CONSERVATION NOMINATION AWARD REPORT

1965

MARINE CORPS BASE
CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

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SUMMARY OF THE REPORT

PURPOSE. This summary is included to present section contents and highlights of the overall report in a concise form.

SUMMARY BY SECTION

SECTION I. BACKGROUND, POLICIES AND PLANS

Section I sets forth the background, policies, objectives, present and future plans, and problems involved in the conservation of natural resources. A brief description of the background of the Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, is given and the official mission of the Base is provided. The official policy of the command is to restore, improve and preserve the natural resources to the maximum extent possible, working in close coordination with State and Federal authorities in planning, developing, maintaining and coordinating the conservation effort. Representatives of the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and of the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission have rendered considerable and valuable assistance, under the existing Cooperative Plan, in greatly enhancing the conservation program. Objectives to achieve the ends of the program have been established. Major problems in attaining these objectives stem primarily from the magnitude, complexity and interacting relationships of principal elements of the overall program, which are in varying degrees of development, planning, programming and accomplishment. Progress has been made, and more is expected in the future. Present and future plans are discussed in some length and detail in this section. Highlights are: a program for water pollution control, and planning to establish a 200-acre lake recreational area.

SECTION II. COMMITTEE FOR THE CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

This section describes the membership and responsibilities of the subject committee. It is the primary command tool for developing plans and recommendations for the conservation program. It acts to coordinate the various major sub-elements of the program, and obtains professional and technical advice from local, State and Federal conservation officials. The membership of the committee includes representation from all major commands located at Camp Lejeune, and Base staff officials whose duties are concerned with aspects of the conservation program.

SECTION III. PROGRESS REPORT

This section treats the many and varied activities that took place in 1964. Significant events were the programming of $2,313,000 for water pollution control in the New River and Inland Waterway for accomplishment in successive fiscal years, and the institution of planning to restore an old dam to provide a 200-acre lake and an associated recreational area. Prescribed burning was done on approximately 8,000 acres during the year. The sale of timber grossed approximately $150,000 for the Government. Seven fresh water ponds aboard the Base were reclaimed, and prepared for fish stocking to be done in 1965. A complete Forest Management Plan was approved by Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps in March, 1964. A low-intensity soil suitability survey was made of the reservation. Establishment of two game checking stations was authorized. Numerous wood duck boxes were fabricated and sited during the year. The capacity of the Field Archery Range was doubled, and participation increased likewise. A major picnic area was refurbished and expanded. A new water skiing course was established and buoyed, and the dock at Wallace Creek Boat House was refurbished.

SECTION IV. ACREAGE

Section IV describes acreage within the Camp Lejeune reservation, and discusses improved land acreage, accessible fresh water ponds and streams, land available for hunting, and water acreage and miles of improved streams.

SECTION V. FISH & WILDLIFE RESOURCES

This section describes the fish and wildlife resources of Camp Lejeune, and gives some details on the wildlife populations and the number of deer, bear and turkey harvested. There were 261 White Tail deer killed during the hunting season, and an additional 41 lost through accidents, etc. Four bear and five wild turkey were killed by hunters.

SECTION VI. COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Camp Lejeune enjoys excellent community relations, particularly with communities within a radius of some 50 miles. The Base is generally open and visitors most welcome. Numerous athletic events, competitions and the outstanding recreational facilities attract many people. Approximately 1160 young people in school groups or Scout organizations visited the Base during the year.

SECTION VII. ACTIVITY POPULATION

This section states that the activity population of Camp Lejeune was 80,000 during 1964.

SECTION VIII. CONSERVATION EDUCATION

This section explains the conservation education program at Camp Lejeune. Education in resource management and regulation is accomplished through efforts of and programs established by the Committee for the Conservation of Natural Resources and the Rod & Gun Club, the Base schools and the Base newspaper, THE GLOBE. Gun safety and water safety are continually being stressed.

SECTION IX. CAMP LEJEUNE ROD AND GUN CLUB

Section IX discusses the Rod and Gun Club activities and its participation in the development of wildlife conservation projects and recreational activities. The members of the Rod and Gun Club number 350, and very actively support the conservation program with a great deal of voluntary effort.

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SECTION I. BACKGROUND, POLICIES AND PLANS

101. BACKGROUND

The Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, is on the Atlantic Seaboard some 50 miles north of Wilmington, N. C. Jacksonville, North Carolina is the nearest civilian community. The Base comprises approximately 170 square miles of land and water areas. The Marine Corps acquired this reservation in 1941 and has subsequently developed it into a home base and training area for the 2d Marine Division, Fleet Marine Force, and Force Troops, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic. Twelve miles of open coastline makes the Base emminently suitable for training these Marine Corps elements of the operating forces. In addition to providing these facilities, Marine Corps Base also maintains and operates formal schools for engineer and supply personnel.

102. MISSION OF THE MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE

The mission of the Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune is:

a. To provide housing, training facilities, logistic support and certain administrative support for Fleet Marine Force units and other units assigned.

b. To conduct specialized schools and other training as directed.

c. To receive and process personnel as assigned and conduct individual combat training as directed.

103. POLICY ON NATURAL RESOURCES

It is the continuing policy of this command to restore, improve and preserve the fish and wildlife resources of the land and waters of this Base to the maximum extent possible in the public, as well as the military interest; to encourage and give incentive to fish and wildlife activities of the Base; and to provide, within manageable quotas, for controlled public access to the fish and wildlife resources of the Base on a first-come, first-served basis when such can be accomplished without impairment of the military mission. Additionally, it is a command policy to work in close coordination with State and Federal authorities in planning, developing, maintaining, and coordinating wildlife, fish and game conservation, forestry management, and rehabilitation on the Base.

104. COORDINATION AND COOPERATION

In 1963, Base officials executed a Cooperative Plan with the Department of the Interior (Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) and the State of North Carolina (Wildlife Resources Commission) for the conservation and development of fish and wildlife. Representatives of these agencies have made a number of visits to Marine Corps Base during the past year, rendering considerable assistance and greatly enhancing the conservation program. Even closer liaison is maintained with State game law enforcement officials. In addition, a cooperative fire-suppression agreement, covering training schools on large-fire suppression organization, has been established with the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development. This agreement is a part of the fire plan for the State.

105. OBJECTIVES

The management and conservation effort on the reservation is directed toward the accomplishment of the following objectives to the maximum extent consistent with funding priorities and military requirements:

a. Protection and preservation of wildlife, soil, beneficial forests and timber growth, and beneficial vegetative cover.

b. Utilization and care of the natural resources in the manner best suited for the present and future military requirements, and the use of military personnel and the public.

c. Provision for maximum multiple use and optimum ecological development of land and water areas and access thereto.

d. The continued development and harvest of timber stands, consistent with wildlife management and military requirements.

e. Improvement of forest and water areas for recreational purposes.

f. The improvement of the aesthetic value of streams and woodlands.

g. Achievement of effective water pollution control.

106. PROBLEMS

The major problems facing management in connection with the various conservation programs stem primarily from the magnitude, complexity and interacting relationship of programs in varying degrees of development, planning, programming and accomplishment. The Forestry Program, the oldest and best developed of the major programs, is well-organized, developed and projected. Generally, adequate appropriated funds are available to support it. The program to overcome water pollution is a major one at Camp Lejeune, and must be funded within the Military Construction Program. Since the reservation includes major water acreage containing marine life of considerable commercial and recreational value, control of pollution is obviously most important to the conservation effort. In connection with the conservation of fish and wildlife, good working relations have been established with Federal, State and local authorities and progress is being made. However, this is relatively new area for management, and plans must be continuously reviewed to refine them, coordinate them with other programs, and relate them to both military requirements and the limited funding available. Command interest and support have been excellent, and future, rewarding progress is expected.

107. PRESENT AND FUTURE PLANS

The basic conservation plan encompasses the following:

a. Continued conservation and improvement of natural resources.

b. Development and maintenance of artificial wildlife habitats required to support the available natural resources.

c. Development and maintenance of projects for the control of predators.

d. Development and supervision of plans for the harvesting of fish and wildlife species which will preclude over-population or extermination of any species.

e. Development and supervision of projects for introduction of new fish and wildlife species, and to supplement or replace natural species, when it is in the best interest of conservation.

f. Development and supervision of plans to ensure compliance with local, State and Federal laws and regulations pertaining to the conservation and harvesting of fish and wildlife.

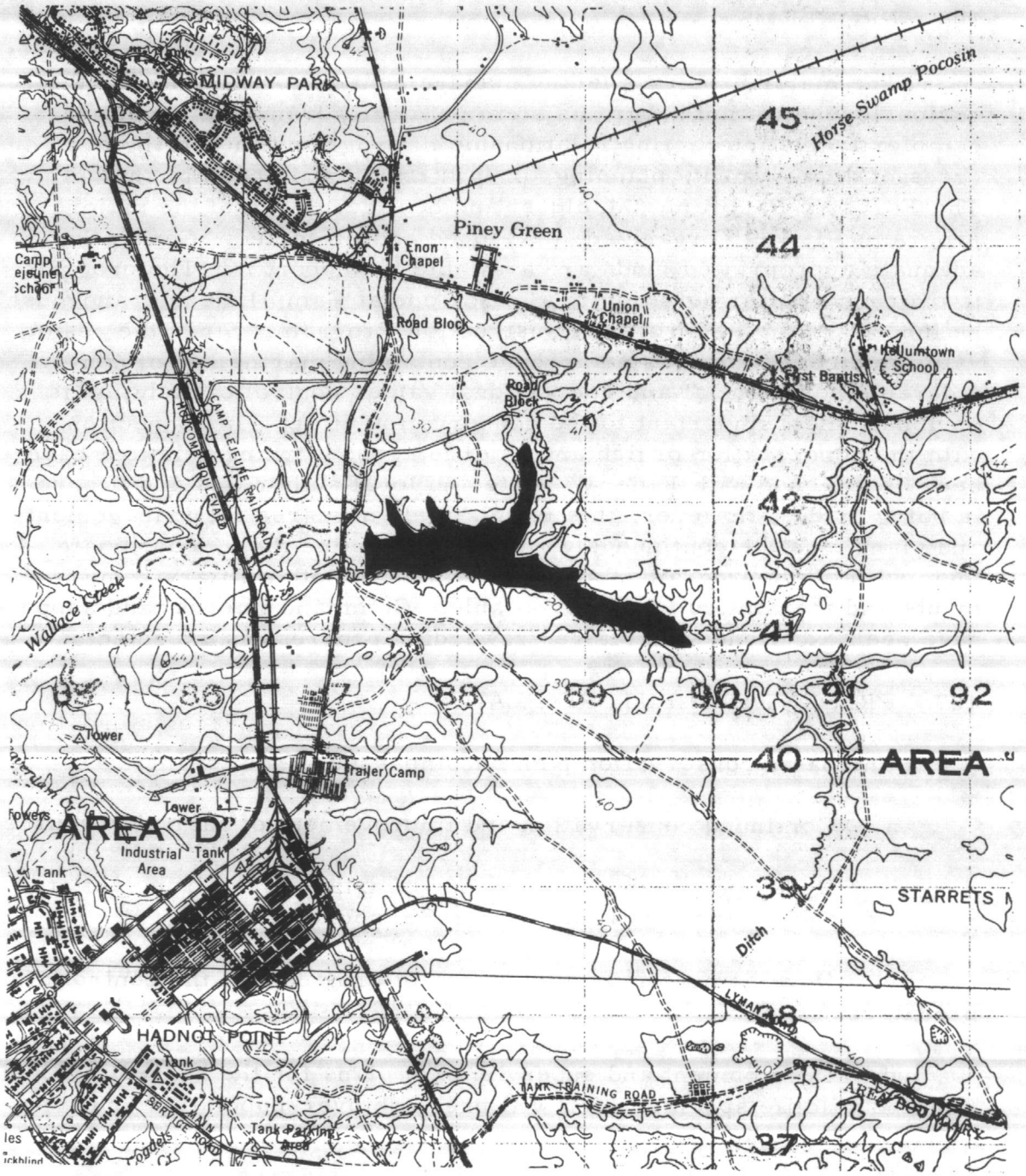

Figure 1. -- Wallace Creek Dam Project. The 200-acre fresh water lake resulting from restoration of a dam across Wallace Creek is shown above. Map scale is 1:50,000; 10-foot contour intervals.

Within the framework of the above, certain projects, such as controlled burning, brush clearing and elimination of poor, old trees have been programmed for accomplishment in annual increments. Other projects, such as establishment of food plots, pond cleaning, treatment and stocking, require reevaluation and annual incrementation for achievement of long-range objectives in an orderly manner, within means available.

a. Water Pollution Control - Surveys, conducted in conjunction with North Carolina officials, have indicated a requirement for secondary sewage treatment facilities at Hadnot Point, Camp Geiger, the Rifle Range and the Onslow Beach area. Except for the Onslow Beach plant, treated effluent from these establishments discharges into New River. The Onslow Beach plant discharges into the Inland Waterway. The degree of water contamination is deemed unacceptable and is adversely affecting fish and shell fish, and such recreational activities as water skiing. To overcome this deficiency, the Base has included secondary sewage treatment facilities for a total of $2,313,000 in its Military Construction Program for the fiscal years 1967, 1968 and 1969. It should be borne in mind that Southwest Creek, New River and Northeast Creek not only provide for recreational boating and fishing, but represent commercial fishing areas of major importance to local civilian communities.

b. Wallace Creek Dam Project - Based upon a recommendation of the Rod and Gun Club, a feasability study has been undertaken to restore an earthen dam near the center reach of Wallace Creek. This dam originally provided power for a grist mill, but was cut to drain its lake area during the early days of construction at Camp Lejeune. Initial survey indicates that the dam can be restored at a relatively modest cost. Clearing of the lake basin is within the capability of locally available labor. Growth in the basin area, which is generally swampy and marshy, consists mainly of weeds, brush, and non-marketable trees. The area is unsuitable for training, forestry management or recreation in its present condition. Reestablishment of the dam to impound water to a depth of ten feet at the dam site will result in a fresh water lake of approximately 200 acres. The head of the lake will be readily accessible by an existing road, and the land area in this vicinity offers extensive possibilities for development as a major recreation area. The addition of this fresh water acreage for fishing, boating and a wildfowl habitat will greatly enhance current assets for such purposes. Planning and study in detail, with assistance from State

Figure 2 - - Preliminary Planning is Underway for the Construction of the Wallace Creek Grist Mill Dam and Fresh Water Lake.

L to R - Mr. HENDERSON, Base Game Warden; Major SEAL, Base Range Officer; Major SKVARIL, President, Rod & Gun Club; Mr. HARPER, County Agent, Soil Conservation Agent; Mr. BAREFOOT, Area Engineer, Soil Conservation Service; Sgt. PARKER, Assistant Game Warden, and Mr. RUSSELL, Base Forester.

and Federal agencies, will be undertaken in early 1965, with a view toward completing this project that year.

c. Food Plots - Current plans are to continue fertilizing, planting and, where appropriate, harvesting the 200 acres devoted to 40 food plots. The original project for food plots envisaged 63 such plots comprised of 400 acres. However, costs for existing plots have been high, and the scope of the project is to be reviewed, in conjunction with a new survey of the wildlife population, to determine whether further expansion is required, and, if so, what less expensive means might be available to further the project. As an example a project is planned in 1965 to broadcast sereca lespodeza by helicopter in a large, recently cut over timber area, and to set out multi-flora rose and lespodeza shrubs to provide food and cover for rabbits, quail and turkey.

Figure 3 - - Food Plot with Spring Plant of Millett

d. Forest Management - Forest management at the working level is executed by the Base Forester, Mr. C. F. RUSSELL. Mr. RUSSELL holds a graduate degree in Forestry. He is a member of the Committee for the Conservation of Natural Resources, and actively assists in the coordination of joint conservation plans. The Forest Management Program is presented in Appendix B.

e. Pond Treatment and Stocking - Work has been completed, primarily by volunteer labor furnished by the Rod and Gun Club, on the clearing and treatment of seven fresh water lakes, for stocking in 1965 with fish to be furnished by the U. S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. Action on a Rod and Gun Club recommendation to develop additional fresh water ponds in the Duck Creek, Frenchman's Creek and Freeman Creek areas is being held in abeyance pending final analysis of the Wallace Creek Dam project. It is planned to develop these additional ponds as soon as feasible upon completion of the Wallace Creek Dam Project.

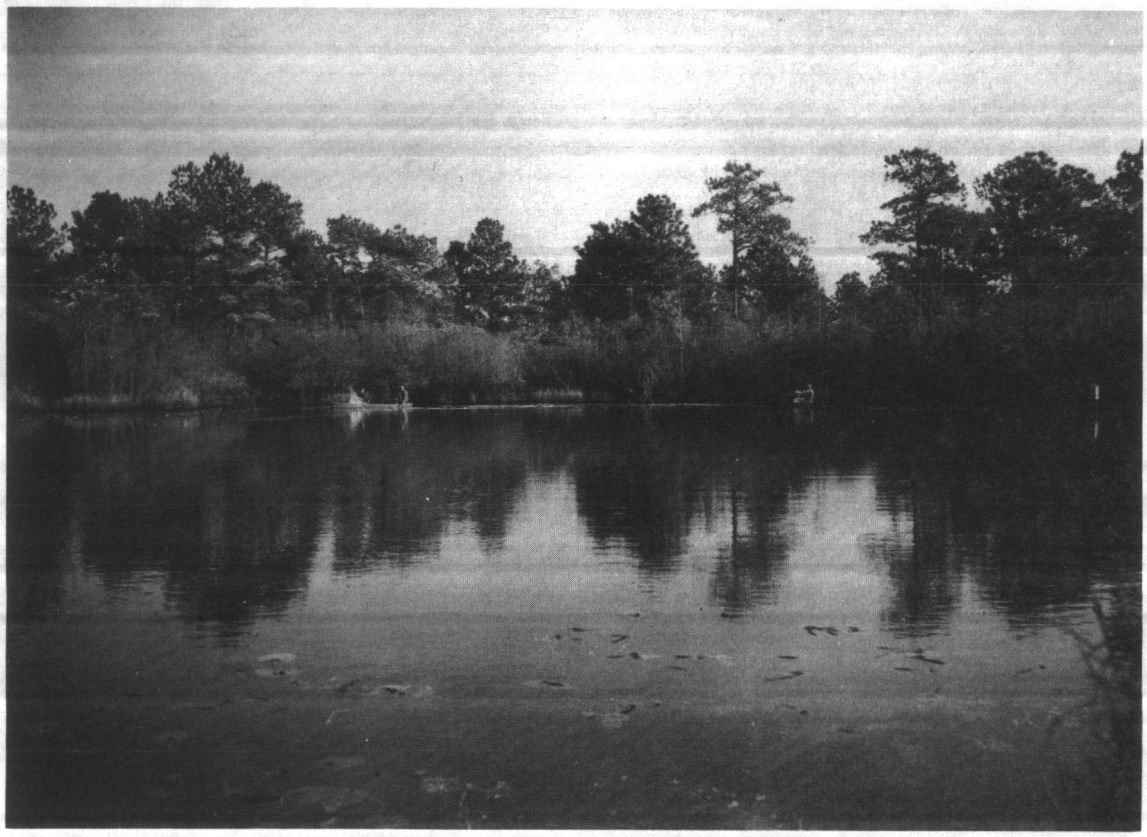

Figure 4 -- Spreading Roetenone in Fresh Water Pond.
Volunteers from the Rod & Gun Club spread roetenone in Mile Hammock Bay Pond in preparation for restocking by the Fish and Wildlife Service. This pond will be stocked with Bass and Bluegill.

f. Clearing Stream Banks - The dense growth of weeds and brush along certain sections of stream banks, coupled with the prevalency of poisonous snakes in this growth during the warmer months, denies access by anglers to many otherwise desirable fishing areas. It is planned to clear systematically these stream bank areas within the means available for the initial work and future maintenance. Clearing in 1965 will start on the banks of Wallace Creek between Holcomb and Seth Williams Boulevards.

g. Campsites and Picnic Areas - Development of one or more campsites and picnic areas near the new Wallace Creek lake are under consideration for the future.

h. Predator Control - A continuing hunting and trapping program will be maintained for predator control.

SECTION III. PROGRESS REPORT

301. GENERAL

The year 1964 saw varying degrees of progress made in a number of areas. Significant steps have been taken in the Military Construction Program and Forest Management Program in matters pertaining to conservation. Better coordination between the various programs has been initiated. There yet remains much to be done in the area of planned and progressively programmed development of fish and wildlife resources to achieve better balance within the overall program and annual increments of it. In the meanwhile, progress has been made in actual achievement, and in preliminary work on advantageous projects for future accomplishment.

Figure 5 - - Mr. HENDERSON, Base Game Warden, and Major SKVARIL, President of the Rod & Gun Club, survey one of the game good plots. This plot is a winter plant with fall rye.

302. FOOD PLOTS

Some 200 acres of wildlife food plots have been planted (both spring and fall plantings). These plots range in size from 1/4 to 5 1/4 acres and are located throughout the Base in areas where they will not interfere with military training. The 1/4-acre plots are separate quail plots; the 5 1/4-acre plots are planted as all-game plots. Foods planted were corn, milo, winter rye, wheat, barley, and ledina clover with orchard grass. Planted plots were limed and fertilized as required.

303. CONTROLLED BURNING

Prescribed burning was done on approximately 8,000 acres of timberland in 1964. In addition to reducing fire hazards, this burning promoted new growth for wildlife consumption and opened the woods for better hunting. Additionally, all impact area and firing ranges were burned to reduce the incidence of fire. This latter burning is an annual event.

Figure 6 -- Part of the Pine Forest After a Controlled Burn

304. TIMBER HARVEST AND REFORESTATION

During 1964, timber sales were made for 2,000,000 board feet of pine sawtimber; 1,000,000 board feet of hardwood sawtimber; 6,000 cords of pine pulpwood; and 1,000 cords of hardwood pulpwood. These sales grossed approximately $150,000 for the Government. During the summer, an area of 200 acres, previously clear-cut for an impact area, then abandoned, was prepared with a heavy disc for direct seeding. Another area, prepared in 1963, was seeded early in 1964 with Loblolly pine. Due to favorable growing conditions in the spring and summer, establishment of a good stand now appears to be well on the way.

305. FIRE BREAKS, ACCESS ROADS AND TRAILS

New construction of roads and trails totals 4.7 miles; maintenance work has been done on approximately 30 miles of firebreaks and access roads. The construction of new timber-access roads and trails, as well as the maintenance of firebreaks and roads, have greatly aided hunter-access and fire control.

306. WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

Surveys conducted by North Carolina State authorities have determined that the degree of water pollution in major areas of New River, Southwest Creek and the Inland Waterway is unacceptable. The Base has included in its Fiscal Year 1967, 1968 and 1969 Military Construction Programs projects for secondary sewage treatment facilities at Hadnot Point, Camp Geiger, the Rifle Range and Onslow Beach, in a total of $2,313,000.

307. WALLACE CREEK DAM

A preliminary survey and rough feasibility study was conducted on a project to restore an old grist mill dam in the center reach of Wallace Creek. All indications are that the restoration is practical within locally available means. The resulting 200-acre lake and surroundings will provide excellent recreational possibilities for fishing, camping, picnics and wildfowl sanctuary. Detailed planning, lake bed clearing and restoration of the dam will be pursued early in 1965.

Figure 7 - - The Wallace Creek Dam will be located here with the Lake forming upstream from this Photo.

308. FRESH WATER PONDS

Seven fresh water ponds aboard the Base were reclaimed, poisoned, limed and fertilized, and readied for stocking with bass, brim, catfish and bluegill. As this work was completed late in the year, stocking will take place in 1965 with fish furnished by the Fish and Wildlife Service, Atlanta, Georgia.

Figure 8 -- Spreading Lime in Fresh Water Fish Pond. Volunteers from the Rod & Gun Club spread lime in one of the seven (7) fresh water fish ponds aboard the Base in preparation for restocking operations.

309. FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

Based upon a complete forest survey of Camp Lejeune, begun in mid-1963 by U. S. Forest Service personnel, a forest management plan was compiled and forwarded to Headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps where it received approval in March, 1964.

310. SOIL SURVEY

The Soil Conservation Service conducted a low intensity soil suitability survey of woodlands on the reservation. That agency's staff wildlife biologist also rated the soils in this survey as to their game potential and fisheries possibilities. It is now possible to compare present timber stands with the appropriate soils-suitability map to determine optimum management.

311. GAME CHECKING STATIONS

Establishment of two game checking stations, one on each side of New River, was approved to provide much-needed statistical data to management. Purchase of appropriate scales with proceeds from the sale of permits was authorized.

312. PREDATOR CONTROL

The predator control program was continued throughout the year, and resulted in the elimination of a number of racoon, opossum and several bobcat.

Figure 9 - - Bobcat are now two less plentiful.

313. WOOD DUCK BOXES

A number of wood duck boxes were fabricated and sited in various marshes and ponds frequented by these ducks.

Figure 10 -- Wood Duck Boxes in Mossy Pond.
This pond has long been a favorite with duck hunters, not only for wood duck but for mallard and blacks as well.

314. COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The basic cooperative management plan, executed in 1963, was expanded by the addition of two exhibits in February, 1964. These exhibits concern, respectively: principal land and water areas suitable for fish and wildlife, principal species, condition of habitats, and projects; and agreed responsibilities of State and Federal agencies. Appendix A contains these exhibits.

315. FIELD ARCHERY

The number of targets at the Field Archery Range has been doubled. This has increased participation approximately 100%. In addition, novice instruction has been greatly expanded.

316. PICNIC AREAS

The picnic area at Wallace Creek Boathouse was refurbished during the year. Barbeque pits, picnic tables and benches were installed, and the area was enlarged by additional clearing.

317. WATER SKIING

This program has been expanded by relocation in the Wallace Creek Boathouse area. A new ski course has been laid out and marked with buoys. The purchase during the year of an additional boat and heavy motor has resulted in increased interest in this already popular sport.

318. DOCKS

The docking facilities at the Wallace Creek Boathouse were overhauled and refurbished. This has resulted in an increased use of the facilities.

SECTION IV. ACREAGE

401. GENERAL

The Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune military reservation contains 109, 047 acres. There are 65, 000 acres of hard land suitable and available to support wildlife; 26, 000 acres are water. The reservation is located on the Atlantic seaboard, south of Cape Lookout and approximately 50 miles north of Wilmington, North Carolina. Irregular in shape, it extends some 15 1/2 miles from the Atlantic coast to the City of Jacksonville on a Northwest-Southeast axis, and approximately the same distance at its widest point on a Northeast-Southwest axis. A main water area, the New River, divides the reservation into two unequal parts with about two-thirds of the land area lying to the East of the river.

402. IMPROVED ACREAGE

There are approximately 200 acres cleared for game good plots and 200 acres under reforestation. Several thousand acres have been cleared or partially cleared for training purposes. These latter acres provide varying degrees of support to wildlife through the grasses, legumes, weeds, brush and trees found growing on them.

403. ACCESSIBLE FRESH WATER PONDS AND STREAMS

The reservation contains 6 1/2 acres of fresh water ponds and 14 1/2 miles of fresh water streams; there are 3 acres of fresh water ponds, not included above, which are located in impact areas and deemed inaccessible.

404. LAND AVAILABLE FOR HUNTING

Approximately 60, 000 acres of land are available for recreational hunting. The total acreage available on any given hunting day must, of necessity, vary with the training requirements of that day. Built up areas, impact areas, firing ranges, and camp sites are excluded from hunting at all times. Portions of the Paradise Point area and the Montford Point Schools area are hunted selectively to ensure the desired harvest of the deer herd.

405. WATER ACREAGE AND MILES OF IMPROVED STREAM

Approximately 6 1/2 acres of fresh water ponds and 14 1/2 miles of fresh water streams are available for fishing. The New River is

considered salt water, as is the portion of the Inland Waterway traversing the reservation in rear of Onslow Beach. Only 7 miles of this 12-mile stretch of the Inland Waterway are available for fishing, due to the impingement of impact areas. The banks of New River offer about 35 miles from which to fish, but sections of it are affected by several firing ranges when the ranges are in use.

SECTION V. FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

501. VARIETY OF WILDLIFE SPECIES

The principal species of wildlife found on this installation are: white-tail deer, bear, wild turkey, fox, squirrel, rabbit, racoon, opossum, bobcat, quail, duck and dove. A few alligator are found in the more remote areas.

Figure 11. -- Who says they don't enjoy a meal of roast wild duck?

502. ESTIMATED POPULATIONS

Wildlife populations at Camp Lejeune were estimated by the Base Game Warden's Office, assisted by State of North Carolina biologists.

Estimates of the wildlife populations aboard the Base are as follows:

Species	Population
Deer	4,200
Bear	14
Turkey	270
Gray Squirrel	Plentiful
Fox Squirrel	Scarce
Rabbit	Relatively few
Racoon	Abundant to excessive
Bobcat	Scarce
Fox	Scarce
Opossum	Excessive
Quail	Plentiful
Dove	Relatively few
Duck	Scarce

503. GAME KILL

This reporting year is an unusual one for Camp Lejeune. For the best part of all open seasons for game, over half of the military population was absent from the area on Operation STEEL PIKE. It proved impractical to maintain statistical data on small game, but procedures for the next season will provide better data.

Applicants for a Base hunting permit are required to sign a certificate of understanding to indicate that they are familiar with and will comply with Base, County, State and Federal hunting regulations and the basic principles of hunting safety. They are also required to present a North Carolina State or Onslow County hunting license for inspection by the issuing officer. Additionally, migratory bird hunters must possess a valid Federal Migratory Bird Stamp. Certificates of understanding are signed and permits issued at the Base Game Warden's Office located in the Hadnot Point area. Specific clearance for hunting is required.

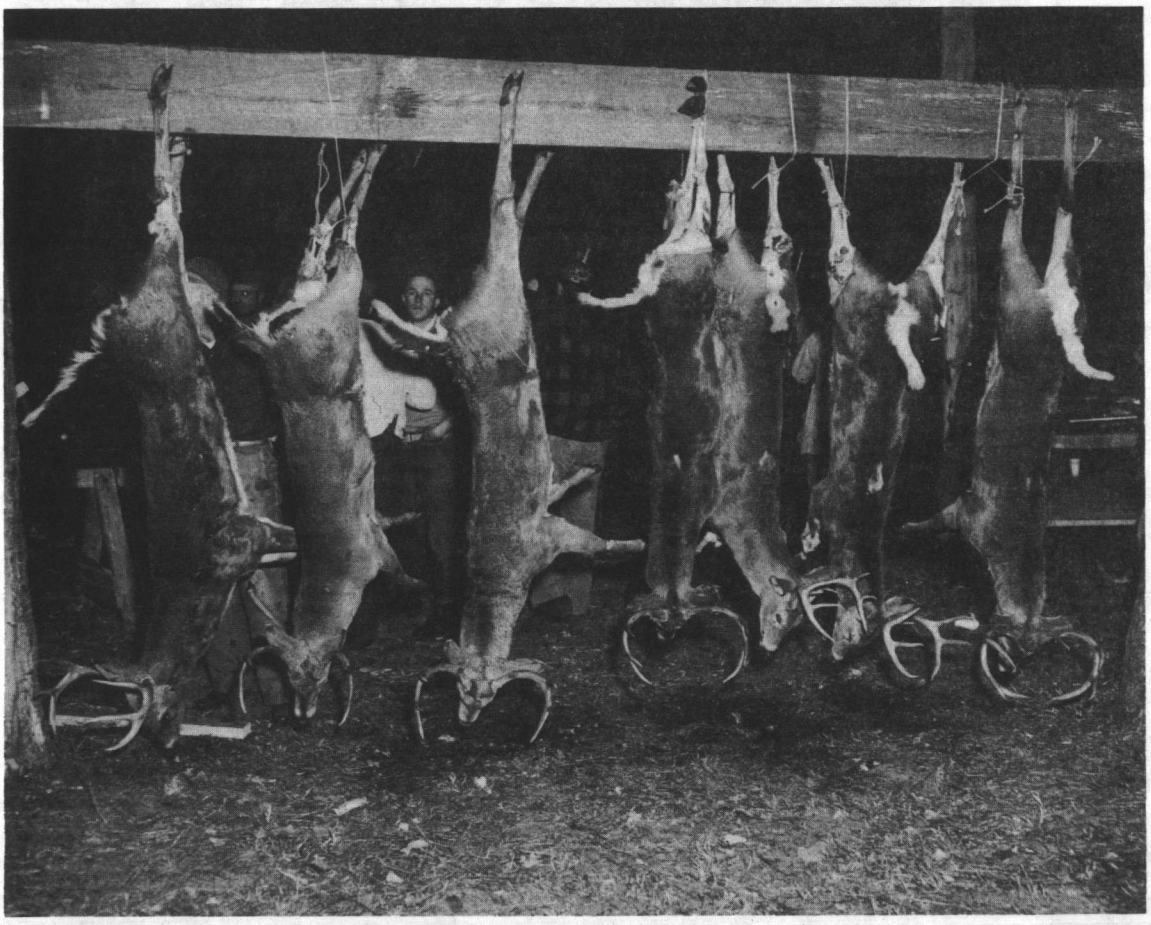

Figure 12. -- These Buck were taken by one of the Organized Deer Hunts Aboard the Base.

Figure 13. -- Captain BERRY with his prize Wild Tom Turkey.

Deer/Bear Tags are issued to each hunter at the time he purchases a daily or seasonal Base hunting permit. These tags are attached to bagged game as soon as the game is taken, and must be validated by the proper official before the game is removed beyond a validating station. The number and type of game killed during the 1964 hunting season was:

White Tail Deer	261
Bear	4
Turkey	5

An additional 41 deer were lost through automobile accident, poaching, etc. A total of 1, 524 hunting/fishing permits were sold during the year.

503. FISH SPECIES

The principal fresh water fish species in the waters of the Base are: largemouth bass, bluegill, pike, catfish, bream, perch and robbin. Salt water fish are: channel bass, striped bass, flounder, spotted and gray trout, spot, croaker, mullet, King and Spanish mackerel, bonita, dolphin, amberjack, sheepshead, sea bass, bluefish, whiting, white perch, and black drum. Shellfish species are: Shrimp, Oyster, Clams, Conch, Wilk, and Scallop.

Figure 14. -- It's winter at Camp Lejeune and time again for the winter run of Speckled Trout (Weak Fish). Frenchman's Creek is a favorite stream for the winter run of these fine salt water game fish & the mirror lour seems to be a favorite plug.

National Wildlife Week Proclamation

WHEREAS *the people of Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, are dependent upon the natural resources — soils, water, forests, grasslands, minerals, air and wildlife — to sustain life and contribute to the comfort, health, training, and recreation of future citizens, and,*

WHEREAS *outdoor activity is a wholesome and healthful use of leisure time, and,*

WHEREAS, *outdoor life is an important part of the American way of life, and,*

WHEREAS, *there is a growing and urgent need to expand, improve and develop outdoor recreation areas, and,*

WHEREAS, *the week of March 15-21, 1964, will be observed across the nation as NATIONAL WILDLIFE WEEK, a time during which all citizens should inform themselves as to the need for outdoor recreation for strong, healthy and happy Americans, and,*

WHEREAS, *this command is constantly aware of and vitally interested in the conservation of and the full enjoyment of our natural resources and wildlife,*

NOW THEREFORE, *I, Major General A. L. Bowser, Commanding General, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, do hereby proclaim March 15-21, 1964 as NATIONAL WILDLIFE WEEK.*

A. L. Bowser

A. L. BOWSER
Commanding

SECTION VI. COMMUNITY RELATIONS

601. GENERAL

The Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune strives continuously to improve the already fine community relations that exist. Especially harmonious relations prevail between the Base and civilian communities within a radius of approximately 50 miles. With the exception of areas one normally expects to find restricted on a military reservation, the Base is open to the public. School classes, church groups, Boy and Girl Scouts, and clubs are welcomed and given demonstrations and guided tours. Large groups, such as the North Carolina State Legislature have been entertained on occasion. Facilities for an overnight stay and meals have been provided Boy Scout Troops passing through or visiting the area. Many visitors are attracted by the extensive recreational facilities available and sports competitions. The Base is particularly beautiful in the Spring when thousands of colorful azalea plants and dogwood trees are in bloom. This attracts many visitors for sightseeing.

602. COOPERATION

Excellent and unselfish cooperation has been extended to the Base by Onslow County officials and representatives of the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission and the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Figure 15. -- Mr. Paul METTERS, North Carolina Game Protector addresses members of the Rod & Gun Club during a meeting night. He discusses Game Laws, Violations, Conservation Measures and Sportsmanship.

U.S. Forest Service personnel and North Carolina State biologists have been most helpful in planning a sound Forest Management Program. The cheerful, interested and unstinted assistance of these individuals is responsible, in a large part, for such success as is enjoyed in the various conservation programs.

603. PUBLIC ACCESS

In addition to military personnel, their dependents, and civilian employees, retired military personnel residing in the locality, guests of personnel stationed at the Base and properly authorized civilians are permitted to hunt and fish on the reservation. Commercial fishing is authorized in New River, subject to coordination with training activities for safety purposes. North Carolina State Highway Number 172 traverses the reservation near the coast, and is open for public use except on rare occasions when traffic must be rerouted for safety reasons due to firing live ordnance in the vicinity.

Other types of public access are:

a. General visiting, wherein people drive through the Base for sightseeing purposes.

b. All athletic events are open to the public, and attendance is encouraged through use of Base and local news media.

c. Camp Lejeune hosted some 400 delegates, sponsors and guests for the annual state convention of the National Honor Society during the period 9 - 11 April 1964. These individuals were quartered in specially prepared barracks at Hadnot Point, and had most of their meals in a messhall.

d. The North Carolina State and Open Skeet Championship was sponsored by the Camp Lejeune Rod & Gun Club in 1964. This event drew a large number of visiting contestants and spectators.

e. School groups, totaling some 450 individuals, visited the Base throughout the year. These groups were given a conducted tour and appropriate demonstrations of equipment, activities and facilities.

f. Large crowds turned out for the annual 4th of July Water Show and fireworks display.

g. The annual circus, put on in the Field House by the Polack Brothers Circus, was, as usual, open to the public. This attraction drew a number of visitors.

604. COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Since adoption of the basic plan in 1963, two exhibits have been prepared. These were added to the plan in February, 1964. The exhibits are included in Appendix A.

SECTION VII. ACTIVITY POPULATION

701. GENERAL

The approximate population utilizing the facilities of the Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune is 80, 000. This includes 3, 924 civilian employees of appropriated and nonappropriated fund activities, Marine Corps and Navy personnel and their dependents residing on the reservation and in the surrounding area. This does not include personnel attached to the Marine Corps Air Facility, New River, Jacksonville, North Carolina.

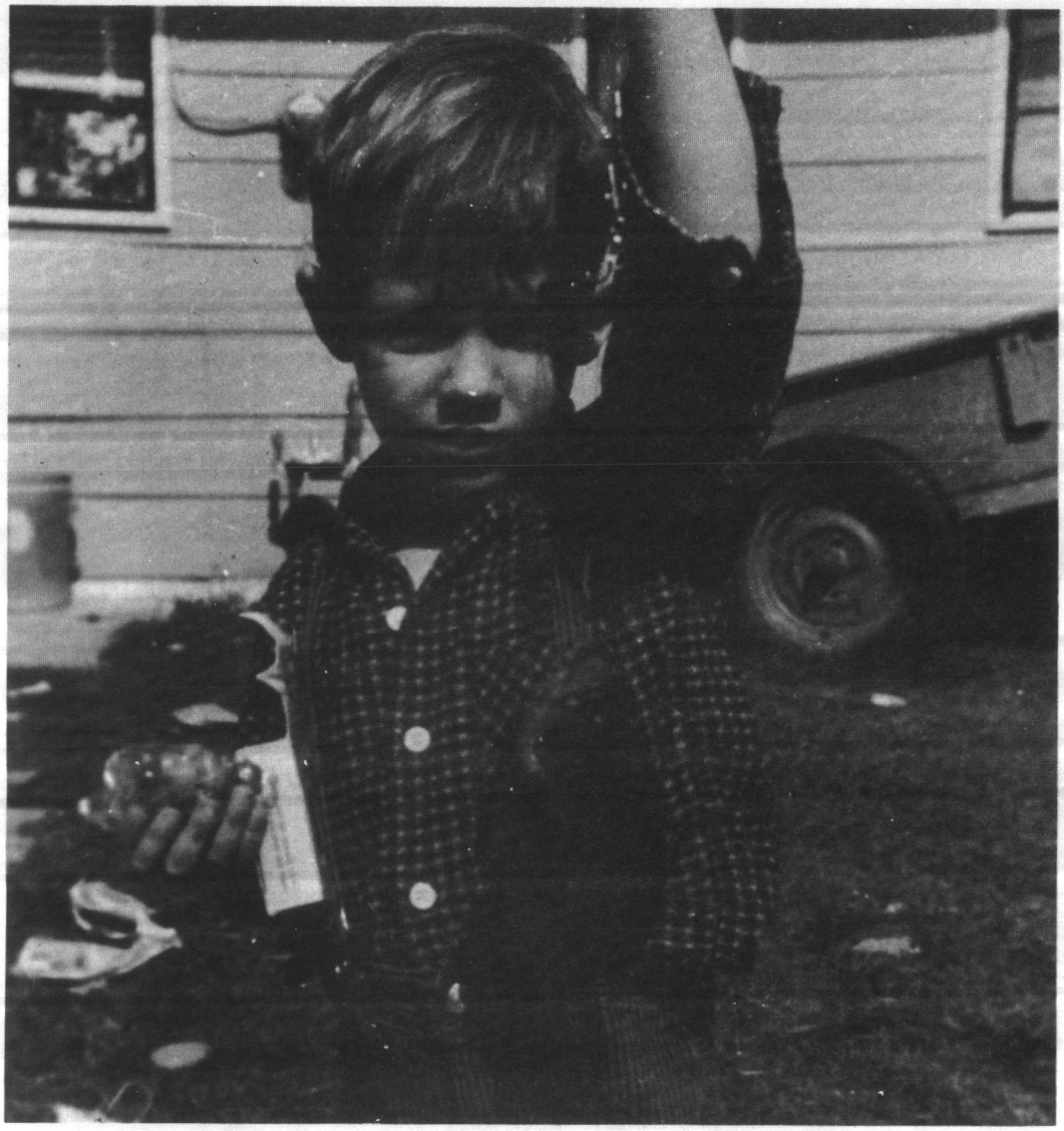

Figure 16. -- Everybody enjoys a Fresh-Caught Bluegill

SECTION VIII. CONSERVATION EDUCATION

801. GENERAL

Education in resource management and regulations is accomplished through various programs sponsored by the Rod & Gun Club; the Base newspaper, the GLOBE; Camp Lejeune Dependents' Schools; Base Regulations, and the Committee for Conservation of Natural Resources. Federal and State officials periodically visit and meet with the Conservation Committees to provide basic information and technical advice. Through the Rod & Gun Club, a continuous program of education in resource management and regulations is presented to the Club membership.

N. C. Wildlife Resources Commission

Figure 17. -- Typical Hunting Safety Poster

802. GUN SAFETY

Gun safety is continually stressed at Camp Lejeune. Prior to each hunting season, several presentations, including films, are made by the Rod & Gun Club, not only to its members, but to the general public as well. The Base newspaper publishes feature stories on gun safety. Other groups, such as skeet teams and the Rifle and Pistol Club have a continual gun safety program.

803. WATER SAFETY

This installation has the finest recreational, small craft, and general water facilities found anywhere (boats, canoes, sailboats, outboards, five pools, and an ocean beach).

The Camp Lejeune Water Safety Program has essentially three facets:

a. The large and well organized teaching program during the summer youth activity program.

b. Training of military personnel to serve as lifeguards and instructor trainers.

c. Assistance, at unit level, in service training in required Marine Corps swim skills development.

The high point of the 1964 water safety program was the all day 4th of July Water and Boat Show, which was sponsored jointly by Base Special Services and the American Red Cross. The demonstration included rowboats, canoes, and basic rules for the handling of small craft. At the conclusion of the safety demonstration, the group entertained the spectators; thus, through entertainment, comes the opportunity to educate. The program demonstrated the need for water sports participants to know all the rules and skills of safe water sports.

The Base sponsors scuba diving and water skiing clubs to train participants in correct and safe methods of pursuing and enjoying these sports.

Classes are held year-round by Red Cross water safety instructors for training Cub Scouts, Brownies, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Base-sponsored Teen Clubs, as well as dependents (wives and children who are not in the above categories) of Marine and Navy personnel.

804. HUNTING AND FISHING INDOCTRINATION

Hunting and fishing indoctrination is largely stressed through the activities of the Rod & Gun Club and the Camp Lejeune newspaper. Prior to hunting or fishing, personnel must display a thorough knowledge of Federal, State, and Base game and fish laws and regulations. Pocket-sized reproductions of Base Hunting Regulations were provided all hunters.

805. BOY SCOUT ACTIVITIES

Activities at the Base offer programs from the Cub Scout through Explorer Scout levels. There are approximately 450 Boy Scouts and Cub Scouts in the Camp Lejeune Scout Program.

Figure 18. -- Boy Scout Camporee at Camp Lejeune

They have contributed to the wildlife conservation program by building numerous houses for wood duck, feeding and caring for the ducks and preventing predators from infesting the nesting areas. Special attention has been given to the propagation of wildfowl in the Scout Camping Area. One Troop has built twenty birdhouses in the area and has an established feeding program to prevent large scale starvation of the birds in the event of sustained freezing weather. Many of the Scouts have assisted the Rod & Gun Club in planting and harvesting wildlife food plots. A continuing program of clearing underbrush, forestry management and road repair and upkeep is conducted by the Scouts in their Camping Area. Education in woodsmanship and conservation of natural resources is stressed in all activities. A total of 460 Boy Scouts from other locations visited the Base during the year.

806. GIRL SCOUT ACTIVITIES

There are approximately 350 Girl Scouts and Brownies in the Camp Lejeune Girl Scout Program. Their main contribution has been in the policing of picnic areas and grounds in the trailer park areas. Some 300 Girl Scouts from other activities visited the Base in 1964.

807. WILDLIFE REFUGE/NATURE STUDY AREA

An area in close proximity to three elementary schools, the Junior-Senior High School and the Scout Camping area has been set aside as a Wildlife Refuge/Nature Study area. This area of approximately 220 acres contains six miles of nature trails and one food plot, and is maintained largely by school students and Scouts. The area is not suitable for troop training, hunting or fishing, but proves highly beneficial as an outdoor classroom for wildlife and conservation education for the younger people.

Figure 19. -- New Rod and Gun Club, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

SECTION IX. CAMP LEJEUNE ROD & GUN CLUB

901. GENERAL

The purposes of the Rod & Gun Club is to assist the Commanding General in the conservation, restoration and development of fish and other wildlife and its habitats at the Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina; to seek to obtain better fishing and hunting for personnel serving here, utilizing maximum resources available locally and with the full cooperation of private, local, county, state and federal agencies; to cooperate in obtaining proper fellowship among sportsmen by instructive and demonstrative measures; and to promote interest among non-sportsmen where such interests are conducive to better sportsmanship. The membership of the Rod & Gun Club is approximately 350.

902. PARTICIPATION

During the period covered by this report, the Rod & Gun Club participated in the following activities aboard the Base:

(a) Fire totally destroyed the Rod & Gun Club Clubhouse during February, 1964. Commencing in August, 1964, members of the Club made a major effort, on a voluntary after-hours, self-help basis, in converting an old Quonset hut into a most attractive clubhouse and surrounding grounds. This facility is located on the shore of New River in the Paradise Point area, and serves as a more than adequate replacement for the previous clubhouse

Figure 20. -- Interior View of Rod and Gun Club

(b) Initiated recommendations for the rehabilitation of the Old Grist Mill Dam/Lake which will provide about a 200 acre fresh water lake for fishing and a sanctuary for migratory waterfowl.

(c) Initiated recommendations for the development of additional fresh water ponds in the Duck Creek, Frenchman's Creek and Freeman Creek areas.

(d) Furnished volunteer labor to develop seven fresh water ponds for stocking in 1965 with fish to be furnished by the U. S. Department of the Interior, Fish & Wildlife Service.

(e) Assisted in planting, maintaining and harvesting wildlife food plots.

Figure 21. -- Food Plot With Corn
The Corn Was Harvested in the Fall by Voluntary Workers from the Rod & Gun Club and Placed Throughout the Base for Game Food.

(f) Provided member instructors for schooling dependents in fire arms safety, handling of guns and marksmanship.

(g) Sponsored and hosted the North Carolina 1964 State and Open Skeet Championship.

(h) Initiated establishment of weighing stations for hunting statistics on deer and bear harvested.

(i) Acquired numerous books, magazines, pamphlets and other literature from Federal, State, and local authorities for the purpose of forming a library at the Clubhouse.

(j) Procured and showed films on wildlife, fishing and conservation to the club members each meeting night - every other Thursday night at 1900.

(k) Invited State and Federal Fish and Wildlife officials to address the membership of the Rod & Gun Club on certain meeting nights.

(l) Provided the chief huntmaster; 4 huntmasters and 4 assistant huntmasters who conducted the four organized deer/bear hunting parties during the 1964-65 hunting season.

Figure 22. -- Black Bear

It's been a long day and it's well into the night, but the bear made it worthwhile.

(m) Provided volunteers, who were deputized as Assistant Game Wardens, to assist the Base Game Warden in the enforcement of fishing and hunting laws.

(n) Initiated a program of planned official photography to be used to record progressive steps being undertaken in the whole conservation field.

PROJECTS PLANNED FOR 1965

1. An extensive program of brush clearing along certain fresh water streams aboard the Base in preparation for stocking with bass and bluegill during 1965, to include establishment of picnic areas.

2. Establishment of a Game Farm aboard the Base to assist in the propagation of quail and certain other small game.

3. Broadcasting of sereca lespodeza by helicopter in a large recently cut over timber area plus the setting out of multi-flora rose and lespodeza shrubs in newly developed areas which will provide food and cover for rabbits, quail and turkey.

4. Construction of additional wood duck boxes.

5. Sewing of certain marsh areas with food for wild ducks.

6. Sponsoring of a fishing tournament that will run from 1 Jan to 1 Aug with prizes being given for the largest King Mackeral, Bass, Bluegill and Jack.

7. Conduct an NRA Hunter Safety Program for teenage dependents.

COOPERATIVE PLAN
CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
U. S. MARINE CORPS BASE, CAMP LEJEUNE, NORTH CAROLINA

PREFACE

In accordance with the authority contained in Public Law 85-337, approved February 28, 1958, and in Public Law 86-797, approved September 15, 1960, the Department of Defense, the Department of Interior, and the State of North Carolina, through their duly designated representatives whose signatures appear below approve the following Cooperative Plan for the protection, development, and management of fish and wildlife resources on the U. S. Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina.

GENERAL POLICY STATEMENT

It is the continuing policy of the Commandant of the Marine Corps to restore, improve, and preserve the lands and waters under his management control in the public as well as the military interest. In furtherance of this policy, the Commander, Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, as the representative of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, has implemented an active and progressive program for the management and conservation of natural resources on Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, hereinafter referred to as the Installation. This Cooperative Plan will be incorporated into and form a part of the Installation's program for the management and conservation of natural resources.

COOPERATIVE PLAN

SECTION I

The Representatives to this Cooperative Plan mutually agree:

APPENDIX A

1. To jointly conduct a general inventory review of fish and wildlife resources. When completed, the inventory will be attached to and make a part of this Cooperative Plan as Exhibit No. 1. The objectives of the inventory will be as follows:

a. To locate principal land and water areas suitable for fish and wildlife.

b. To list the principal species of wildlife, condition of their range, and record any data on population numbers.

c. To briefly describe water areas as to location, type, and acreage, with principal fish species known to be present, and with general observations on the quality of the acquatic habitat.

d. To evaluate and set forth the potential for the development of fish and wildlife resources on the Installation.

2. To prepare and attach as Exhibit No. 2 to this Cooperative Plan the agreement of the designated representatives regarding:

a. The agency or agencies who will be responsible for providing the Installation Commander with technical advice, assistance, and related services in fishery and wildlife management.

b. The type and extent of technical advice, assistance, and related services to be provided the Installation Commander.

3. To prepare as needed, on or about 2 January annually, an annual increment for the following fiscal year. The annual increment will include:

a. Fish and wildlife habitat improvement and development.

b. Provisions for balanced ecological conditions.

c. Regulated systematic harvests.

d. Provisions for stocking or restocking suitable fish and wildlife species, as necessary.

APPENDIX A

e. Estimated costs and professional services required.

f. Amount and source of funds, including contributions, available to implement the annual increment.

SECTION II

The Installation Commander agrees:

1. To work effectively and in harmony with Federal, State, and local conservation officials and with conservation agencies officially chartered, equipped, and manned by personnel trained to render professional advice and technical assistance in the conservation and development of fish and wildlife.

2. To provide within manageable quotas for controlled public access to the Installation for purposes of hunting and fishing when such access can be granted without bona fide impairment of the military mission.

3. To publish regulations regarding the Installation's program for harvest of game and fish. The regulations will include but not be limited to the following:

a. Purpose and scope of the program.

b. Restricted areas and areas available for controlled public use.

c. Procedures and requirements for participation in the Installation's program.

d. Enforcement of regulations.

APPENDIX A

This Cooperative Plan, upon its adoption as witnessed by its execution, will be in full force and effect for an indefinite period. The Plan is subject to amendment or revision as may be agreed upon by all parties represented. A request for an amendment or revision to the Cooperative Plan may originate with any one of the represented parties.

FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

By /s/ J. P. Berkeley
Title Commanding General Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina

Date 19 Jun 1963

FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

By /s/ Walter A. Gresh
Title Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 620 Peachtree-Seventh Building, Atlanta 23, Georgia

Date _____

FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

By /s/ Clyde P. Patton
Title Executive Director, Wildlife Resources Commission, Raleigh, North Carolina

Date _____

APPENDIX A

EXHIBIT NO. 1
to
COOPERATIVE PLAN 1-63

1. The principal land and water areas suitable for fish and wildlife are:

a. Land

(1) The Marine Corps Base, Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, consists of approximately 81,000 acres of land, of which 65,000 acres are considered "Hard Land", i.e., areas available and suitable to support wildlife. This acreage excludes industrial, housing, and certain recreational areas on the Base.

(2) Those areas principally suitable for wildlife and considered "Hard Land" are contained in enclosure (1) hereto and identified as A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, Q, R.

b. Water

(1) Fresh water streams and approximate mileage:

Lewis Creek	one mile
Southwest Creek	three miles
Wallace Creek	three miles
French Creek	two and a half miles
Duck Creek	one and a half miles
Freeman Creek	two miles
Stones Creek	one and a half miles

Total mileage of fresh water stream is approximately fourteen and a half miles. These streams are fresh water and spring fed, subsequently leading to brackish and salt water.

Note: For location see enclosure (1)

APPENDIX A

(2) Accessible fresh water ponds:

Name	Area	Acreage	Known Species
Hog Pen Pond	HF	1/2	None
White House Pond	HF	2	None
Ceaser Pond	HF	1	Catfish
Ditches Pond	HF	1/2	None
Cedar Point Pond	IC	2	Catfish
Ward Pond	IA	1/2	Catfish

Total acreage 6 1/2 acres.

(3) Nonaccessible ponds located in impact area:

Name	Area	Acreage	Known Species
Wind Errie Pond	GB	1	Red pike & catfish
Mosey Pond	GC	1	None
Prince Pond	GD	1/2	None
Oak Pond	GD	1/2	None

Total acreage 3 acres.

Grand total of all ponds is 9 1/2 acres.

2. The principal species of wildlife, condition of their range and estimated population is:

Species	Population	Range
Deer	4,200	Good
Bear	14	Fair
Turkey	270	Good

Species	Population	Range
Squirrel (Gray)	Plentiful	Good
(Fox)	Scarce	Good
Rabbit	Relatively few	Poor
Racoon	Abundant to Excessive	Excellent to Outstanding
Quail	Plentiful	Fair/good
Duck	Scarce	Poor
Dove	Relatively few	Poor/fair
Fox	Scarce	Poor
Bobcat	Scarce	Good

a. The large deer population on the Installation has decreased the condition of their range from excellent to its present status of good. The rabbit habitat is poor and will continue to be so because of the swampy nature of the terrain and the extremely heavy undergrowth peculiar to this locale. The food plot program currently underway will improve the quail and dove ranges; however, the best ranges for these species are open grassy areas which are relatively limited on this Installation. The wildlife ranges are utilized as training areas, and the large military population tend to disturb the habitat of the turkey and the bear.

3. New River is considered salt water and is approximately 17 1/2 miles in length. The Inland Waterway and Surf Line bordering Camp Lejeune are approximately 12 miles in length; however, due to High Ordnance Impact Areas only 7 miles of the coast line is considered available for fishing.

a. Principal fresh water species known to be present are:

Large Mouth Bass	Blue Gill	Pike	Catfish
Bream	Perch	Robbin	

APPENDIX A

b. In addition to the above, deep sea fishing and surf fishing are available with varied fish species. Ocean (salt water) is not considered in the conservation program of this Installation.

c. Salt water fish in the Atlantic Coast, Inland Waterway, and New River are:

Name	Name (Shell Fish)
Channel Bass or Red Drum	Shrimp
Striped Bass	Oyster
Flounder	Clams
Weak or Spotted Trout	Conch
Weak Fish or Gray Trout	Wilk
Spot	Scallop
Croaker	
Jumping Mullet	
Mackerel, Spanish	
Mackerel, King	
Bonita	
Dolphin	
Amber Jack	
Sea Bass	
Sheep Head	
Black Drum	
Blue Fish	

APPENDIX A

Name

White Perch

Sea Mullet or Whiting

d. The acquatic habitat for salt water species is generally excellent to outstanding. The acquatic habitat for fresh water fishing is generally poor for ponds and good for fresh water streams.

4. The potential for development of fish and wildlife resources on this Installation is considered unlimited.

a. Current projects include:

(1) Food plot expansion to include a total of 63 food plots. Estimated acreage - 400.

(2) Wooduck boxes.

(3) Planting game foods along highways and power lines to supplement food plot program.

(4) Winter feeding from certain food plot harvesting.

(5) Eradication and control of overpopulated pests and/or predators.

(6) Forest management.

b. Desired long-range projects:

(1) Fresh water lake for fishing and camping ground.

(2) Fresh water lake for ducks and geese refuge.

(3) Controlled burning to improve existing habitat.

(4) Revised food plot planting for ideal consumption.

(5) Improve existing fresh water habitats with emphasis on ponds (food).

(6) Game farm.

(7) Improving fresh water ponds by sinking wells.

EXHIBIT NO. 2
to
COOPERATIVE PLAN 1-63

1. The following agencies will be responsible for providing the Installation Commander with technical advice, assistance, and related services in fish and wildlife management:

a. Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Interior, 620 Peachtree-Seventh Building, Atlanta 23, Georgia (Fisheries).

b. North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, Mr. Grady L. Barnes, Wildlife Refuge Supervisor, Box 49, New Bern, North Carolina (Assistance on wildlife planting).

c. North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission, Mr. Paul Metters, Box 154, Jacksonville, North Carolina (Matters of law enforcement).

2. The following is a full and accurate description of the extent to which the agencies will assist in the development and management of fish and wildlife resources:

a. Department of Interior. In respect to conservation and development of fish, technical assistance and professional advice and restocking of fish, as required, will be furnished by the Regional Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, as necessary to comply with the program.

b. North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission

(1) Technical services and advice relative to habitat, manipulation, and development of game wildlife.

(2) Limited supplies of planting material for small game.

(3) Information and advice, on call, concerning management and harvest of wildlife.

APPENDIX A

FOREST MANAGEMENT

1. History

a. Forest management at Camp Lejeune began with the founding of the Base during World War II. At that time, Marine Corps officers with forestry backgrounds served as forestry officers and were responsible for providing saw logs for the Camp Sawmill. This circular mill, with its daily capacity of 10,000 board feet, provided lumber for maintenance purposes. It operated from 1944 until 1954, when it was closed by executive order.

b. Written plans or organized surveys of resources were not developed during those early years, probably because of the transitory nature of Marine Corps officer assignments. In 1946, however, Lieutenant Zoble (now Dr. Zoble of North Carolina State College) undertook a forest survey and formulated a management plan. Later that year a civilian graduate forester was added to the Base Maintenance staff.

c. In 1954 a resurvey of the Base timberland was instituted and a new management plan was written. This plan was in effect until early 1964.

d. In 1962 another forester was added to the staff. In 1964 two fire towermen were promoted to forestry aides and two new forestry aides were hired. The staff now consists of two foresters, four forestry aides, and three fire towermen.

Figure B-1 -- Mr. Russell, Base Forester Conducting Controlled Timber Burning

2. Activities

a. U. S. Forest Service personnel began a complete forest survey of Camp Lejeune in August, 1963. A forest management plan was compiled, based upon this survey, and forwarded to Headquarters, Marine Corps, where it received approval in March, 1964. This survey shows that Camp Lejeune possesses 180, 064, 000 board feet and 207, 310 cords of pine; 48, 188, 000 board feet and 188,983 cords of hardwood.

b. Another study conducted by the Soil Conservation Service, consisted of a low intensity soil suitability survey of Camp Lejeune woodlands. That agency's staff wildlife biologist also rated the soils in this survey as to their game potential and fisheries possibilities.

c. Both the timber and soil survey are based on the compartments set up in the management plan. It is now possible to compare our present stands with the appropriate soils-suitability map to determine what is being grown and what should be grown.

d. A continuing program of timber sales is being conducted at Camp Lejeune. During 1964 sales were made for 2, 000, 000 board feet of pine saw-timber; 1, 000, 000 board feet of hardwood timber, consisting of overmature gum and yellow poplar, with a small amount of old-growth oak and other species mixed in; 6, 000 cords of pine pulpwood; and 1, 000 cords of hardwood pulpwood. These sales grossed approximately $150, 000 for the Government.

e. Under the new management plan covering FY 1965, 2, 000, 000 board feet of pine sawtimber, 7, 000 cords of pine pulpwood and 3, 500 cords of hardwood pulpwood will be harvested. Again, as in the last cut, the gross income will be approximately $150, 000.

f. All of the timber to be harvested is first selected and marked by Forestry personnel. The contractor's harvesting operations are supervised by Base Forestry personnel to ensure compliance with the contract.

g. An area, prepared with KG blade and heavy disc in 1963, was seeded with Loblolly pine (P. tedea) early in 1964. Through the favorable growing conditions of that spring and summer, establishment of a good stand now appears to be well on the way.

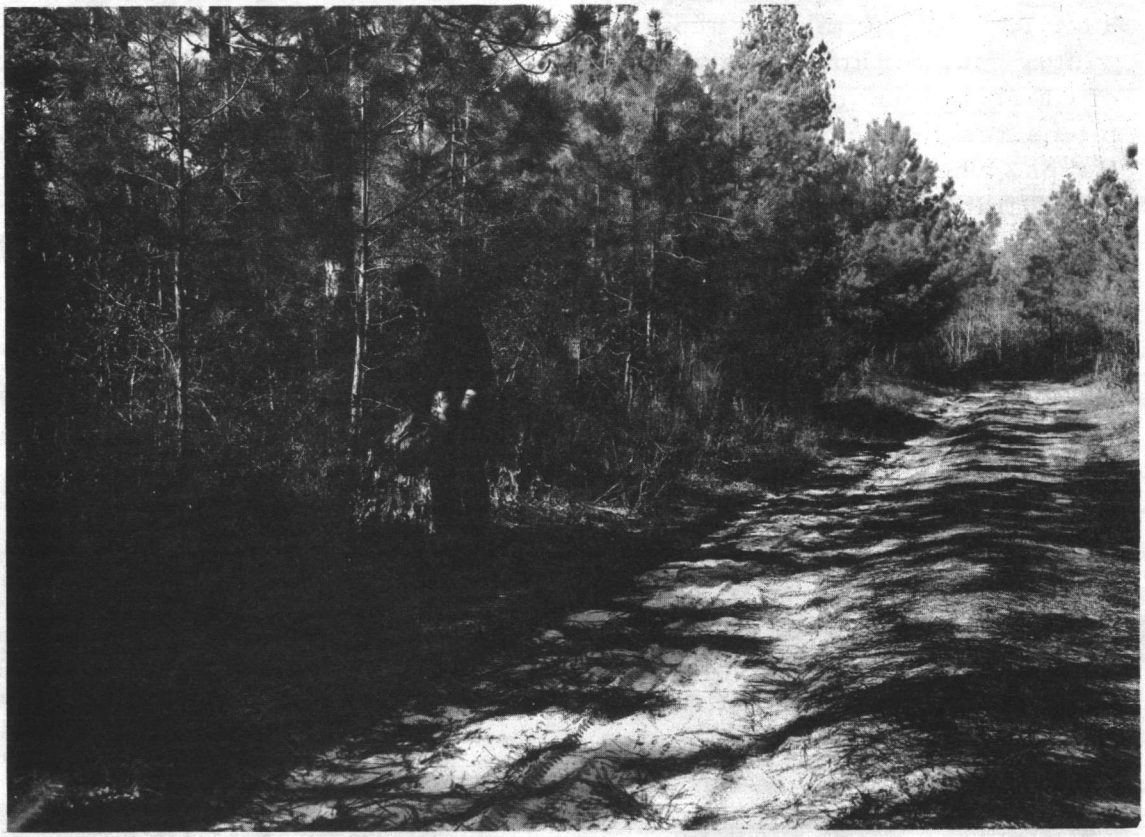

Figure B-2 - Commencement of the Controlled Burning Operation

h. The areas cut to seed trees and controlled-burned during the summer of 1963 appear to have a full stand of seedlings well established.

i. During the summer of 1964, an area of 200 acres -- clear-cut for an impact area, then abandoned -- was prepared with a heavy disc for direct seeding.

j. Reclamation of a badly eroded borrow pit -- approximately 15 acres -- is now well underway. The brush and limbs coming from miscellaneous clearing and from tree removal in the housing areas have been hauled into the area and deposited in the gullies to combat further erosion. The surrounding slopes have been planted with slash pine seedlings (approximately one acre) and seeded to Bermuda grass, Loblolly, Longleaf, and Pond pine. The reclamation seems well assured.

k. The construction of new timber-access roads and trails, as well as the maintenance of firebreaks and roads, have greatly aided hunter-access and fire-control in the area. New construction of roads and trails totals 4.7 miles; maintenance work has covered approximately 30 miles of firebreaks and access roads.

l. The Forestry Section supervised the planting of 80 acres of summer wildlife mix on about 40 food plots in the spring; 80 acres of winter grain on the same plots in the fall. These plots -- widely scattered throughout the wooded areas of Camp Lejeune -- provide food and cover for wildlife and concentrate the game species for hunters. One new plot has been added to those already in operation.

Figure B-3 - Controlled Timber Burning

m. Prescribed burning was done on approximately 8,000 acres of timberland during 1964. This burning accomplished the reduction of fire hazards, promoted new vegetative growth for wildlife consumption, and opened the woods for better game harvest. In addition to this acreage, all impact areas and firing ranges are burned annually to reduce the incidence of fire.

n. Only poor, deformed hardwoods are being removed for the hardwood pulpwood sale program. The sound, thrifty yellow poplar and white oak are left for admixture with the Loblolly pine in the area. Four to eight large mast-producing, den-providing red oaks per acre are being retained for benefit of the wildlife.

Figure B-4 - Scrub Brush Thinned to Allow Healthy Trees to Grow

3. Future Plans

a. A continuing program of timber sales is planned. Over 60,000 acres of land is considered suitable for forest management. A ten-year cutting cycle has been set up which means that approximately 6,000 acres of timberland will be operated each year.

b. The influencing factors on any cultural practice carried out in these areas are:

(1) The military needs and uses of the area.
(2) The soil and topography at each site.
(3) The condition of each individual stand.
(4) The value of individual species and individual trees for wildlife.
(5) The importance for watershed protection.

All of these factors are considered in the following operations: cutting, burning, or timber-stand improvement work. The military use, such as firing ranges or impact area, may preclude the use of the standing

timber in any commercial operation. The use of an area for bivouac purposes may exempt the area from any cutting, except to salvage damaged trees. The soil and drainage of each stand determines its availability during the cutting cycle. A wet, soft bay is not operated for an intermediate cut because of costly equipment needed to move the wood. The condition of each stand and the number and age of trees determines the amount and type of each cut. Each area having mast producing species is left with four to eight mast and den trees per acre. Where the topography is severe enough to cause erosion, sufficient vegetation is left to prevent excessive run-off.

c. The two hundred acre site prepared this year will be seeded to Longleaf pine during the winter of 1965-66.

d. There are a few more borrow pits on which the erosion must be controlled and the area restocked with pine.

e. The area reseeded with Loblolly pine in the spring of 1964, will be examined again; if sufficient reproduction has survived, a removal cut may be scheduled for the winter of 1965.

f. Future plans call for the clearing of approximately 25 additional wildlife plots over a period of years. As these are cleared, additional personnel will be needed on a seasonal basis to plant these areas.

g. Modification of present plans and the making of future plans will be governed by the factors listed under b. above, as well as by the degree of success of our present reclamation and reforestation programs.

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EXCERPT FROM THE 20TH BIENNIAL REPORT OF THE NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT

"Training Schools in large fire organization and suppression have been held each year for the Lower Coastal Region in cooperation with Forest Industry, industrial and other land owners, and the Marine Corps. A cooperative fire suppression agreement with the Marine Corps is a part of the above-mentioned fire plan for the State."

Hunting Allowed On Base, Subject To Regulations

The hunting season is now open for a few game animals, and will soon open up for the rest. Lejeune based hunters have access to very fertile hunting grounds aboard the base, and are encouraged to take advantage of this resource — as long as certain regulations are followed.

GLOBE,

SEPTEMBER 24, 1964

The first thing you must have in order to hunt on the base is a BASE HUNTING PERMIT. To get this you must go to the game warden's office (bldg. 37) to sign a document testifying that you understand, and will comply with Base, County, State of hunting safety.

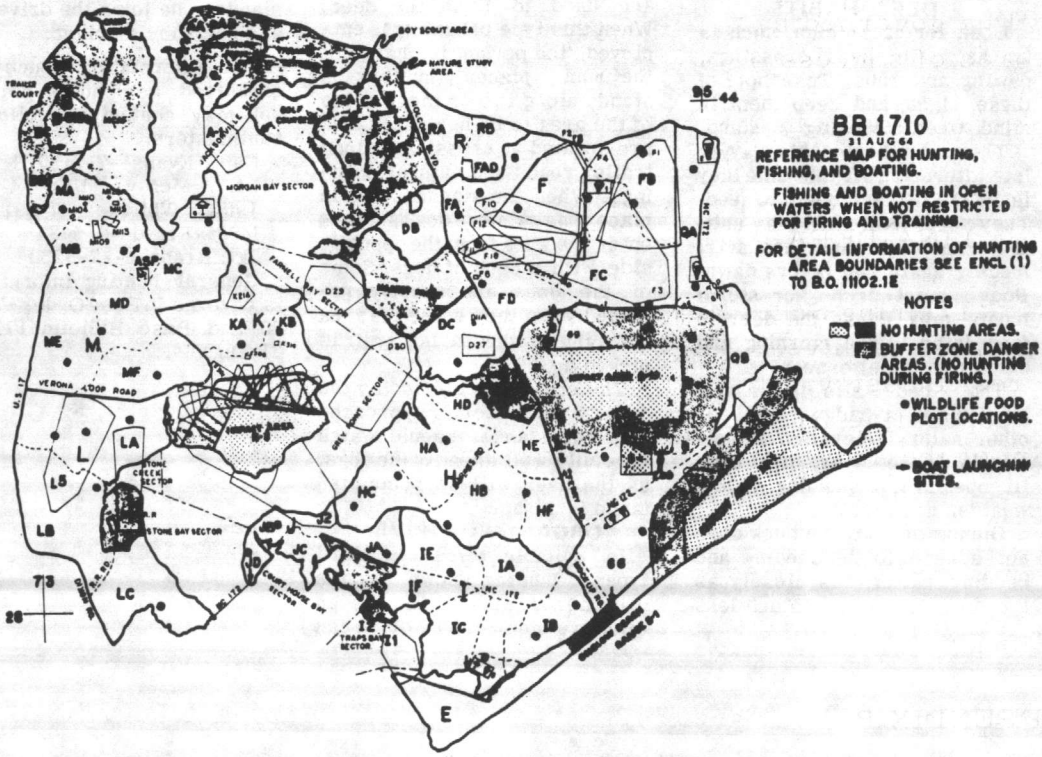
You must also present a North Carolina or Onslow County hunting permit, and where applicable, a Federal Migratory Bird Stamp.

Before you can go afield to hunt, you must get clearance from the Game Warden's Office.

No rifles of any type will be used aboard the base. All shotguns capable of holding more than three shells must be plugged with a one piece metal or wood plug so the shell capacity will not be more than three.

No rifled slugs will be used on the base. Any shot size through #00 buckshot may be used, except as otherwise limited.

Special provisions have been made for deer and bear hunts. Full information can be obtained in Base Bulletin 1710, dated Aug. 31, 1964.



APPENDIX C

Deer Hunting Tips Given By State Game Biologist

Each year many sportsmen go deer hunting in unfamiliar territory and with little or no knowledge of the habits of deer or of hunting techniques. Usually these endeavors end with exhausted or lost hunters, reports of glimpses of fleeting deer or no deer seen, and vows to never go deer hunting again.

Deer hunting can be a most enjoyable and rewarding sport if the hunter takes time to properly plan his hunt and apply a few proven techniques based on the habits of the animals.

Prior to the hunt the hunter should scout the area armed with a map, compass and someone who has been there before. Careful attention should be given to land marks such as trails, roads, rock formations and streams. Locate these landmarks on the map and keep them in mind.

DEER HABITS

Look for fresh sign, such as tracks, trails, beds, crossings, pawing and rubs. Take note of these signs and keep them in mind when choosing a stand.

The deer begins his day in late afternoon. At this time they leave the bed and begin to feed. They feed, frolic and play until about midnight and then start feeding again just before dawn. Poor mast crops or storm fronts may cause the deer to feed later in the morning and earlier in the afternoon.

The bed site is usually located on a ridge, knoll or other natural elevation in relatively dense cover, or in sunlit openings, depending on the weather and terrain.

During the rut, the buck does not adhere to the feeding and bedding pattern as closely as the doe. He spends much less time feeding and bedding and more time searching for the doe. A buck will often follow a doe for quite a while before she becomes receptive of his attention. The hunter should pay special attention after a doe has passed his stand.

The still hunter has the choice of choosing a stand and waiting for a deer to come within shooting range or walking slowly and cautiously along a trail or road until a deer is sighted. Silence and slow movement are essential for the walking hunter. In still hunting, one must remember that any sudden movement or the slightest scent of man will alarm a deer. Therefore the hunter must make all moves accordingly and always hunt into the wind.

USING DOGS

Due to dense cover and swamps in some areas dogs are used to flush the deer. When this type of hunting is employed, the person in charge of the hunt places hunters on stands along two or more sides of the area to be hunted. Stands are located at crossings, along trails, roads and natural openings. When the standers are in place, one or more dog handlers enter the area from the opposite side with a pack of dogs. Some of the dogs are usually released when they enter the area and others when a hot trail is picked up.

The stander is alerted by the dogs when a deer is approaching. The stander should watch carefully well ahead of the dogs, as the deer will be some distance in advance.

ORGANIZED DRIVE

In suitable terrain a third type of hunting known as the "organized drive" can be an effective method. The drive can be conducted by either the single line or the enclosed method.

In the single line method several hunters orient themselves several yards apart in a single, straight line and move at a uniform silent, slow pace into the wind. Some times the hunter who jumps the deer gets a shot but more ofter it is one of his companions further down the line.

Occasionally a deer will double back through the drive line. A shot should never be attempted at these deer until they are well past the line and in back of the hunters.

The enclosure drive can be successfully effected by locating standers on three sides of the area and establishing a drive line on the fourth side. The drive line then moves at a uniform walk to the opposite side. As the line passes each stander, he joins the drive line and becomes a driver.

For information concerning organized deer hunts, personnel may contact the following huntmasters:

Capt. Evans--7-5157
Lt. McNoir, UNS--4-4440
1stSgt. Whitaker--7-3912
MSgt. Floyd--7-5433
Sgt. Brannon--7-5250

General hunting information is covered in Base Order 1710.-20 and Base Bulletin 1710 of 31 Aug. 64.

GLOBE SPORTS

Phone: 7-5821

Careless Angling Can Be Dangerous

With rod and reel in hand, 32 million fishermen annually in this country partake in one of America's most popular sports.

People fish in streams, through the ice, from boats, piers, and beaches. Each type of fishing involves certain hazards which should be recognized and avoided.

It is not known exactly just how many fishing accidents occur annually, but many persons are injured every year while engaging in this popular sport.

The most dangerous component of fishing tackle, and most common cause of injuries, is the barbed hook. Whenever you or any member of your family is fishing, the following precautions should be taken:

Since most natural baits, such as minnows and worms are active and slippery, hold the hook and bait firmly when baiting the hook. A slip may cause an injury.

Make certain of clearance before casting, in order to avoid hooking yourself or others.

When a lure is caught on a tree, bush, or anything else nearby, never attempt to retreive it by jerking the line. The lure may loosen suddenly, snap back, and strike you or others.

Use caution in removing your hook from the fish. In the case of large game fish, stun the fish after you have reeled it in; hold it securely and use pliers to remove the hook. Be careful of sharp fins and teeth: these can cause dangerous puncture wounds.

FISHING

Bluefish

BLUEFISH: A school fish usually caught in the surf or in the sounds. Ocean and sound pier anglers often catch ice chests full in a short time by plugging with artificial lures or bottom fishing with shrimp or cut bait. Another favorite method is trolling. Pound for pound blue fish are among the gameist of all. The spring run of bluefish begins in April and continues through May and the fall run sometimes lasts during the entire autum season.

Fish Permits End; Outdoor Admin. Problems Arise

With the new year well under way, and the holiday activity over, it's time to consider a couple of annual administrative details that confront the North Carolina out doorsman.

For openers you should check you fishing license. If you have a state or county license you should get a new one before you do any fresh water fishing. The old ones expired December 31.

If you have a combination hunting and fishing license you're clear until July 31.

It's also time to think about renewing the registration on your boat if it is required under the specifications of the Motorboat Safety Act of 1961. Renewal notices have been sent out by the state to all persons registered in North Carolina in 1963.

Hunting season is now closed for deer, bear, wild boar, ducks, coots, snipe, woodcock and geese. Most other seasons extend to February 15th.

New Fishing Regs. Available Now

When you buy your 1964 fishing license make sure you get a copy of the new booklet on fishing laws put out by the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission.

Although the format is the same as last year's book, there is quite a bit more information contained in the new booklet, including some new laws, and detailed explanation of some of the old ones.

In fact, even if you are strictly a salt-water angler and don't buy a fishing license you would do well to get a copy of the pamphlet. There are some regulations that pertain to salt and brackish water angling.

Short Course In Blue Marlin Fishing Offered Anglers By N. C. State Col.

HAPPY ANGLER—First Sergeant Pete Leo displays the 76-3/4 lb. tarpon he landed recently from the Emerald Isle Fishing Pier. Leo battled the 5'7" fish for two hours before landing him. A live bluefish was used for bait.

The world's most unusual school will convene at Hatteras, N. C., for its 13th annual session on June 14-19 during the big run of blue marlin.

It will be N. C. State College's Short Course in Sport Fishing, sponsored by the Raleigh division of the University of North Carolina's General Extension Division.

A battery of expert anglers, wildlife specialists and also zoologists from N. C. State will comprise the faculty for the course which is open to men, women or children. Enrollment is limited to 65 students.

Hatteras, where the school has been held in recent years, is famous for its gamefishing. A huge billboard on the outskirts of the village announce that all are welcome to Hatteras--the "blue marlin capital of the world."

The record breaking blue marlin taken during 1963 weighed 810 pounds, (30 pounds larger than the previous 780 pound world record taken off Pureto Rico in 1959), and measured 14 feet from tip to tip and five and one half feet around its girth.

Students of the school are housed in modern hotels and motels at Hatteras and classroom sessions are held in the local school house or aboard charter boats on the high seas, inshore at the inlet, offshore at the edge of the Gulf Stream or along the acrean beach. Brochures describing the course are available from the Division of Extension, N. C. State College, Raleigh, N. C.

FISHING

North Carolina's unique Fishing School, scheduled for June at Hatteras, has enrolled its maximum student body of 70 and now has a waiting list of hopeful anglers and would-be anglers.

The school, officially the Short Course in Sport Fishing, is sponsored by North Carolina State College, Raleigh. The short course was established 12 years ago and has been an annual event ever since.

Hatteras Marlin Club is making ready for its biggest International Blue Marlin Tournament here during the week of June 1-6.

Emile F. DuPont, Wilmington, Del., chairman of the tournament arrived to assist Edison Meekins, club manager and director and club President Earl Phillips of High Point, in last minute planning for the event.

Chairman duPont's cruiser Malola, skippered by Capt. Hick Simpson, arrived earlier this week.

"It looks as if we are sure to have a minimum of 50 boats and 100 anglers for this fifth annual tournament," Phillips stated in High Point this week. "That would be more than we have ever had in the past."

Sport Fishing Data Sheet Now Ready

A mimeographed Game Fishing Information Sheet has been prepared by the Dare County Tourist Bureau of Manteo, N. C. and is now available for anglers upon request.

Preparation of the current information sheet is similar to those prepared on a seasonal basis during previous years by the Tourist Bureau.

The new date, just mimeographed, covers the sports fishing potential from the fresh and salt water of the outer banks region from late winter to early summer.

Notice

Camp Lejeune's SCUBA Club, the Sea Urchins has announced a change from Tuesday to Thursday night for classes offered by the Sea Urchins to students receiving diver training. The classes will be held from 7 to 9 p.m. at the Area 5 pool.

Swordfishing Is New Sports Event

For the first time in the history of the North Carolina coast swordfish, many of them, have been taken commerically during the current winter by fishermen and crews using long line methods.

Longlining in the ocean is like trot-lining in fresh water. The lines extending for hundreds of yards have up to 800 squid or scrap-fish baited hooks.

Sports fishermen have received the commercial catch reports with much encouragement. They believe that come Spring or early summer they can catch the giant fish with rod and reel.

Channel Bass Run Starts At Hatteras

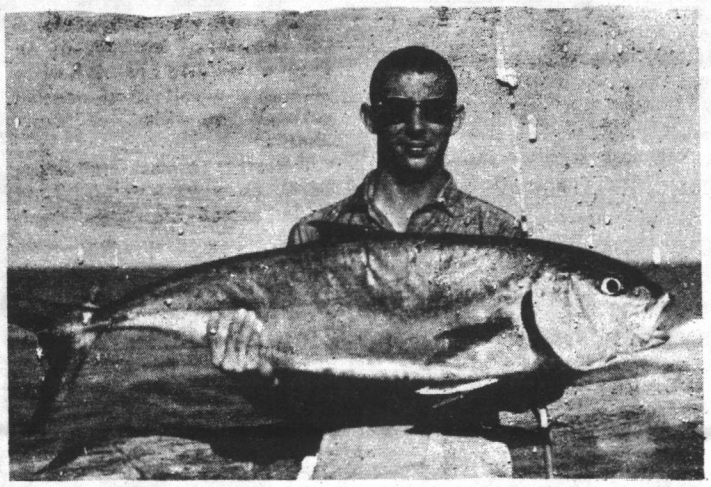
Hatteras, N. C.--Small channel bass began to show in the surf of Hatteras Island during the past couple of weeks.

Wheeler Ballance of Hatteras reported one party of anglers reeling in three, the largest a 14 pounder, just before the tail-end of Hurricane Cleo brushed the Dare Coast with heavy rains, and enough breeze to make the sea too rough for fishing.

Catching channel bass, even though small, during the last days of summer, is an indication of better runs and larger fish during the autumn months according to piscatorial prognosticators of the Outer Banks.

If they are right in their predictions, it will be a good break for surfcasters going to Hatteras this Fall, as many who fished for the bronze back fighters last Spring were disappointed at the lack of fish.

In addition to channel bass ranging from puppy drum and yearlings up to the whoppers that may scale at 50 or more pounds, the angler who answers the call of the Hatteras Island surf should be getting plenty of sea mullet, occasional tarpon, blue fish and trout during the coming days.



SSGT. DAN PRESTON holds up the results of more than 30 minutes of wild fighting in, under, and around a Surf City Pier. Preston believes this 30 pound amberjack is a pier fishing record.

APPENDIX C

Rod & Gun Club Hold Turkey Shoot

November 26 is Thanksgiving Day, and a lot of turkey hunters will be thankful. They should, many of them will be carving on a bird that cost them only one dollar--dressed.

The Camp Lejeune Rod and Gun Club is sponsoring a turkey shoot Nov. 22, and if you're lucky you can walk off the line with a nice bird for the cost of one shot...a dollar.

The shoot site will be at the intersection of Holcomb and Brewster Boulevards, about a half mile from the Main Gate. The shoot will go from noon until 5 p. m.

Ammunition will be furnished, and shooters may use either and Rod and Gun Club furnished gun, or their own "pet".

Rod and Gun Club

Members of the Camp Lejeune Rod and Gun Club are urged to attend a special meeting at Building No. 44, Montford Point, 5 p.m. Sunday, June 7.

Rod & Gun Meeting

A meeting of the Camp Lejeune Rod and Gun Club has been set for tonight at 7 p.m. The site of the meeting will be the clubhouse (bldg. 1938).

Angler Time Once Again

Are you interested in winning a new set of fishing tackle? If you are, break out your rod and reel and dust off the cobwebs, because the Camp Lejeune Rod and Gun Club is sponsoring a fishing tournament for all eligible members to run from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1.

The contest will be in three categories. Salt water class will be for the largest king mackerel. Prizes will also be awarded for two fresh water classes; the biggest bass and the largest fresh water bream caught. Appropriate fishing tackle prizes will be awarded for each class.

Application forms can be obtained at the Rod and Gun Club located in Bldg. 1938, which is behind Seth Williams Blvd. Tennis courts. Further information on where the fish are to be weighed in can be obtained by calling base extension 6-6888 on any meeting night after 7:30 p.m.

All fish entries must be weighed in within 24 hours after they are caught.

The Camp Lejeune Rod and Gun Club, which boasts 250 members, meet in Bldg. 1938 every other Thursday at 7:30 p.m.

Rod And Gunners Open On Saturday

The new Rod and Gun Clubhouse will be formally opened this Saturday at 2 p. m. Maj.-Gen. A. L. Bowser will be on hand for ribbon cutting ceremonies, and a club sponsored fish fry will mark the occasion.

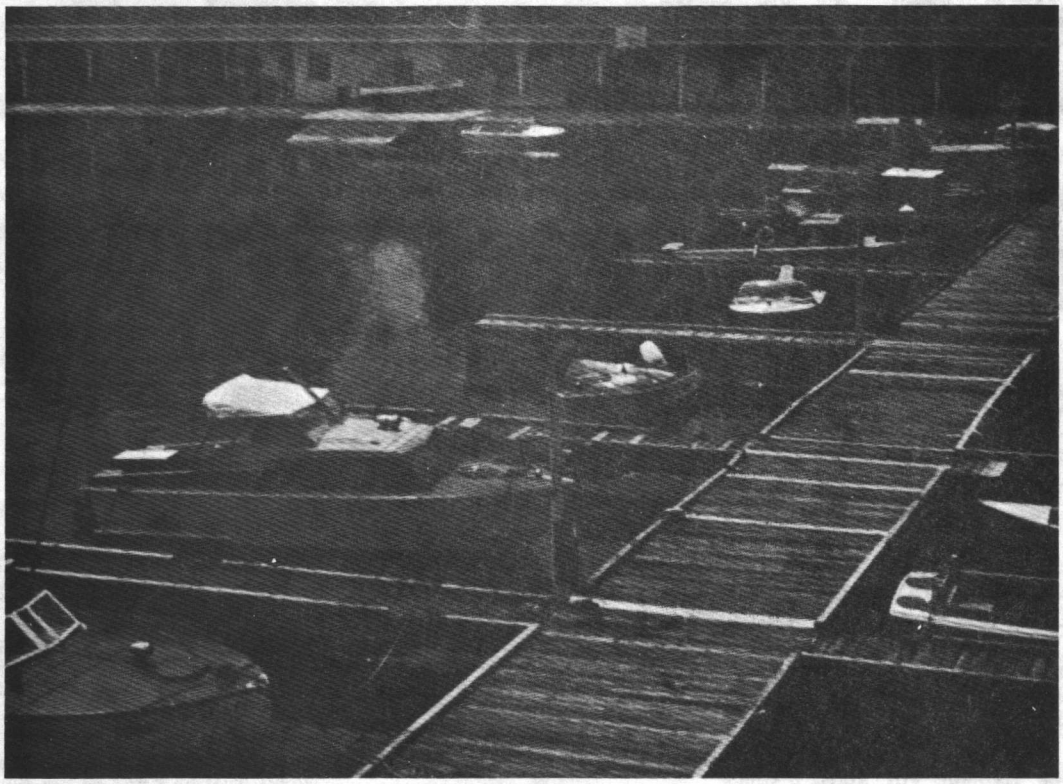
Last January, fire destroyed the former clubhouse, located on French Creek. Since then club members have found an available building, obtained permission to use it for a club, and devoted many off-duty hours completely renovating the quonset hut to give it the proper atmosphere.

The fish fry is for members of the club, prospective members, and their families. Flounder leads the bill of fare, and there will be hush puppies with all the trimmings. One dollar will be charged for adults, and fifty cents for children. You get all the chow you can eat after you pay the initial charge.

The club is located at Paradise Point, on New River. It is designated as bldg #1938. A sign points to the turn off from the main road.

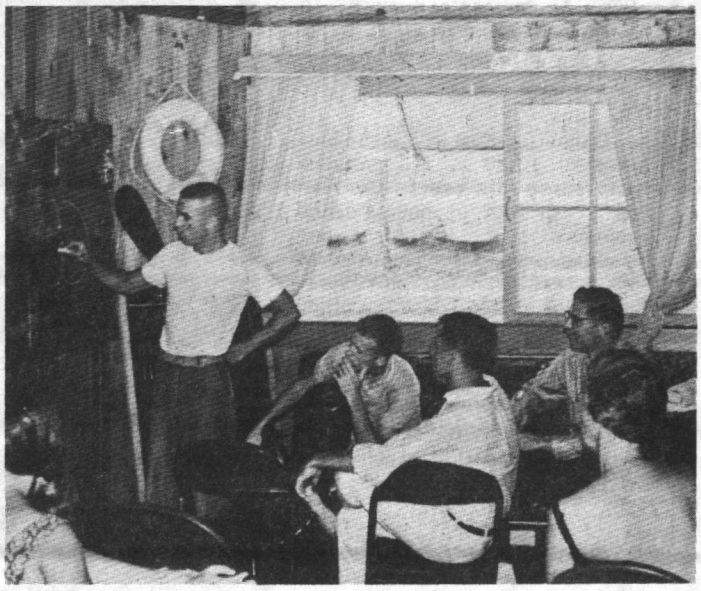
Rod & Gun Club

The Camp Lejeune Rod and Gun Club will hold its' bi-monthly meeting at 5:30 p.m., Thursday, Nov. 19. The meeting will be held in the new club house located adjacent to the Paradise Point Tennis Courts.



WALLACE CREEK

ALL KINDS OF BOATS



CLASSES

Gala Water Show, Fireworks Slated Here For July 4th

For Lejeune based Marines and their dependents who are too smart to fight the holiday traffic, big doings have been slated for July 4th, requiring a drive only as far as Marston Pavilion to either spectate or participate.

An all-day water show has been planned, along with music by the Drum and Bugle Corps, capped by an elaborate fireworks display that night.

Starting at 9 a. m., skipper Joe Latham will start taking people out for half hour excursions on the "Montezuma".

At 9:30 a. m. the sailboats will start their race from Marston Pavilion. They will compete again at 2 p. m.

The Sea Urchins will hold SCUBA demonstrations at 10 a. m. and 1:15 p. m.

From 10:30 to noon the Drum and Bugle Corps will be performing.

Canoe jousting will get underway at 10:30 a. m. Anyone can enter this event. The idea is to tip your opponents canoe over with the aid of a long padded pole. Two people make up a team. One person maneuvers the canoe while the other does the canoe tipping.

At 11 a. m. the Camp Lejeune Water Ski Club will hold a water ski demonstration, featuring tandem skiing, trick skiing, and a variety of other ski skills. At 2 p. m. the ski club will hold a repeat performance.

Two other races, in which competition is welcome, will complete the water show. A canoe race will start at 2 p. m., and a rowboat race will commence at 3 p. m.

As a prelude to the mammoth fireworks demonstration, the Drum and Bugle Corps will perform for the second time of the day, at the Camp Parade Ground. The Drum and Bugle Corps begins playing at 6:30 p. m., and the fireworks go off 8:30 p. m.

In the event of rain the fireworks will be fired on the first clear night after the 4th.

There will be mobile canteens in the area for chow or refreshments, and military police to aid you in finding parking space.

4th Of July Water Show A Splashing Success

Despite the holiday migration from Camp Lejeune, and cloudy, overcast skies, large crowds turned out for the July 4th Water Show, and fireworks display.

Featured in the event were sailboat races, a water ski show, SCUBA demonstrations, canoe races, canoe jousting, and a background of good music by the Drum and Bugle Corps.

An overcast day and threatening small craft warnings saw the sailing skippers and crews lined up on the dock at Wallace Creek awaiting the starting gun.

On signal, nine crews of two sailors each trailing their sailbags, battens, paddles, and other gear, raced to their boats, rigged them, and sailed out of the creek.

Alan Pepin and Garth House skippered the first two boats underway. Positions were traded several times in the creek where sailing is difficult due to shallow water and eddying winds.

Once in the river, Garth House and Norm Fertch took the lead, Jon Vining and his wife, Paula, followed a close second, and Alan Pepin and Stan Benedict trailed third.

These positions, though threatened continuously, held until the finish.

Emerging from a paddling, pushing, splashing medley billed as the canoe jousting race were: Chuck Pelon and Len Habas, first; Jim Aaron and Mark Larson, second; and Pumky Kelly and Phylis Lemoine, third. Trophies will be presented to all by the Base Sepcial Services Officer.

In the afternoon sailboat race, Gary Ford and Carol Mallard followed a course entirely different from the rest of the fleet and took an impressive lead at the first mark which held until the finish.

Ski Show

Rides on the Montezuma

Sailboat Races

Water Sports

By C. C. THOMAS

Garth House at the helm teamed up with Norm Fertsch, an experienced skipper from previous sailing series, to take both races on New River last Saturday. Carol Zeh, with her parents crewing for her, came in third and second in the two races.

It was a matter of feet at the finish of the first race with Jon Vining overtaking Garth House for a close second. Both races were characterized by close, well timed starts. Jon Vining started on the windward end of the line with wind free only to be overtaken and passed by Garth House who then held his lead. At the start of the second race, Carol Zeh tacked strategically into the windward position. Garth House soon overtook her and again maintained his lead.

Standings in the series show Jon Vining first with 18 points, Garth House 15, John Rutherford 11, Carol Zeh 10, Denis Tollefson 4, and Walter Zeh 2.

The Sailing Committee plans to hold a meeting, 7:30 p. m., Thursday, March 12 at the Wallace Boat Creek Boat House to plan the Spring Sailing Series. Anyone interested in racing may attend the meeting at the Boat House or contact Jon Vining at 7-3879, during working hours.

Underwater Safety A Prime Concern For All Skindivers

Story by: Sgt. Don Willis

Of the 196,950,000 square miles of the earth's surface 139,440,000 square miles — more than 70 per cent — is covered by water. Each summer this 70 per cent is occupied by more than just fish. The other occupants being the ever increasing numbers of skindivers.

There is more than one type of skindiver. Among them is the sightseer, who goes down equipped with mask, fins and snorkel to just look and satisfy his curiosity. Some take cameras to bring back their findings to admire and show friends. The spearfisherman equipped with some type of gun, air tanks, fins, mask and possible a wet suit with the sport in mind of meeting the fish on their own terms. Then another is the SCUBA divers who wear equipment capable of letting them stay under the surface as long as three hours. There are many different versions of skindivers but most of them will fit into one of these categories.

There are many publications available to the sport diver which cover the various aspects of diving safety, ranging from water areas, conditions and equipment. A person with any thought of diving would be advised to consult this literature or the advise of an experienced diver before making their first dive. Here are just a few water safety tips that should be used before making any type of dive.

Equipment

There are many types and models of diving equipment ranging from swim fins to spearguns. In choosing equipment the person should take into consideration the type of diving he or she will be doing. A person with some diving experience should have no trouble doing this but, one with no previous experience would be advised to have an experienced diver help them choose their equipment.

Buddy System

An experienced diver will never dive alone. You should make it a rule to always have a buddy with you at all times. There are many instances that arise while diving that call for the help of a buddy. This is one of the most important safety precautions that can be followed while diving.

Signals

The best and almost only way to communicate while under the water is with signals. The famed Navys frogmen have a set number of signals they use faithfully but you can make up your own as many skindivers have done. Learn them and learn to use them.

Diving Areas

When selecting your diving area here are some conditions to take into consideration. Visibility, dark or murky water to a diver is like a person walking around at night in an unknown area. Tides and currents are another factor to look into. Swimming against a strong tide or current can get tiresome after a short period of time. Surface conditions should be considered for any diver who has ever done any diving in heavy surf around barnacle encrusted pilings knows the danger there. Also floating objects can be a great hazard for the diver who is surfacing or swimming with his face in the water.

These are just a few of the many rules a good skin diver uses. Skindiving is one of the most exciting sports going, it is enjoyed by young and old, by the novice and the expert. In order to be a good diver, novice or expert one must have a respect for underwater safety, a point that can never be overstressed.

Devilfish Coach All Wet -- Most Of The Time

Lance Corporal Jack Hayes is all wet . . . literally!!! He is in the water morning, noon and night; and has been since the age of nine. Not without reason though, because since that time he has accumulated more than 250 medals and over 25 trophies, attesting to his prowess in the chlorinated world.

An artillery surveyor with Headquarters Battery, 10th Marines, he is currently TAD to the Base Range Office and serving as lifeguard and water safety instructor at the area 5 swimming pool. He also doubles in brass as coach of the Camp Lejeune Devilfish, the military dependants swimming team garnering medals all over North Carolina.

Jack Hayes took six awards at the FMFLant Swimming Championships earlier this month: 4 from individual 1st places and two as member of the winning relay team, out of 11 events. Impressive as this may appear it is a mere "drop in the pool" compared to is lifetime competitive record.

Jack a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., is 22-years-old, and has been swimming competitively since the age of 9. Always an apartment dweller, he began swimming when he discovered there were no baseball of foot-Medley Relay that competed in Jamestown, N. Y., under AAU auspices, demonstrating his ability to perform as well in a team effort as in individual competition.

Hayes attended Schenley High School in Pittsburgh 1957 to 1959 and was backstroke champion for those years. While in high school he was All-State every year, Runner-up Champion of Pennsylvania in 1959 and High School All-American for the 100 yd. backstroke 1958 and 1959.

After graduating Schenley he accepted a full - athletic scholarship to the University of Pittsburgh where he majored in English. As a freshman he was a member of the Freestyle Relay Team that competed in the Eastern Collegiates Association Swimming Touna-

INSTRUCTIONS—Jack Hayes instructs members of the Devilfish, Lejeune's dependent swim team.

Girl Scout Week Scheduled Mar. 8

Girl Scout Week, March 8-14, will begin in Onslow District Sunday by Girl Scouts attending worship services in the morning and then gathering at Goettge Memorial Field House in the afternoon to present a program open to the public.

Beginning at 2 p. m., the event will illustrate some of the Girl Scout program changes which began last fall with the inception of four age levels in Scouting. Replicas of the handbooks will form a backdrop and the program will be carried out in narration, pantomine and troop songs.

CHURCH SERVICES

Girls will attend in uniform, with white gloves, especially arranged services or attend worship services as they normally do. The following schedule has been arranged for the Camp Lejeune and Air Facility Chapels:

Air Facility Protestant, 11 a. m. service; Montford Point Protestant, 11 a. m.; Tarawa Terrace Protestant, 11 a. m.; Mainside Protestant, 11 a. m.

Mainside Catholic, 9 a. m. mass; and Montford Point Catholic, 9:30 a. m. mass.

Chapels are using special Girl Scout Sunday bulletins and in some services girls will distribute these, serve as ushers or participate actively in the order of worship.

Skeet Team Wins Again

The Camp Lejeune Skeet Team went to another shooting match. As usual, they came back with a truck load of trophies.

At the Mid Winter Skeet Tournament held at Pinehurst, N. C., January 10-12 the Marines shooting as a team and as individuals brought back 11 first place trophies and four runner-up awards.

Major Ziegler emerged as overall champion in the shoot with a total 377x400, based on aggregate scores with the .410 bore, 28, 20, and 12 guage shotguns.

Team championships taken by Marines include: Two Man Team, .410 bore; Two Man Team, 20 gauge; Five Man Team, 20 gauge; Two Man Team, 20 gauge; Two Man Team 12 Gauge, Two Man 12 Gauge, Class AA, Five Man Team, 12 Gauge. The two man 28 gauge team was runner-up.

In individual competition Maj. Ziegler took second in Class AA, 28 gauge and was champion in 20 gauge. The Class D 12 gauge and 20 gauge championships were taken by Lt. Cdr. Vrieze. MGySgt. Mull was runner up in the 12 gauge match, GySgt. Hicks won the Class AA, 12 Gauge championship, and SSgt. Roberts was second in the Class AA, 12 gauge event.

The skeet team has shot in several big matches since last fall, and has brought home more than their share of trophies in all of them.

MCB To Hold Rifle And Pistol Matches March 16

The spring Semi-Annual Inter-Unit Rifle and Pistol match competition for Marine Corps Base will be held during the period March 16-20.

Staff Sergeant Robert J. Weeks, Service Company, H&S Bn., has been designated captain of the H&SBn. MCB team

Team members are as follows:

Headquarters Company: Captain R. W. Rychlik; Sgt. Raymond Daniluk and Sgt. E. C. Kish.

Service Company: SSgt. R. J. Weeks and Cpl. D. Gutierrez.

Military Police and Guard Company: Captain M. T. Cooper.

Motor Transport Company: Sgt. William E. Mead and Sgt. J. C. Walters.

Team practice commenced on March 6 and will continue on a daily basis until the completion of the matches on March 20.

GRADUATION CEREMONIES—These four men are completing their final exams for graduation from a two-week Senior Life Saving Class. More than 80 Marines and dependents graduated from this class taught by Mrs. Doris E. Kanavel at the area No. 5 Pool.

APPENDIX C

Carolinians Declare War On Highway Litterbugs

With the spring travel season in full swing and the peak vacation months of summer just ahead, North Carolinians are again stepping up efforts to stamp out litterbugs and keep their Variety Vacationland beautiful.

Governor Terry Sanford has proclaimed April 15-21 as Clean-Up and Beautification Week in North Carolina and Colonel T. S. Ivey, Acting Base Commander, has pledged his full support of the project. All Camp Lejeune personnel and their dependents are urged to heed the below listed hints

Travelers are quick to acclaim areas which are clean and attractive, quick to shun those which are not--and too often quick to compound the litterbug problem by thoughtlessly leaving a trail of trash along the routes they follow.

Keep North Carolina Beautiful offers these pointers for Tar Heels and visitors who appreciate the beauty of Variety Vacationland and want to enhance it:

Use a litterbag in your car, and empty it at home or in one of the roadside trash cans provided for that purpose along State and Interstate highways. Snuff out matches and cigarettes in the car ashtray.

After camping and cook-outs, collect all litter and burn it if a proper place is provided, or stash it in trash cans.

Teach your children to observe the anti-litter laws and encourage their appreciation of beauty.

Boy Scouts Attend District Camporee

More than 175 scouts attended the Onslow District Winter Camporee at Camp Crider from January 17 thru 19, according to GySgt. J. J. Watts, Camporee Chief.

Pitching tents for a two-night stay, the campers earned points toward badges in signaling, flagpole raising, first aid, silent hand signals, knot tying rescue relays, sterilization and cooking.

Area youngsters between the ages of 11-15 who are interested in joining the Onslow District Boy Scouts are urged to contact 1stSgt. Richard Graham at 2-3198.

Camp Recreation Interests Bragg

Six Army delegates from Ft. Bragg, N. C., recently visited Camp Lejeune to acquaint themselves with the recreational facilities available to Marines and dependents of the area.

Accompanied on their tour by Base Special Services Officer, Col. A. M. Wilkinson, the visitors viewed the area's recreational facilities, including Onslow Beach operations and the activities of the Youth Community facilities.

SPORTS NOTES

The Camp Lejeune Archery Club will hold a special meeting at 10 a. m., Saturday, May 23, at the Archery Range to determine whether or not it will continue to exist. There are at least 300 known archery enthusiasts here at Camp Lejeune, all are invited to attend.

The club holds regular shoots on the 1st and 3rd Sundays of each month. Club meetings are held on the 1st Sunday of each month. All shoots will start at 1 p. m.

Fishing With Steve Koroly

Tarpon have been the big news in fishing this week along the Carolina coast, with catches up to 88 lbs. being reported. Many of the tarpon hooked are lost due to their famous jumping ability.

King mackerel have picked up both in size and numbers, amberjack are plentiful but hit in flurries or not at all. Dolphin up to nearly 40 lbs. have been reported.

Drum fishing has been good all along the coast. Surf casting, using large pieces of cut bait are producing the best results.

Spanish mackerel and bluefish are still providing excelent sport in the inlets for small boat enthusiasts and surf casters.

Flounder are plentiful in nearly all coastal areas in large numbers under the right conditions.