The Desert Blossoms
by Karl Olson

"Only irrigated garden in CPS" is the boast of Camp Antelope.

Two weeks after the land was first cleared, a half mile of irrigation ditches had been dug, and seventeen varieties of vegetables planted. These include most familiar vegetables, planted in irrigated rows as well as a hundred hills of watermelon, cantaloupe, cucumbers and squash.

Fifteen men worked a Saturday morning, cutting down a half dozen pine trees and unlimited quantities of sage brush, tossing rocks and boulders to the edge of the field and laying a twelve foot irrigation pipe under a road. Water was obtained by running a ditch from the fountain in the middle of camp, utilizing the overflow. Nearly half an acre is now under cultivation.

Borrowing a team and equipment from a neighboring Indian, Sam Snipes took charge of the plowing and harrowing.

The land now under cultivation is roughly 150 x 75 feet, on a six per cent slope that requires planting on contour. While weeds are almost unknown here, an unusual gardening hazard is expected. Jackrabbits. It may be necessary to build a brush fence around the garden or surround it nightly with encircling campers to scare the animals away.

Much of the garden's value this year will be as a guide to future planting, since it is hoped another year will bring a much enlarged farm and with it a reduction in the cost of food which must now be trucked in for 85 miles.

Mrs. Ray Breiding, wife of the project superintendent, has been technical advisor. The agriculture committee includes Clarence Pemberton, chairman; Karl Olson, gardener; Oral Fisher, Ed Zetty, Ralph Word, Sam Pugh, James Hatchett, and Wellington Whittlesey.
The Staff

Director

Of Mennonite stock, our director, John Wyse, born 1874, was probably saved from prison, usual fate of conscientious objectors in the First World War, only by the Armistice.

In 1921 he married Merle Dalley, a school teacher, who was active in Methodist Christian work; they have one son, Willie. In 1921 Wyse joined the Methodist church and has since served on every major committee devoting most of his time to young people's conferences and to social, economic and conscientious objector problems.

Wyse is a major in education and industrial arts at the University of California and graduate work at the University of California, led to his appointment as general counselor of 3,000 students at Roosevelt high school, Los Angeles. As such he helped in vocational guidance and curriculum planning for students largely of direct Spanish, Japanese, Jewish and Russian descent. He also was manager and member of the board of directors of the Consumers Cooperative Wholesale of Los Angeles.

His favorite indoor diversion is folk dancing and fish hunting and camping are his chief outdoor activities.

Asst Director

If you see someone scrapping under rocks, it's probably Assistant Director Denny Wilcher. Fishing's his favorite sport and he can't help but like the old fashioned worm.

Denny first went to the Patapscocamp in May 1941 as a volunteer, taking a leave of absence as director of religious activity and freshman tennis coach at Washington and Lee university. From Patapscocamp he went in June to the Royalston camp as assistant director and then on December 1 he was transferred to Marom in the same capacity, coming at the same time a draftee.

He has successively been a member of 3 churches: the Methodist and Interdenomina
tional churches at Yale and the Society of Friends at Northampton, Mass.

He feels CPS is experimental and that it is dangerous "for a religious group to cooperate with a conscript government, which is a denial of the complete freedom of conscience inherent in the Christian principle."

Superintendent

Ray Breiding represents the Forest Service in camp. He first entered the service in 1933, before that time having been tunnel engineer for the city of Seattle and working on jobs such as the 80-mile water-supply tunnel of San Francisco.

"Although this is not a rest forest, being used chiefly for grazing," he says, "once the timber is destroyed the soil washes away and the land is no longer any good for anything; thousands of people are affected, directly or indirectly."

Recreational projects are important since they help keep people in restricted areas and this cuts down the fire hazard.

Dietitian

After 12 years at the Iowa Methodist hospital in Des Moines where she administered all the buying and personal work in her department, Miss Standing resigned to become camp dietitian.

She worked her way by her skill in cooking through Quaker boarding schools, 1 in Iowa and 1 in Ohio and through William Penn college. Later she returned to the Iowa school, which had meanwhile become the Scattergood hostel for refugees, to serve two years as cook and home economics teacher.

Miss Standing has as 15-acre farm in Iowa where she raises hogs and soybeans. Her love of the outdoors is also shown by an active interest in horseback riding and tennis. Member of the Conservative Friends meeting at Earlham, Iowa, she has been interested in CPS from the beginning.

Doctor

Camp Doctor Darwin Nelson has just finished 1½ years internship at Detroit's Grace and Receiving hospitals when he was assigned to the Coshocton camp in February 1942. Four years at the University of Michigan medical school had succeeded pre-med work at Antioch. Interested in general practice and surgery, he formerly spent most of his free time in sailing, swimming and tennis.
Town Meeting Is Core of Camp Government

Blend a New England town meeting with the rigid pattern of an army-controlled CCC Camp...that's Civilian Public Service! Enlisted, conscientious objectors' eight-hour workday and 22 days per month of furlough, are voted by Selective Service and the Forestry Service technical experts "does" the work projects.

Except for such limits, direction of the camp is in the hands of the Quakers who foot the bill. The Quakers, in turn, hand most policy-making over to the camp government, hoping thereby, by pooling all men's knowledge and experience to get the greatest efficiency, as well as the greatest respect for individual conscience.

The camp expects to achieve a good work record and well-disciplined life without invoking a guardhouse or system of fines and loss of furlough. There are no uniforms in camp, no ranks and no special privileges. Everyone in camp, including the director, is called by his first name; the assistant director's cat can't be distinguished from that of the newly arrived draftee alongside. The principle privilege of the work committee chairman is the unwritten obligation to wash the weekend dishes himself if enough men don't volunteer. Jobs are rotated as often as possible and every draftee in camp gets the same allowance of $2.50 a month.

The camp government, fashioned from the pooled experience of representatives of each of the 8 camps which sent men to Antelope, sets a general meeting of the camp as the final authority. In keeping with Quaker practice, each problem, from selecting men for a spike camp to settling the hour for "lights out", is discussed, solutions suggested and modified until everyone agrees or is willing to go along. No vote is taken, the chairman stating what seems to him to be the sense of the meeting and asking for disapproval if any. Seldom need a problem be laid over for further consideration.

To draw up the agenda and do some advance thinking is the job of an advisory council made up of one man from each dormitory. Meeting with men interested, the council also prepares nominations for the nine-man worship, eight-man education, and three-man recreation committees. After approval by the camp meeting, men serve indefinite terms.

Placements on camp jobs are made weekly by a work committee whose five members are chosen automatically by their position on an alphabetical list of campers. The member serving his fifth week acts as chairman, then, gives way to a new member. The committee also collects information on men's job preferences and experience for use in making Forestry Service appointments. Fire drill and safety are the concern of a committee made up of staff members plus one representative from each dormitory.

Men Report At Camp

(Continued from page 1) ing a 35,000-acre fire. The CPS camp at Cooperstown, N. Y., which sent 19 men, is located in a dooryard mansion. All CPS camps except it and Heron are in former CCC or similar barracks. Its men report their forest surveys, which covered 8 percent of the state, "would have landed us in Chicago's loop if we'd happened to be travelling that way."

Three Massachusetts camps, were employed clearing woods devastated by the 1938 hurricanes and digging water-storage holes for fighting forest fires. Ashburnham sent 9 men, Royalston and Petersham 8 apiece. Three men came from the Mennonite camp at Marietta, Ohio, where this spring campers pulled, packed, and shipped 3 1/2 million young trees from the state nursery.

The camp at Coleville, as well as similar camps in California to which Mennonite and Brethren administrations have transferred men, was required because of the shortage of men for fire-fighting resulting from closing of CCC camps and draining off of men into war industries and the armed forces.

Men at Coleville, all transferred from other CPS camps, will be joined this month by at least five new assignees, due to arrive July 10 are John Eascer Jr., and Paul Ashby of Los Angeles, Charles Wallace of Petaluma and Floyd Hedlund of Durham, and Californians, Dolphin Bergland of St. Maries, Idaho, is to arrive July 16.

Have you enjoyed reading news from Camp Antelope? Send your subscription and receive the paper regularly.
In trumpet and stockroom, support service garages and shops are in lower right, sheltered in background.

Hall is between the first floor and the lower floor, which includes additional dining, great hall, and offices. The site is a four-story building, with roof and floor in the right of the room. The exterior is sheathed in wood, with a flat roof and chimney.

Camp arrangements are seen here, with a rocky foreground and grassy area in the background. The perimeter is marked by a fence, and there is an area designated for officers.
CAMP ANTELOPE is seen here from a rocky viewpoint. The 1000-foot cliff behind the camp, favorite hiking objective. Dormitories are the furthest row of buildings, with recreation hall at right end of the row. The dining hall is between the first row and the lower row, which includes educational building, staff quarters, offices, infirmary and stock room. Forest Service garages and shops are in lower right; Sierra in background.
June Lake Spikers Move Buildings Half Mile For New Camp
by Jim Jimmerson

Southernmost in the Camp Antelope constellation of spike camps is the one at June Lake, named "The Ski Club" by its 30-man crew, since the outfit is housed in an abandoned ski lodge. One missing wall was temporarily replaced with a tarpaulin, weighted at the base with rocks, and some of the flooring is saturated with oil from the old motor. From a dormitory window the towline runs up the slope of Carson Peak which reaches 10,820 feet. The camp is at an elevation of 7,200 feet.

The camp, organized primarily for fire-fighting and water main installation, has just moved a dozen former CCC buildings over an eight-mile winding road from Grant Lake to a new campsite a mile north of the ski club. The CPS men picked the buildings off their foundations, snaked them through pine-lined lanes on a truck and set them down again with much strategy and straining.

So far only a few days have been spent on the water system which will supply and in part already is supplying water to the little resort town of June Lake (pop.: 50 in winter, 500 in summer). This work and the house-handling has been under the general supervision of the Forest Service's A. A. Providence, with assistance direction by Samuel Snipes, Charles Doak, David Sealey and Carey Evans, elected by "Ski Club" members.

Recreation at camp consists of walking to June Lake (two miles) and back (two miles) and mountain climbing from the backyard and horseback riding. For helping with the chores Saturday afternoon, a nearby rancher gives the men saddle horses for Sunday.

Spike Camp to Build Beach at Lake Tahoe
by Nick Magliorino

On the morning of June 21, three trucks slipped out of camp, turned north into highway 395, and headed for Nevada. Two were loaded with beds, mattresses and suitcases; the third with the 30 men who had volunteered for firefighting duty in the Lake Tahoe forests.

As the trucks drove over the rim of mountains that hem the lake, they saw among the pine trees on the far edge of the lake long thin columns of smoke. Men from the nearby Placerville CPS camp of the Mononkia already had the fire under control, so the new arrivals were not called on.

In the two weeks since that morning, no new forest fire has occurred. A rainstorm on June 28 eliminated the probability of one for the next few days. Meanwhile men have set up camp quarters on the shore of the lake. While construction was still in progress, the group lived at a nearby 4-H camp. In exchange for its use, six men prepared the grounds for summer campers.

Now that the spike camp has been completed and the 30 men moved in, the Forest Service hopes to utilize their working hours building a public beach. Whether or not the plans materialize depends upon the forest fire situation.

Even after regular work hours and on work ends, 25 per cent of the group must remain on the grounds for possible fire duty. Consequently the bulk of recreation takes place in and around the camp itself: horseback, chess, reading, taking a dip in the ice-cold lake.

Of the 15 per cent permitted liberty, most attend the movies at Saphyr Cove. Sunday mornings the rules are temporarily waived so half the camp can attend church services.

FENCES & DITCHES TO BUSY MEN BETWEEN FIRES
by Ted Kunde

Fire-fighting in Camp Antelope's chief job but even California fires are sufficiently obliterating to burn but part of the time leaving very valuable man days for other tasks.

Irrigation and erosion control will take up the major part of between fires time. Mill creek must be deepened if much water isn't to be wasted by overflowing into unused fields; it will take 75 men one month to do this. Desert creek must be taught to send its water down several channels instead of its present swiftly flowing one 10-meter mouth. The waters of Little Walker creek must be coax'd across the whole valley to benefit creatures other than catfish and trout.

Two men, Emerson Bar-
FROM THE first week of June to mid-Octo-
ber, Camp Antelope will be on call 24
hours a day, 7 days a week, for fight-
ing forest fires. GFS men will thus pro-
tect recreational areas, prevent the flash
floods and silted reservoirs that result
from burned-over watersheds, and preserve
future lumbering areas.

The camp is first of all responsible for
the Mono National Forest, which is divided
into five districts, each with a ranger
in charge; then for the whole forest and ev-
entially for fire fighting anywhere in Ne-
veda or California, though usually men are
not sent more than 100 miles from camp. To
put men near places where fires are likely
to occur, half a dozen detached units are
being set up.

Fires may be spotted by guards in look-
out towers which overlook from 1500 to
3000 square miles and are located at vari-
ous points in the forest. Or they may be
reported by ranchers and tourists. Espe-
cially dangerous spots are patrolled; along
the shore of Lake Tahoe seven GFS men will
form such a patrol, watching for and sup-
pressing fires. Usually small fires will
be put out by experienced forest service
crews, of which each district has three.
GFS men will form a reserve to be used
when the fire is too big for a small crew
to extinguish.

Whether the fire is put out by the ranger
who spots it, or by the GFS men who
were called out for a California fire in
1931, the job consists of five steps.

The first job is to scout the fire, lo-
cating its limits and estimating in what
direction and how rapidly it's likely to
spread; wind velocity, topography, kind of
trees, time of day and season of year all
must be considered. If the blaze is very
small, the fire fighter may be able to put
it out with water or knock the flames down
with a few shovelfuls of dirt.

Ordinarily a "fire line" will have to be
built around the fire by cutting a strip
through the trees and brush from 1 to 60
feet wide, and scraping needles and leaves
away for a path as wide as 10 feet. By thus
depriving the fire of fuel, its advance
may be stopped. Planning where to put
such a line is a complex job, often requir-
ing a forecast as to how far the flames
will have advanced 5 or 6 hours in the fu-
ture when crews will have arrived and com-
pleted the line.

Much night work is involved in fire
fighting, with men working by the light of
headlamps, because every effort is made to
complete the fire line by 4 a.m. The humidity
by then has lifted enough so that a back-
fire, to remove fuel between the fire line
and the fire itself, will burn; backfiring
should be completed before 10 a.m. when
the day's heat makes further effort diffi-
(FIRE FIGHTING...Continued on Page 7)
GOVERNMENT CAMPS

by Emerson Darnell

Do you desire to serve in a government operated camp? Not here, in common with CPS men throughout the country, wrote yes or no to this question, signed their names and placed the answers in a sealed envelope recently.

The camp was made by Selective Service at the request of officials of the Lutheran, Presbyterian and Methodist churches and the Federal Council of Churches who stated they were not able to provide $15 a month to support members in the present CPS camps and did not like to accept support for men from the friends.

A straw vote taken later indicated that 11 men answered yes, at least 11 more refused to answer, objecting because the questionnaire provided that no distinction would be made between defense and non-defense work in the camps. Other men objected because it was suggested that men in government camps would no longer have the opportunity to volunteer for projects such as health work in Puerto Rico, hospital assignments or the ill-fated China and England units.

The government camps would be in addition to those now operated by the peace churches and the government would provide maintenance, including food and clothing and a base pay of $15 per month. Civilian employees of the technical services which now have charge of the camp work projects would probably direct the government camps and the National Service Board for Religious Objectors would name the educational director.

Firefighting

(Cont. from Page 6)

Sawdust can be used to build a fireline; in remote or hilly and rocky country, men set to work with special rescue hoes and shovels.

After fireline and backfiring have been completed, " mop-up " begins. Burning dead trees are cut down to prevent their shooting sparks into unburned timber across the line; burning logs are put up and down the hillside to keep them from rolling. Stumps close to the outside of the line may be covered with dirt to keep them from catching fire.

Between Fires

(Cont. from Page 5)

n and William Schramm will set out by horseback each morning to inspect irrigation ditches and fences, at the same time keeping an eye out for grass fires. A 5-man crew will return from camp for weeks at a time, inspecting and repairing ditches and fences and keeping a lookout. More men will go into the High Sierras with pack train to construct a fire trail.

Thirty-five man months are needed for the Kye Canyon and Jackson Flats drift fences to keep cattle from wandering from one range to another. To get herds of slow-moving cattle off the highway, 400 man months will go into a stock drive in West Walker Canyon.

Not all standby activity is directed toward aiding ranchers; much will improve recreational facilities. Camp grounds are being developed at Lee Vining Meadow, favorite spot of anglers; and four other projects. A 10-man field camp will be stationed at Galena Creek primarily for fire suppression.

Then lumped together these projects call for 260 man-years of labor.

PROTEST EVACUATION

Camp Antelope has hired Selective Service and the War Relocation Authority its protest against the proposed removal of all Japanese born or of Japanese descent. In the Cascade, Lake Or. C.S.S. office on turnover day.

Camp Antelope has asked itself to leave the camp on the day it is closed December 7, the day of the bayonet salute. Five hundred acres of land, built on and a violation of civil liberties.

THE MONO LOG

Published weekly by past of the Antelope City Free Public Service Commission, California in the Woodland Forest. The log is one of 11 operated by the American Friends Service Committee.

25c per copy
30c a year.

Sandra O. Friberg, Art; Ed Rayner, Layout; Bill Johnson, Grammar; George Herndon; Production, Gerhard Blechschmidt; Circulation, Ray Hopkins
Crews Build Shelves

After two weeks of discussion and no less than four "final" plans, a three-man crew started work on the sets of shelves for the dormitories June 22. Joined by a 5-man crew the next day, they had completed 32 sets by the week's end.

Each set is a two-man unit, 7 1/2 by 3 3/4 feet, giving each man 14 square feet of shelf space, with hanging space for suits underneath. Two full-length wardrobes for overcoats and raincoats will be placed in each dorm.

George Sample, Art Chance, and Norris Burbank designed the shelves.

From the
CFS Camp Antelope
Oceville, California

THE MONO-LOG
July 1942

With no churches near and transportation at a premium, Camp Antelope is dependent on itself for religious leadership. The camp's 10-man worship committee plans two Sunday services. Morning worship at 9:30 a.m. will be conducted by a different man each week in an attempt to present the forms and practices of each of the 16 denominations represented in camp. The evening hymn sing which developed spontaneously during the first weeks of camp will be combined with a sunset vesper service.

Worship

The committee recognized the value of the Quaker-type silent meeting but felt persons inexperienced in it needed the help of a spoken thought or reading at the beginning of the period to give impetus to their meditation and interior prayer. Therefore the half-hour worship period which begins each workday will be given direction by a different person each week. In addition an opportunity will be provided during breakfast for anyone who feels he has a message for the camp.

A chapel is being arranged for worship services and as a quiet place to which men may go for meditation and devotional reading whenever they have free time.