw the beginning of Company 3277 with the forming of a cadre of 25 men at Company 1278, Whippany, New Jersey. On the 6th of July, 175 totally new enrollees were added, making a full strength of 200 men. On the 12th of July, Company 3277 departed for the Fort George Wright District and were stationed at Camp F-159, near Priest River, Idaho.

On the 18th of October, Lieutenant James F. Prime was relieved of command by Captain John Smith. At the same time, Lieutenant John E. Moyer was transferred to Camp Hayden Creek, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Captain John Smith was relieved of the command by Ensign

Steffanides with Lieutenant Clyde R. Inman as the junior officer shortly thereafter.

On December 17, 1938, 102 men left camp to return home. This left the company with only 56 men; but during this interval, the barracks were renovated, fixtures were repaired, and a new piano and radio were added to the recreation hall.

On January 16, 1939, another change in the officer personnel took place. Lieutenant Steffanides was appointed as assistant to the District Adjutant, and Captain Claron W. Meldrum took command of the company.



First Row—Brothers, Birch, Pankiewicz, Constandi, Blair, Donnelly, Solakian, N. Brown, Wheeler, Diller. Second Row—Dito, Kennedy, Harty, Schute, Dumcke, Senior Leader Polo, Paul, Van Der Gaag, Lazarczyk, Connell, Hilvar, Bennett. Third Row—Le Roy, Costello, Curry, T. Brown, Cherepanya, Burke, Stanislawsky, Camp, Booth, Braun, Balchunas, Cottage, Brush. Fourth Row—Carpita, Paule, Stewart, Dorowski, Carrera, Gollin, Brinski, Cadis, Davidson, Villaggio, Tutunjian, Lasek



Front Row—Scida, Saldato, Servello, Russo, Dolbow. Second Row—Rubino, Sokolosky, Santangelo, Steven, Hau, Gyukeri, McCormack, Slater, Rothenberg. Third Row—Dayton, De Forge, Brill, Schibani, Shroeder, Schultz, Roemer, Sherripa, Severino, Moore. Fourth Row—Safti, Kish, Rizzo, Selajani, Sall, Rustaka, Sforza, Ruth, Means, Masone, Mazza, Semler



### Company History

Company 3266 was wedged into the CCC unit on October 1, 1937, by being assigned 25 enrollees from Company 1249, Camp SP-54, Fisher's Landing, New York. Captain R. E. Balliet was the first commanding officer.

On October 4, 1937, eighty-five enrollees from Rome, Mexico, and surrounding vicinities of New York, reported to Company 3266 for duty at Fisher's Landing. At the same time, fifty-five others from Fulton and Syracuse, New York, moved into Mannsville, New York. The three groups were united to form the company.

On October 10, 1937, Company 3266 entrained at

Clayton, New York, and arrived at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, on the 13th. From Coeur d'Alene to the camp location at Hayden Creek in the Coeur d'Alene National Forest, Kootenai County, Idaho, the party progressed by truck to occupy the new camp. Field work and camp rehabilitation work started on the 14th of October. From that date, Company 3266 has made rapid strides in improving camp conditions and in showing remarkable results in field work.

At present the company is commanded by 1st Lieutenant Charles G. Cassel, FA-Res. All but twenty-one of the 190 enrollees are replacements.



Front Row—Moeller, Tulipane, Leahy, W. Nutting, Cramins, Wojdyla, Miles, Bowen, M. Mangan, Smith. Second Row—Barra, Cummings, Schultz, Hoffman, Kovach, Senn, Schmidt, Kretzmer, Stahl, Eisfeld. Third Row—Koehler, Barbera, Villanti, Kaufman, N. Golden, Kocsis, Avery, Juno, Bowen, M. Wojcik, Blattenberger, Parisi



Front Row—Leahy, R. Kulin, Santella, Welker, Sadowski, Weeden, Geba, Ryder. Second Row—Jacobsen, Ligarzewski, Krauschak, Rodha, Lovig, Trovato, Destefano, Uzar, Kaplan, Taormina, Levandosky. Third Row—Kaminski, Kaluzienski, Menna, Manna, Milio, Terwilliger, Heinzen, Schmidt, Rydzewski, Perez, McCloskey. Fourth Row—Szcwzyk, Barry, Radigan, Skumaker, Legato, J. White, Samopieto, X. Pistek, Silver, Breslin, Moyate, Schilling, Tworek



Work Project

The projects at Camp F-180 for the past twelve months have been mainly blister rust control work on the East Fork of Hayden Creek. Twenty-seven hundred acres of this work was completed in the spring and summer of 1938.

The construction of the Cedar Mountain road was undertaken, and eight miles of this project was completed in the fall of 1938. In December the heavy snows in the mountains made it impossible to continue with this project.

Since December, 1938, Company 3266 has worked on a variety of projects. Fifty men under two foremen

worked on fire hazard reduction, 25 men and one foreman worked on timber stand improvement, 25 men were assigned to the construction of a road on the North Fork of Hayden Creek, and 25 men worked on the construction of the Mokins Creek road.

Several other jobs have been completed this fall and winter where only small crews were used. Such projects include the Bunko Gate Cabin, the Buckles Mountain trail, construction of the Sage Creek public camp ground with tables, and the Hudlow Mountain Weather station.

Five men and one dump truck have taken care of the road maintenance problem in the area for which the camp is responsible.



Front Row—Graviano, Hardick, Konopacki, Korony, Paul, Weber, Reilly, Colotti, Priabe. Second Row—Pelliccaro, Kowalczyk, Cohen, Maio, L. Mathews, Pawlik, Seinoski, Ruddy, Runeari, Bosco. Third Row—Bielawski, Kowalchuk, Obchinetz, Jerabek, Pszczolkowski, Pullman, Kedzerski, Alheim, Lawler, Sartor, Schoenberg. Fourth Row—Wnorowski, Kacetow, Obecunas, Goldfarb, Mottola, Vella, Kenney, Healey, Olds, Constantino, Patterson, Lorenzo, Kerrian



Front Row—Noberini, Piastuck, Hawco, Lamacchia, Kondratowski, Scibeth, Kapela, Knowles, Clark. Second Row—Jerue, Salvary, Mc Johnston, Kalid, Romanczyk, Kepponen, Kerner, Kessler, Kohn, Kitcher. Third Row—Passante, Kasprzak, Pandolfi, H. Golden, Siets, Hanczaryky, Pope. Fourth Row—Parinello, Reed, Press, Quaglia, J. White, Jones, Augustine, Pisciotto, Jiosi







## Company History

The history of Company 1995 began with the organization of Company 245 at Camp Dix, New Jersey, in May, 1933. In June, the company arrived at Kooskia, Idaho. From this location, it moved to Faniff, just below Avery. May, 1934, saw the company at Collins, near Bovill, Idaho. The company was then selected to commence improvement on the only state park in Idaho; and in October, 1934, under command of Lieutenant Joseph F. Delaney, the company moved to Chatcolet, Idaho, its present location. In May, 1935, the company was changed from the Second to the Ninth Corps, and the number became 1995.

Company administration, mess, recreational, and educational facilities are second to none. Cooperation among all concerned has been the best at all times. The morale of the enrolled men has been and is superior, and the spirit of cooperative endeavor has become a tradition in the camp.

Recent commanders include: Captain H. F. Stoy, Captain W. A. Lauri, Ensign Grant Hansen, and Lieutenant Charles Merkle. Adviser Bovey has been with the company since March, 1934. 1st Lieutenant A. B. McElhoe, is the present commanding officer.



Front Row—Graham, Peters, A. Peterson, Schierman, Arriaga, Chilson. Second Row—Appel, Kellner, Rolf, Snyder, L. McGinnis, M. McGinnis, Linton, F. Blood, Partridge, Schaffner. Third Row—Hildreth, E. Yarco, C. Morton, Clark, Hill, Lampert, Hansen, H. Morton, I. Blood, Kucera. Fourth Row—Sharer, Bishop, Straw, L. Nelson, Whitehead, Currie, W. Stallman, Britton, Stark, King, Schultz, Greenwood



Front Row—Emehiser, Pedersen, Jessee, Mead, Gorman, Gotham, Lahaie. Second Row—Kugler, McGraw, Dodson, M. Jacobson, Lutes, P. Beck, C. Beck, H. Meadows, H. Jacobson, Marks, Streeter. Third Row—Beam, Endicott, Leach, Ertz, Christian, Huber, Fosbury, Rock, L. Trautman, Wozny, Waring, Fox. Fourth Row—Rogers, Johnson, York, Irvine, Stewart, O. Leader, McMillen, Creed, Short, J. Knudsen, D. E. Anderson, Chamberlain, Rabyor





1st Lieut. Ernest F. Dobbins, QM-Res.  
 1st Lieut. Phillip J. Holabach, Med-Res., Camp Surgeon  
 1st Lieut. Albert B. McElhoe, CA-Res., Commanding Officer  
 2nd Lieut. John O. Berthold, Inf-Res.  
 Franklyn W. Bovey, Educational Adviser



Seated: William J. Ross, C. Bradley Joice, 1st Lieut. Charles Merkle, Joseph L. Buckley, John C. Hume, Project Superintendent; 1st Lieut. Byron E. Dunn, James B. Sargent, Ernest P. Joice, Lieut. Alfred H. Johnson. Standing: Franklyn W. Bovey, J. B. Ross, Inspector Region IV, NPS





Work Project

Camp SP-1, Heyburn State Park, is located in Idaho's only state-owned park. The National Park Service, co-operating with the Idaho Department of Public Works, began operation in the park October 8, 1934, shortly after the camp had been built. Cleanup and road and trail construction, erecting recreational facilities, and the building of a power line into the camp were some of the first projects.

During the past year, much has been done in the way of opening up the wonders of the park region to the general public. A pipe line was laid across the lake to Rocky Point for the convenience of picnickers early in

the year. During the summer, construction of a picnic and camping area was started on the hill above Chatcolet Lake. Roadways were built throughout the area; and tables, benches, stoves, running water, and latrines were installed.

In April, 1938, the St. Joe River flooded. Company 1995 was instrumental in helping many families to move their possessions out of the stricken area.

September, 1938, was the month of fires. The men of Company 1995 were called out on one fire after another, but much valuable timber land was conserved through the efforts of the men of the company.



Front Row—M. Stockton, Rickert, I. White, L. Adams, Orcutt, Hogue, Sciaccotti, Crabtree, K. Anderson. Second Row—Scupholm, Elton, Russell, H. Adams, Gray, Howard, Hatcher, F. Nelson, Turner, Barlett, L. Knutson. Third Row—D. Anderson, Ferguson, Stack, Schroeder, Adair, Carter, Gifford, Becker, Weber, Olin, P. Jacobson, Bolich. Fourth Row—W. Stockton, Abbott, Greene, Bruneau, McWilliams, Frye, Maines, Seaver, R. Veltri, Oldham, H. Nelson, Foote, L. Veltri.



Front Row—Lewis, G. Meadows, McCulley, Reel, Thomas, Morgan, Gagnon, Bradley, Teall. Second Row—Bentley, Booth, Perin, D. Adams, Wylie, Maas, Tingley, Sawyer, H. Howe, Zimmerman, Ahrens. Third Row—R. Leader, Flagel, Wade, F. Miller, D. White, Wolf, Niedermeyer, Leighton, P. Yarco, Pecke, Paulus, P. Stackhouse. Fourth Row—K. Howe, Shaddock, Lapp, McMurtrey, D. Trautman, Gravelle, A. Zimmerman, Hart, D. Anderson, O. Miller, Denton, O'Brien, F. Stackhouse



### Company History

Company 594 was organized at Fort Knox, Kentucky, in May, 1933. Entraining for the West, its first location was Camp F-14, Hazel Creek, California. In November, 1933, 1st Lieutenant A. W. Samuels, now Captain Samuels, was assigned to the company.

In April, 1934, the company moved from its California camp to Camp F-142, Priest Lake, Idaho. Lieutenant Samuels was transferred to Company 564 in November, 1934. On October 4, 1934, the company again moved, this time back to California, occupying Camp F-204, Annapolis, California, known as the "Academy in the Redwoods".

Captain G. J. Luebben now assumed command. On April 20, 1935, the company moved once more back to Idaho, coming to Moore Creek near Priest River, Idaho,

two miles from the present Camp F-164, into which it moved during the summer of 1935.

The sequence of the commanding officers of Company 594 follows: August, 1935, Captain H. G. Newell, then Captain Hal Painter; Captain Roy C. Strange; 1st Lieutenant C. J. McCormick had a short term as commander and then was replaced by Captain A. W. Samuels in May, 1936.

Captain Samuels was in command until April 19, 1938, when 2nd Lieutenant Fred B. Keller assumed command. Lieutenant Keller commanded until November 7, 1938, when Captain Earl F. Baskey, Air-Res., the present company commander, took charge of the company.



Front Row—Grissom, Robert Cook, Warrington, Flory, Conner, Edward Collins, Harvey, Clarke, Crosby, Reigelsperger, Rogers. Second Row—Rinehart, Payne, Dee Smith, Kayser, Kumisarek, Renner, Frank Smith, Brake, Morris, Williams, Sheley, Harold Cox. Third Row—Gould, Whitley, Radabaugh, Huckaby, Dials, LeBow, Collins, Little, Trieff, Isaac Smith, Javorek, Campbell. Fourth Row—Bales, Paul Anderson, Du Chemin, Conrad, Clellen Collins, Blankenship, Bellamy, Moorman, Poupard, Dewey Baker, Hiram Cook, Green, George Cox, Hooe



First Row—Fannin, Ferryman, Louis C. Smith, Schultz, Lowry, Daniel, Beaver, Fahrig, Turner. Second Row—Custer, Bernard, Dilley, Doherty, Leahey, Faso, Bond, Giallombardo, Gubanez, Cline, Cornwell. Third Row—Badgett, Acton, Carter, Distaker, Feilheur, Mervin, Belden, Adams, Whitacre, Leonard. Fourth Row—Gantner, Frey, Dimitriadis, Garrett, De Haven, Downs, Dennis, Pulaske, Daniel, Marocki, Scurlock, Harvey, Behnken



Work Project

Work project of Camp F-164 is principally woods work. During the spring and summer months roads are built and wood is cut for the winter. Brush is stacked in large piles, and the tall snags left from previous fires are cut and stacked ready for burning.

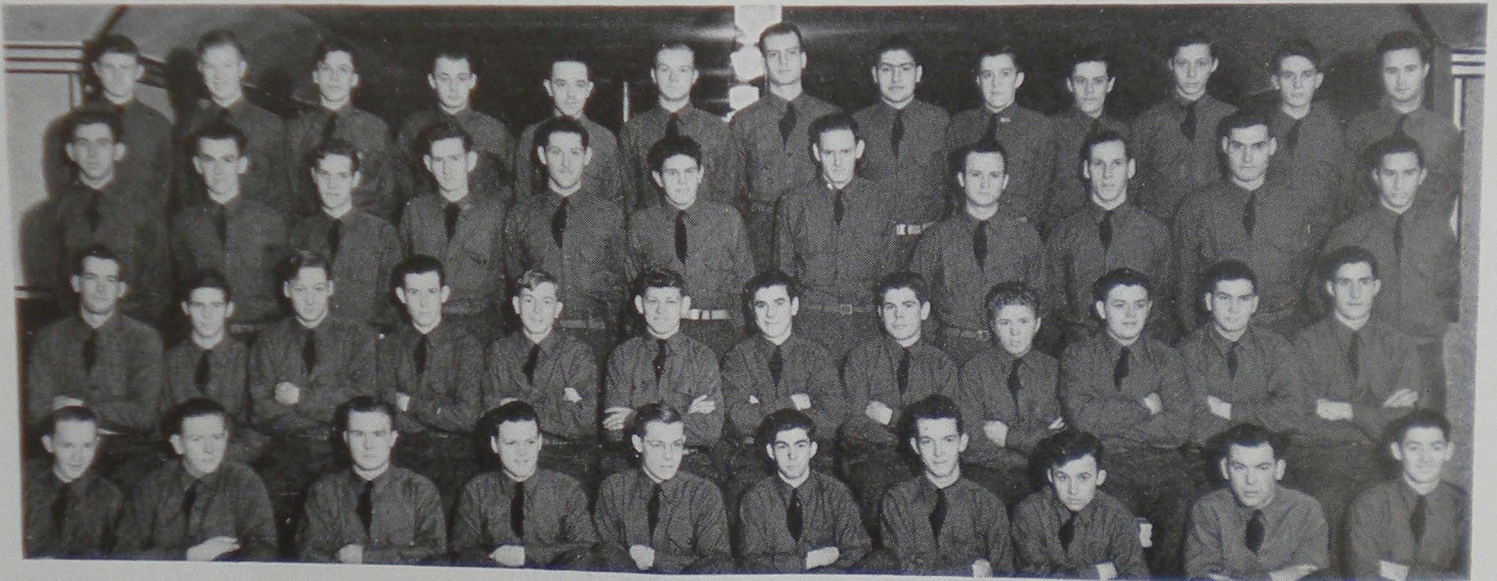
In the fall when the roads become muddy and culverts need replacing, work is started to prepare them for winter. Brush piles made ready in the spring and summer are burned and eliminated for replanting the next spring, and roads are filled and leveled.

Summer spike camps are maintained by Company 594, the men doing road building, roadside clearance, and telephone line construction. The use of these roads

to transport men and supplies for fire control is invaluable. During the rainy season prior to winter, the crews burn brush and clean up roadsides in order to reduce the hazard of fire spreading.

A completely new forest service telephone line from Priest River, Idaho, to the Bismark Ranger station has been constructed, Company 594 taking a large hand in this work. The summer of 1938 had one forest fire after another, keeping the company busy.

The winter's work is forest stand improvement and the construction of a bridge across the west branch of the Priest River.

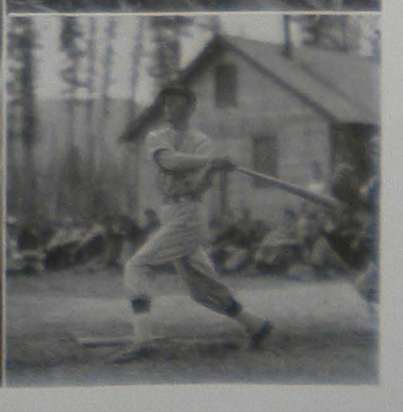
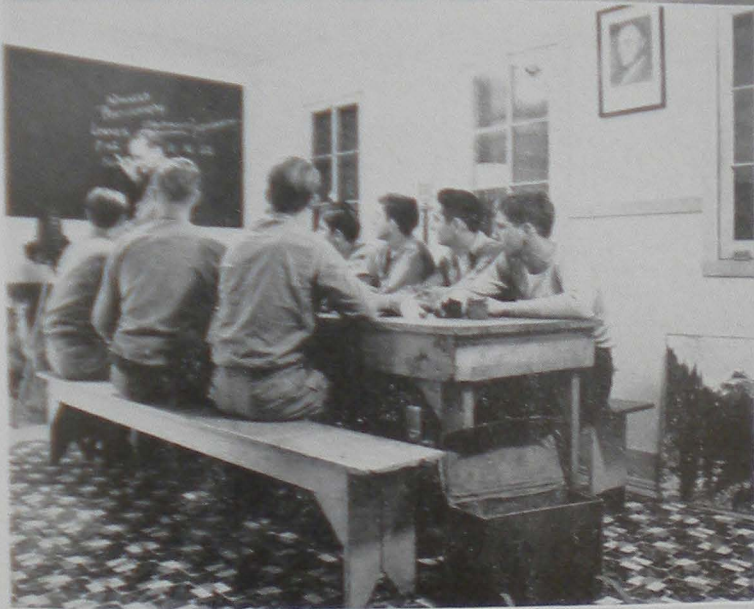


First Row—Sells, McCoy, Neal, Wambold, Putschman, Monroe, Redelman, Mitchell, Dunn, Barton. Second Row—May, Harlor, Ross, Needs, Ritchey, Conner, Graham, Ruble, Miller, Irwin, Pierce, Rigsby. Third Row—Pinkerman, Merryman, Scherrer, Trissel, Bailey, Whitenberg, Greene, Griffin, Bachman, Laubenthal, Geisler. Fourth Row—Henson, Sprouse, Hall, Miller, Kaiser, Grem, De Salvo, Munka, Welch, Bendell, Kelley, Huff, Unglesby



Front Row—Thomas, Ziol, Stidham, Brinkley, Brock, G. Stewart, Warner, Jones. Second Row—Hawk, Palmer, Ferrell, Botner, Cunningham, Arbaugh, Alban, C. Stewart, Britton, Burchnell, Bowen. Third Row—Alexander, De Bortoli, Brell, Higgins, Bingaman, Taylor, Cole, Brokaw, Turck, Stanfield, Burnett. Fourth Row—Tirith, Heston, Thomas, Dennis, Oros, Allen, Brown, Yeazel, Robert Martin, Haines, Bowling, Buckley, Carpenter







## Work Project

The primary purpose of Camp F-127 is to assist the Priest River Experimental Station in various types of research and projects on the experiment forest. This camp, therefore, is responsible for the upkeep of the experiment station grounds, buildings, and dwellings, snow removal from the grounds, landscaping, wood procurement, and the upkeep of station property and equipment throughout the year, including such miscellaneous jobs as repairing and plumbing, the telephone line, electrical system, and carpentry.

During the past year, the following projects, maintenance work, and protective work have been accomplished: 60 acres of hazard reduction, 200 acres of stand improvement of various types, 1,912 acres of blister rust control,

2.7 miles of roadside cleanup, 1,483 man-days of fire fighting, .8 of an acre of landscaping at the experimental station, 2 acres of field planting, 5 acres of pest control, 192 man-days of laboratory experiment work, 116 man-days of fire presuppression, maintained 6 roads, maintained 5 different buildings at the experimental station, maintained 14 experimental plots and nursery, constructed a special class No. 5 road from highway to the experiment station, and constructed a dam on Benton Creek to measure the moisture running off a particular area. All of this work has been completed by members of Company 1235 under the supervision of forestry personnel.



Front Row—Jones, Fabian, Mancik, Hagon, Fornges, Fishman. Second Row—King, De Nyse, Caprio, Cartelli, R. Monahan, Wallace, Palczak, Rannaletta, Lettieri, Freund, Yaskowitz. Third Row—Carr, Nahrebecki, Stanko, McHale, Mucci, Duncan, Sewiec, Galante, McEwen, Jablonowski. Fourth Row—Dolecal, J. Clay, Felicia, R. Clay, Harding, Gallagher, Krivi, Fedun, L. James, Ellis, Calamia, Canizio



Front Row—Macaluso, Cumiskey, Kastner, Grzybek, Riechert, Henry, D'Ambrosio, Gusty, Merkel, Di Capua. Second Row—Jacobus, Abramowitz, Godlewski, H. Koenig, Ivan, Jones, Bonczyk, P. Monahan



### Company History

On May 18, 1933, Lieutenant J. S. Saver organized Company 1204 with 45 men. On May 25, 1933, Captain Raymond D. Willis was assigned to relieve Lieutenant Saver. On June 21st, the company moved to Mexico Point, Mexico, New York. Major William P. Kelleher took command of the company June 21, 1933, and the company moved to Point Selkirk Shores on November 16, 1933.

On October 10, 1937, the company received orders to move to the Fort George Wright District. The company arrived at Avery, Idaho, October 13th.

During the company history, there has been such a rapid turnover of officers that only those spoken of by

the old members will be mentioned: Captain Frank A. Rohs, October 2, 1933; Lieutenant George R. Cullman, December 7, 1933; Captain J. H. Baker, May 22, 1935; 2nd Lieutenant R. Hudson, November 5, 1935; 2nd Lieutenant Henry McDermontt, July 3, 1937, Lieutenant William A. Gies, January to December, 1937; and Lieutenant Irving Davis, the present company commander. Lieutenant Alvin Heilpern is the junior officer.

The camp was washed out by the flood waters of the St. Joe River in the spring of 1938, and the personnel of the camp was distributed among other camps during the summer. The company moved to its present location at St. Joe on November 1, 1938.



Front Row—Janssen, Berberich, Brown, Bubenik, J. L. White, Brounstien, Vargo, Bratico, C. Wallace, Wade. Second Row—Tlusciak, Rodriguez, Powell, Simonsick, Martens, McGarvin, Abbruzzi, Bosti, Godici, Moore, Lounsbury. Third Row—Aragona, Perri, Weaver, Barnes, Poppy, Branshaw, H. Benson, Russell, J. Black, Cole, Westcott, Young, Romanick. Fourth Row—A. Agro, Fyvic, Bailin, J. Benson, Blomquist, Wooton, H. Davis, Rothman, Arnone, Bejian, Cuesta, Balint



Front Row—R. Burke, Sirago, Kiesa, Caputo, Shelkatis. Second Row—Shafanda, Lappin, Barry, Shockley, J. Johnson, Byers, Quartaro, Krzyzanowski, Rusk, Serdmann, Stamm, Shalestik, Tylka, Schettini, Sessler, Symonds, Smith, Moskowitz. Third Row—Waddell, Bolen, Siekluchi, Nicuwinski, Smiley, Stanko, Chichele, Stevens, Simonman, Yaccarino, Spinelli, Sibilis. Fourth Row—Spock, Savastano, etti, Anderson, Stack



## Work Project

Company 1204 moved from Red Ives to Fall Creek, Camp Hess, 17 miles northeast of St. Maries on the St. Joe River November 1, 1938, to start its most important job, the construction of the largest bridge ever attempted by a CCC company and the building of nine miles of new highway.

The bridge will span the Milwaukee Railroad and the St. Joe River, a distance of 530 feet with six spans, having the greatest load capacity of any bridge in Idaho. It will have four major piers, the highest more than 60 feet. The floor of the bridge will be 32 feet high, and the con-

crete roadway will be 20 feet wide. The cost will be well over \$100,000. When completed, the bridge will contain more than 13,000 yards of concrete requiring 7,800 yards of cement (12 carloads), 1,300 yards of gravel, 700 yards of sand (20 carloads), 100,000 feet of form lumber, 114,407 pounds (57 tons) of re-enforced steel, and 250 tons of structural steel.

The new road will join the St. Joe-Avery and the Calder-St. Maries roads across the new bridge, reducing the distance from St. Maries to Avery about 15 miles. It will require nearly two years to complete the project.



Front Row—Cardona, Bovi, Williams, Cabo, Wise, Acevedo, Assenzio, Bellini. Second Row—Staritsky, C. Agro, Benvenuto, Janssen, Burich, Cooper, Fyda, Torbus, Dombrowski, Kmita, Madden. Third Row—Kirschman, Wylandt, Chomicki, Finley, Blaker, Banks, Donnelly, Mirachi, Abel, Steele, Casella, Summers. Fourth Row—Butler, DeLorenzo, Shaughnessy, DeGregorio, Akalski, King, R. Johnson, R. Black, W. Becker, Kolokowski, P. Basile, Snyder



Front Row—Apeland, Fiaminghi, Walsh, J. P. White, Syniawski, Woltering, Carmello, Bawe, Bauer. Second Row—Bulzoni, Brock, Crowley, E. Wallace, Tipmore, Rodner, Rodgers, Balletta, P. Bellino, Thompson, Edwards. Third Row—Coleman, Callahan, Greene, Walcutt, Claess, Blaskey, Bretton, Starkey, Baronek, Birnbaum, Baranski, T. Basile. Fourth Row—Sullivan, Daniello, Boyer, Bambury, Bevezuk, Barnao, Bard, Bothe, Pietrzak, Austie, Zielinski, Bulban



### Company History

Company 3272 was organized at Camp Dix, New Jersey, on July 2, 1938. A cadre of twenty-five men, selected from various companies in the Second Corps was formed as a nucleus for the new company, and then rookies were assigned. After several days of conditioning, the company entrained for the West and Idaho, under the command of Christopher E. Mulrain, Captain Inf-Res., and Thomas J. Murphy, 2nd Lieutenant, FA-Res.

Camp F-189, Emerald Creek, Idaho, became the temporary home of the company, and part of the men were assigned to a spike camp at Clarkia, Idaho.

On October 5, 1938, the company moved to Camp F-203 at Herrick, Idaho. Here they found a well equipped camp for their winter quarters.

On December 9, 1938, Byron E. Dunn, 1st Lieutenant, Inf-Res., was assigned to the company as the new commanding officer to replace Captain Mulrain. Lieutenant Dunn's stay with the company, though pleasant, was brief; for on February 2, he was assigned to the company at Emida, and Albert G. Kehrig, 1st Lieutenant, Inf-Res., took over Company 3272. On February 5, Leroy Loubriel, 2nd Lieutenant, Inf-Res., was transferred from the Worley camp in exchange with Lieutenant Murphy.



Front Row—H. Kupecz, Brudzinski, Restante, Lemza, Pizarro, Powers, Steen, Cohen, Manfredo, A. Kupecz. Second Row—Nogan, I. Kelly, Di Martino, Yurkowski, Delano, Casten, Ball, Kuduk, Lindsey, Samartino, Deering. Third Row—Elemndorf, Guidelly, Kichinski, McDonuld, Miller, T. Kelly, Zamos, Obrenski, Goley, Rogers, Wood, Keleman, Shue. Fourth Row—Martin, Spetalieri, Blank, Malafsky, Picco, Litwin, Kara, Pappas, Kovach, Maiello, Edwards, Earle, Nastro, McCarthy



Front Row—Winderbank, Scarpulla, Evaniecki, Celli, Reinhard, Ieva, Walker, Narkiewicz, McShane. Second Row—Witcki, Moskowicz, Fullop, Sudek, Loncto, Lund, Doweritz, Whiteside, Robbins, Wasilewicz, Fedele. Third Row—Rasso, Dall, Rash, Winter, Morgan, Sandor, Sarrantonio, Williams, Waters, Purificato, DeMeo. Fourth Row—Finegar, Pressalsky, Feinstein, Jakubowski, White, J. Weisner, Montana, De Salvo, Molini, Duke, Sloneski, Naej, Quinones





1st Lieut. Albert G. Kehrig, Inf-Res., Com-  
manding Officer  
2nd Lieut. Leroy Loubriel, Inf-Res.  
1st. Lieut. Byron E. Dunn, Inf-Res.,  
Former Company Commander  
2nd Lieut. Thomas J. Murphy, FA-Res.,  
Former Junior Officer  
Vincent P. Whelan, Educational Adviser  
Dr. Arthur S. Baker, Camp Surgeon



Seated: H. J. Richey, Project Superintendent; H. P.  
Gresham, P. M. Kuehn, D. P. Roach  
Standing: Jack Benton, E. A. Smith, E. L. Stickney,  
L. L. Bechtel, Leo Talbot



## DRYSDALE

F—203

## Work Project

Camp Drysdale is primarily a road building camp. Last season, from October to May, three and three-tenths miles of the projected road was built, one mile constructed after the spring flood; a mile and one-half of temporary road from Herrick to the camp site, crossing Big Creek, was rebuilt after being taken out by the spring flood; and thirty-four miles of roads and trail and twenty miles of telephone line were maintained.

From May to October of 1938, blister rust control at Emerald Creek and Clarkia was the project, and then

the road project was taken up again. The end of 1938 found 4.8 miles of the projected road completed.

As flood precautions, three hundred feet of cribbing requiring six hundred and eighty cubic feet of rock was built at the camp site; and the rock work around the Forest Service bridge at Calder, washed out in the spring floods, was replaced. Six miles of right-of-way on the projected road has been completed, a bridge has been built across Big Creek, two miles of trail have been constructed, poles have been set for six miles of telephone line, and twenty miles of road have been maintained.



Front Row—Costello, Konunchuk, Lieberman, Palange, Marchese, Kalicki, Leschinsky, Ramirez. Second Row—Petro, R. Faby, Jimi Kosakewitz, Abel, Gyenes, Baldyga, Neary, McGuire, Rubin, Jaggie. Third Row—Hickey, Fedunk, Pasko, Farer, Kaelin, Pockell, Osg Mangiaracina, O'Kane, Furst, Knott. Fourth Row—H. Faby, Rizzo, Koam, Rethy, Huzarewicz, Pocsai, Haft, Kriloff, Fusco, L. Rum Hall, V. Rumore, Riebling



Front Row—Lillis, Knispel, Galan, Gerbsman, Knight, Reda, Dunn, Luongo, Zecca. Second Row—Lombardi, Rossi, Freeman, Green, ton, Sadlan, Bianca, Handerhan, Stack, Dudas, Kandel...





Road Construction on Big Creek



### Company History

Company 531 was organized at Fort Knox, Kentucky, on May 18, 1933. The company was soon sent west; and on June 2, it arrived at Camp Tenneclula, at Augange, California. On May 4, 1934, the company was moved again, coming to Camp Cow Creek at Orofino, Idaho. The following October, the company entrained once more for California, occupying the Lone Pine Camp in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. On May 25, 1935, the company moved back to Idaho, settling in the Big Creek Camp No. 2, near Pritchard, Idaho, the present location of Company 531.

The sequence of company commanders is as follows: Captain H. F. Osborne, Sig-Res., summer of 1935; Captain Henry F. Stoy, Inf-Res., September, 1935; Lieutenant M. W. Miller, Sig-Res., March, 1936; Captain G. F. Samsen, Air-Res., April, 1936; Lieutenant F. H. Goff, Inf-Res., October, 1936; Captain E. F. Baskey, Air-Res., November, 1936; Captain C. H. Siekerman, AG-Res., December, 1936; Captain H. C. Moore, Inf-Res., October, 1937; Lieutenant J. B. Armstrong, Inf-Res., May, 1938; and Lieutenant G. M. Johnson, Cav-Res., who came to Company 531 July, 1938.



Front Row—R. Reedy, Jackson, Misconish, Porter, G. Johnson, Beckett. Second Row—Mengon, W. F. Hall, Lokant, Gerlach, Wethington, Zeman, Perkins, Whitley, North, Raugh, Graves. Third Row—Wolfe, King, Bowling, Fry, V. Johnson, Norton, J. Baker, Pizzo, E. Steele, Muscar, Veatch, Melko. Fourth Row—Swigart, Burkett, Rihm, Culp, Platt, Nachman, Fielding, Grimes, J. Campbell, Petrisko, Reyh, Southers, Dunlap

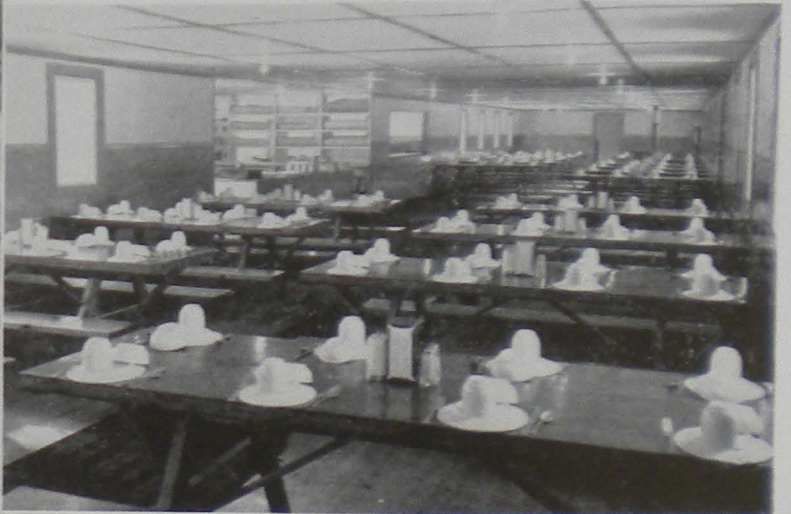


Front Row—Hazelip, W. H. Hall, Bell, Bannan, Nickols, Annett, Webster, Salyer, Breech. Second Row—Morris, Horvath, Gamball, Rank, Thomas, Duff, Raymond Williamson, Hillman, Lehman, Kopyk, McArdle. Third Row—Hayden, Prince, Myers, Kaczmarek, Lewis, H. Campbell, Williams, C. Arnold, Alcorn, Howell, Nuckols. Fourth Row—Rhoades, Mudich, Russell Williamson, Williams, Lucas, Reiderbeck, Sweeney, Lamb, Imrie, Besec





2nd Lieut. John Lulu, Inf-Res.  
 1st Lieut. Gordon M. Johnson, Cav-Res., Commanding Officer  
 Earl N. Hillstrom, Educational Adviser  
 Inset: Captain H. H. Thomas, Med-Res., Camp Surgeon



Seated: Harry Arnold, Rieford Burch, G. B. Valentine,  
 Project Superintendent; Lloyd Lietch, R. L. Patton  
 Standing: Arthur A. Jacobson, Rex O. Trutton



## Work Project

Work projects completed by companies occupying Camp F-132 previous to the arrival of Company 531 were chiefly road building. Company 531 has completed two lookout towers, one at East Grouse and one at Eagle.

During the past year, the work has been mainly on fire hazard reduction, road construction, and pole treating. Wood for camp consumption was also cut by members of the company. From May until November of 1938, a spike camp was maintained at Shoshone Park, Mullan, Idaho. Some very fine rock and log work was done. Men in the main camp spent most of the summer on blister rust control.

One of the most unique projects ever undertaken was the building of a suspension bridge 25 feet above the water with a 235-foot span across the north fork of the Coeur d'Alene River to carry the pipe line for the camp water supply. The bridge was built entirely by men from Company 531 under the direction of the forestry foremen. With the completion of the bridge, the camp now has one of the best water systems available, being entirely gravity flow from a never-failing source.

Present projects are the completion of the water level roadway up Big Creek, fire-hazard reduction, and the camp wood detail.



Front Row—Sakal, Cox, Rice, Nightingale, Didier, Bellman, Jones. Second Row—Chapman, Lewis, Charley, Terry, Sokolowski, Walters, Choma, Byrd, Heil, Orsban, Kerns. Third Row—C. Steele, Ballard, J. Sanders, Kuligowski, Abel, Davis, J. Johnson, Burns, Adkins, J. Reedy, McKenna. Fourth Row—D. Campbell, Bugaj, Barcus, G. Long, Holley, Burge, Mihalik, Rota, Dennis, Estes, Luebbert, McLaughlin, Cobb



Front Row—Englert, Dransman, Harris, Breitenstein, Dotters, Blatnik, Maynard, Curry, I. Sanders. Second Row—Gnip, Farrier, C. Arvanough, Fletcher, Fitzgerald, Creasey, Dodsworth, Barricklow, Marcum. Third Row—Bullock, Davidson, Dobrovich, Conley, Bender, Bologna, Mason, Urban, D. Baker, Grimm, Elbert, Smith, Dean







Company History

Company 1239, now at Tin Can Flats, Camp F-187, Captain Chester A. Lee, commanding, was organized at Fort Slocum, New York, June 10, 1933. Captain William Tenney was the company's first commander. Men comprising the original roster of 47 came from six other companies.

This cadre left Jersey City for the Corral Creek camp at Tuolumne, California, going by way of Fort Lewis, Washington, and Sacramento, California. This camp was occupied June 18, 1933.

Subsequent locations: November 15, 1933, Camp F-215, also at Tuolumne; April 20, 1934, Camp F-140, Clarkia, Idaho; November 4, 1934, again at Camp F-215,

Tuolumne; May 1, 1935, Camp F-187, Turner Flats, 10 miles above Avery, Idaho; October 14, 1935, and the present camp, F-187, at Tin Can Flats, 2 miles above Turner Flats, now known as the St. Joe River camp.

Sequence of company commanders: Captain William Tenney, 1st Lieutenant F. J. Bennet, 1st Lieutenant H. G. Miner, Captain W. M. Orem, 1st Lieutenant Joseph Delaney, 1st Lieutenant W. A. Lauri, 1st Lieutenant Edwin H. Toney, Captain Gordon T. Fish, Captain Gragg Richards, 1st Lieutenant John W. Cowan, Captain E. G. Rudd, Captain Elmore G. Smith, 1st Lieutenant Cyril E. Rozea, Captain Victor G. Baddock, Captain W. A. Chabert, and Captain Chester A. Lee, present company commander.



Front Row—P. Rocco, Harris, Gardner, Lockhart, Sorra, Ksiazek, Hernandez, Rutan, Gabrych. Second Row—Downs, Tripoli, Puskas, Reade, Campbell, Nemeth, Ginda, Sowinski, Van Kirk, Coan, Gorczyca, Gage. Third Row—Calahan, Falsone, Fishman, Cavanaugh, Stepper, Grimes, Roettger, Hynes, Schelling, Sonderfan, Antonellis, Remington. Fourth Row—Nieland, Deja, Loding, S. Puskas, Santucci, Hagdus, Dow, Davis, Payne, DeCaro, LaSalle, Popino, Faria



Front Row—McFarlane, Rohr, Ksiazek, Erickson, Laino, Dalton, Matitis, Pugowski. Second Row—Hart, Kukla, Prusiecke, Lutzer, Rosalillo, Olexa, Jaskulski, Oppenheim, Nestor, MacLaurin. Third Row—Sanchez, Mooney, Herrel, Koziol, Faigen, Marshall, Tufford, Libel, Owens, Gearhart, Reginald. Fourth Row—Mazanowski, Garcia, Curtin, Futerko, Perrotto, Fazzolari, Gandolfo, Sholkoff, Laskiewicz, Kunick, Pietro, Todaro





*Captain Chester A. Lee, Inf-Res., Commanding Officer  
1st Lieut. James A. Miller, Inf-Res.  
Dr. John B. Tyrrell, Camp Surgeon  
William F. Kolste, Educational Adviser*



*Lionel Swope,  
Wm. Daniels*



*Seated: Glenn Buell, E. Nieland, Project Superintendent; Louis Deja, George David, Fred Remington, Engineer; George Hinch, Engineer;  
Standing: W. Cloninger, Bill Coon, Cook; Gaston Kelly, William Calahan, Tunnel Engineer; Willard Wilcox, Glenn Gage, Engineer*



## Work Project

Building a road from Avery up the St. Joe River has been the main work project for every company that has been located on the river above the north fork.

In their road building, Company 1239 have used tons of dynamite to move the many rock cliffs. Concrete bridges have been placed over Bird, Eagle, and Quartz Creeks, and several culverts have been placed on other creeks. Trail maintenance, the building of new trail, construction of the suspension bridge at Turner Flats, and the cutting of fire wood for the camp have been other projects.

At present, the men are working on improvements at

the Avery Ranger station which include the construction of a retaining wall, an entrance road, the remodeling of the office, and general landscaping of the grounds. On the St. Joe River from Turner Flats toward Avery, the men are lowering the road around Skookum Bluff from 15 to 20 feet, widening the traveled portion to 18 feet, and graveling the surface.

A side camp has been established at Avery to complete the work project up Fish Hook Creek which consists of the making of a 20-foot road for about 12 miles, including the construction of a tunnel 420 feet long, and the building of a 125-foot girder bridge.



Front Row—Siano, Pellegrino, Hochheim, Peabody, Rutkowski, Sepanski, Segleen, Young. Second Row—Barnoski, Jankowsky, Solazzo, Overcast, Frank, McDonnell, Roberta, Edelstein, Senatore, Restaino, Pedro. Third Row—Hoffman, Rapp, Hansen, Phoenix, Podgorski, Smith, Poling, Litterello, Sarria, Reilly, O'Connor. Fourth Row—DelRusso, Guarino, Longo, J. Rocco, Maza, Faracco, Heaslip, Schiaffo, Savana, Fleming, Elder, Evans



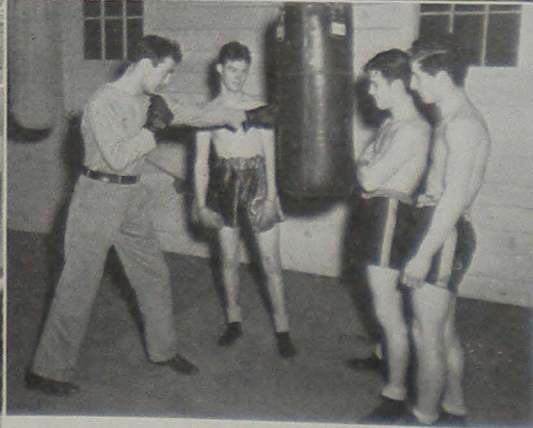
Front Row—Howard, Picerno, Howley, Law, Gevaux, Dimodica, Lescheck. Second Row—Podlaski, Morrissey, Holoczak, Kuzik, Lalor, Everingham, Jacob, R. Giordano, DiLarri, Fiamara. Third Row—Kaplan, Widner, Pawlowski, Podoba, Williams, Naryants, Shuren, Rheingold, Harlukiewicz, Chinnici. Fourth Row—Monte, Favin, Orlando, M...





Seated: *Dr. William E. Jones, Camp Surgeon*  
*1st Lieut. Willard C. Hatch, Inf-Res.*  
*1st Lieut. Arthur A. Frambach, Inf-Res., Commanding Officer*

Inset: *1st Lieut. Byron E. Dunn, Inf-Res.*  
*Edwin L. Faler, Former Educational Adviser*  
*Carl A. Weholt, Educational Adviser*



Seated: *Jack Mallory, Andy C. Porterfield, Project Superintendent; Charles White*  
 Standing: *Attle Weimman, Virgil Brantley, Clerk; Jack Wanamaker, Henry Herman*



### Company History

Under the command of Captain W. C. Brigham and Lieutenant Robinson, twenty-five men left Madison Barracks enroute to Benson Mines, New York, to construct buildings for a camp which was ready for occupancy in August of the same year.

In 1934, the Commissioner Osborne Award for conservation work was awarded Company 229. In 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937, the company won the field athletic championship in District Two, Schenectady. In 1937, the company took the baseball championship of the sub-district. In 1938, it was runner-up in the Fort George Wright district baseball championship.

Captain W. E. McGuire, Inf-Res., relieved Captain W. C. Brigham as commanding officer on January 17, 1934. In October 1937, Lieutenant Miller succeeded Captain McGuire; and the company departed for the West, arriving on October 13, 1937, at Emida, Idaho, its present location.

Lieutenant Jones, Engr-Res., replaced Lieutenant Miller in May, 1938; and in September, 1938, Lieutenant Arthur Framback, Inf-Res., relieved Lieutenant Miller. Lieutenant Hatch, Inf-Res., was assigned as Junior Officer of the company November, 1938, and was later replaced by Lieutenant Byron E. Dunn, Inf-Res.



Front Row—McGowan, Fitch, Co. Clerk; Ciaccio, Graykowski, Tiso, McGuire, Longo, K. Nuss. Second Row—A. Puchel, AEA; Temean, Czbat, Reyes, Ford, Mess Sgt.; J. Murphy, Cerminaro, 1st Sgt.; Buck'ey, Schiller, Carrigan, O'Neill, Toth. Third Row—Maciocha, Clinton, Uka, Tischbein, Valentine, Calefato, Goodfellow, S. Puchel, Velopolcak, Mankowski, Shemley, LaPerla. Fourth Row—May, Filan, Querques, Palmerio, Squiteri, Robbins, Turner, Conrad, Siemaszko, Vayda, Totin, Reners, Santos



Front Row—Cicio, Fleming, Colgan, Giagrande, Fassuliotis, Murga, Suminski, Comins, Hansen, Infante, Greenfield, Gomez, Giannelli. Second Row—J. Smith, Moldovan, Greenwald, Grady, Greola. Third Row—Gettyson, La Saracina, David, Sciortino, Puchel, Fata. Fourth Row—Pengitore, Berdi, Tydryszuski, Perin, Pantten, Dunawicz, Maurice, McIver, Pastor, Johnson, Navarro, Newton, Razes. Fifth Row—Grosso, Hart, Hardy, Farrell, Fren, Genego, Cartter



## Work Project

Construction of the camp was started May 15, 1935. The main company arrived on July 8, 1935, and work began at once on the work project.

Projects to date are: fire hazard reduction, 4,762 acres; fire hazard reduction, roadside, 40½ miles; construction of new Forest Service roads, 40 miles; tree planting, 1,670 acres; fire suppression, 781 man-days; fighting forest fires, 2,233 man-days; construction of picnic tables and benches, 44; construction of lookout towers, 5; construction of bridges, 1; construction of dams, 1; construction of telephone lines, 6 miles; maintenance of telephone lines, 38 miles; maintenance of truck trails, 366 miles; maintenance of foot trail, 149 miles; maintenance of

horse trails, 4 miles; blister rust control, 3,843 acres; construction of signs, 422; warehousing, 77 man-days; construction of ski run, 64 acres; and emergency work, 42 man-days.

From July, 1935, until January, 1939, a total of 95,282 man-days have been expended on the work project.

Work plans for the future call chiefly for fire hazard reduction, blister rust control, tree planting, roadside cleanup, sign painting, construction of picnic tables and benches, and the completion of the ski run on Dennis Butte, which has already been started and is nearly completed.

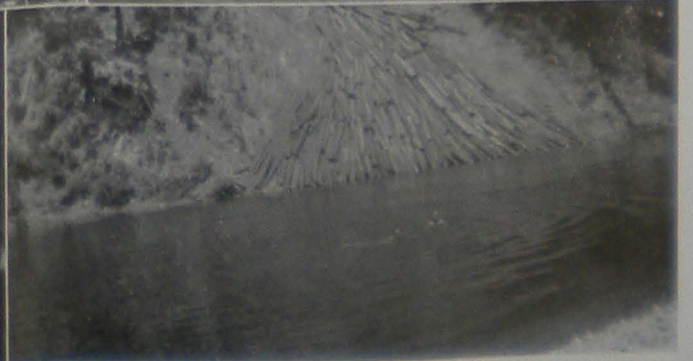


Front Row—Moseman, Carriere, O'Loughlin, Bennett, Caruso, C. Conrad, T. Coppa, Cosme, Remkus. Second Row—Connerton, Potzreba, Coppola, Castrin, Casalino, Cycon, Perry, Cotone, Germano, Chronis, Davi, A. Coppa. Third Row—Cohen, Littlejohn, Holish, Gaines, Hannan, T. Lynch, Esnes, Compango, Croscheck, Coyle, Larson, T. Carucci. Fourth Row—Potter, H. Nuss, Raffino, J. Lynch, Nuzzi, Cotter, P. Contos, L. Contos, Mocarški, Paswater, H. Smith, Coffey, Corroa



Front Row—Guagenti, Garcia, Freidman, D'Anna, Compango, Barclay, Chamberlain, Ciarnella, Monizko. Second Row—Lavigne, D'Alasandro, Baker, Cordero, Weakley, Soble, Hedglin, Pasquale, Pohlig, Bank, Shkolnik. Third Row—Jankowski, Haugh, Barron, Cawogno, Carucci, Dix, Hmura, Fishwick, Deacon, Czec, Commune, Fitzgerald, Woods. Fourth Row—Cumberland, Ruble, Schraml, Schwall, Keenan, Schecher, Bala, Simonetti, D'Renzio, Spinello, Cauliffe, Barnett, Bader



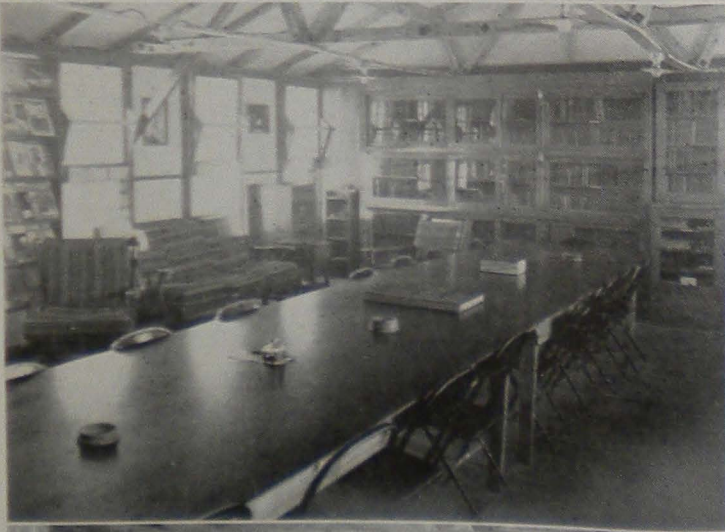






*Ensign Robert C. Huston, USNR  
2nd Lieut. Henry R. Brown, Inf-Res., Commanding  
Officer*

*Carl A. Weholt, Educational Adviser  
Inset: Captain Felix S. Bambace, Med-Res., Camp  
Surgeon*



*Seated: J. E. Rubedew, H. B. Craig, Project Superin-  
tendent; Angus Scourlock  
Standing: R. C. Mattson, V. I. Carter, E. E. Moore,  
R. S. Clark*



### Work Project

Due to intensive logging operations in the Priest Lake area, a forest fire destroyed miles of valuable forest. Company 281 was designated to cut the snags, replant, and control blister rust in this area.

During the year 1938, the members of Company 281, made up of young men from New York and New Jersey, accomplished the following: 575,000 trees planted; 50 acres of white pine seeding; 8,250 acres of blister rust eradication; 17 forest fires controlled; 90 acres of road right-of-way cleared and burned; 12 miles of roadside snagged; 38 miles of road maintained; 70 miles of trail

maintained; 1,100 cords of wood cut; and 2,500 telephone poles cut and treated.

By accomplishing this work, the Priest River area has been changed from a desolate waste of miles of dead snags to a vast garden of vigorous white pine, yellow pine, spruce, and cedar. The dividends of this investment, in money value, will not come to this generation. But to the children and the grandchildren of those who did this fine piece of work, it will be a heritage of millions of dollars of good commercial timber, streams well stocked with trout, and game in abundance.



Front Row—Dolecki, Seymore, Huchko, Hoyda. Second Row—Lyga, Day, Gamba, Gauger, Smola, Townsend, Lynch, Allen, Argeros, O'Malley. Third Row—Ritter, Jorgenson, Signorin, Visakay, Smozanitz, Hryckanych, Hall, Gappa, Simon, O'Brien, Howard. Fourth Row—Piegdon, Haan, Gastgeber, Sak, Golota, Turco, Volkay, Szlinszki, Podgorski, Hulnik, Spaeth, Gliniecki



Front Row—Brandt, Brislow, Yevchak, Hilgerson, Hooks, Gallagher. Second Row—Hannon, Poole, Vilen, Lapier, Jurewicz, Farquhar, Wiezbisky, Hover, LaGalbo, Vitale. Third Row—Lotoski, Celli, Yedynak, Burke, Oliver, Wilk, Hultsch, Rosato, Pasarzo, Hinderhotes. Fourth Row—Yanoso, Nalback, Carpenter, Raguso, Slimm, Malek, Eastlack, Amoroso, Willard, Smith, Leonari, Hruz



