

# THE FAMILY TREE

# POWER...

"The enchanting miracles of change" . . . a line authored by Michael Field, might well have had for inspiration a contemplated use of electric power.

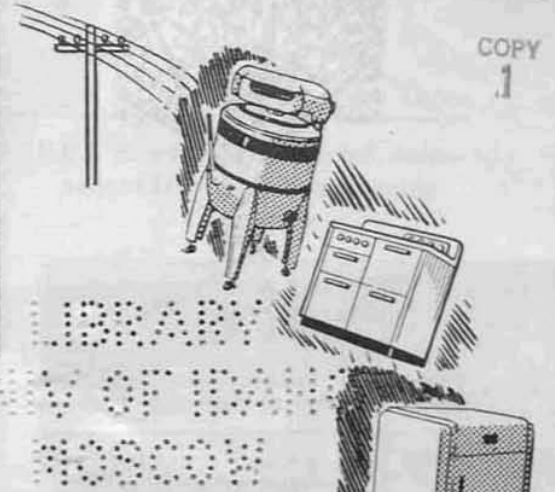
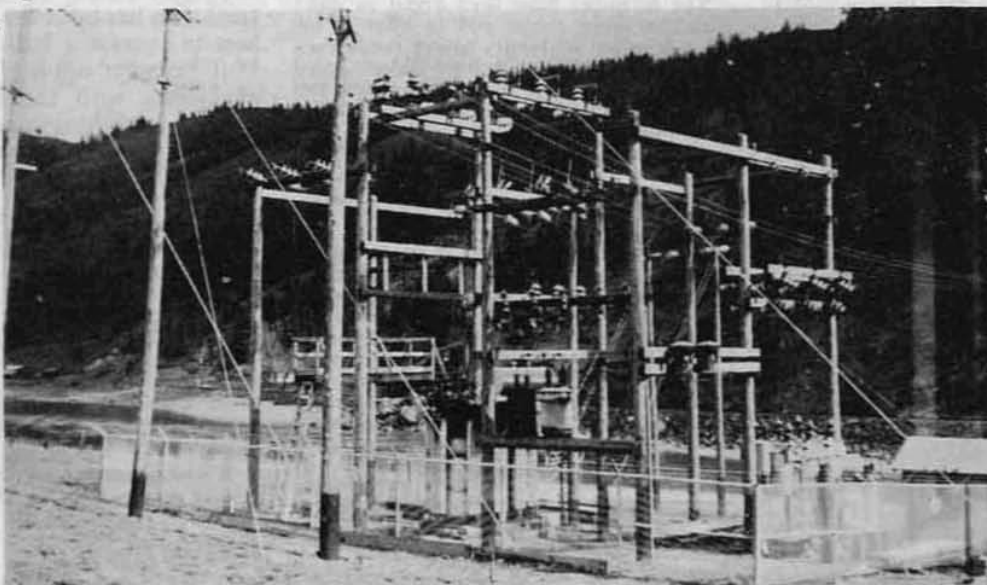
Particularly to the housewife at Headquarters, previously denied many electrical appliances because diesel powered generators could not carry the load, the transmission line of the Washington Water Power Company from Greer to Pierce to Headquarters will give those words a special significance. The line, 60,000 volts to Pierce and 13,000 from there to Headquarters, promises all the conveniences that electricity has availed city dwellers. The route followed by the transmitting cables was determined by aerial photography—a thing new in itself—and men were at work on the line construction job five weeks after the aerial survey had been completed. Bad weather offered a stiff handicap during most of the construction period, but the job has been completed, the power has been turned on, and Mrs. Headquarters may now give thought to an electric range, a hot water heater, a vacuum cleaner, small electric heaters, and any other appliance upon which fancy and the family purse can agree.

## Domestic and Industrial

Into Headquarters go two classes of power, domestic and industrial. Domestic power is furnished households by the Power Company exactly as in any other city served by transmission lines of the Washington Water Power. The industrial power is delivered to a power house from which point further distribution is made by

(Continued on page four)

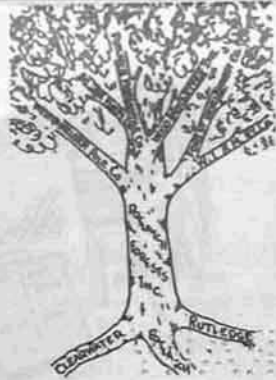
Below, substation at Greer . . . 60,000 volts to Pierce, 13,000 to Headquarters. A ten-year contract was signed for power with the Washington Water Power Company.



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**Correspondents**

Mabel Kelley . . . . . Potlatch  
 Willard Burns . . . . . Rutledge  
 Charles Epling . . . . . Clearwater Plant  
 Carl Pease . . . . . Headquarters

**'—Better to Lie in Bed'**

As a statement of fact there can be little dispute of the words "It's nice to get up of a morning, but it's better to lie in bed." Seemingly though, this completely happy state of affairs cannot be achieved without the sacrifice of certain other desirables equally coveted, among them the matter of garnering a bit of Uncle Sam's coin for swapping purposes with the various robbers who sell food and clothing. There remains then, the need for making the most of a bad situation and by stern self-discipline, reconciling one's self to the fact that the next best thing to remaining in bed is to stay 'neath the blankets of a morning as long as possible. In a logging camp, however, where the bullcook starts the fire at an early hour and the shack becomes an oven shortly thereafter, this involves discomfort. The solution positively cannot be to arise and shut off the draft in the stove since that would tend to thoroughly waken whoever made the sacrifice, thereby denying him the comfort of further repose.

**INVENTION OFFERS SOLUTION**

Comes now two men with a patent draft closer. Mr. Pierson, clerk at Camp 42, and Mr. Bosserman, bookkeeper at the Bovill warehouse, who share the timekeeper's shack at Camp 42, and journey therefrom of an evening (and maybe in between times) to shut-eye town in bye-bye land.

Report has it that Mr. Pierson said to Mr. Bosserman, "To 'ell with this 'ere gettin' up to close a damn draft." Forthwith the two decided to effect correction of the situation and set to work with a will worthy such endeavor.

Right away there developed a problem not imposed by the ordinary bunkhouse. Their shack had the stove in one room and the bunks in another, separated by a thin partition. Being men of high purpose and strong will this no wise deterred either Edison Pierson or Marconi Bosserman for long. A wire was angled ceilingward from the stove, thence across the wall of the cabin, thence along the wall into the bedroom, thence across the ceiling and finally downward to a spot within reach of either Mr. Pierson's bed or Mr. Bosserman's. Various pulleys with alemite fittings complete the arrangement. Final result . . . the "spiffynifty" draft closer which enables its inventors to close the draft by remote control without departure from bed. It



**Donna Chapman, president, Associated Women Students of the University of Idaho.**

Among new inventions is an engine-cooling fan with adjustable blades automatically controlled by thermostat. Ordinary fans with blades fixed to cool radiators on hottest days are said to draw in too much air and to waste power. Self-adjusting blades will provide no more air than is needed according to weather conditions and it is claimed will save as much as 10 to 15 per cent engine power on cool days.

**GOOD ADVICE**

*If you want to live to see 90, don't look for it on a speedometer.*

**A tooth brush with dentifrice-impregnated nylon bristles has been offered for sale by the No-Paste Brush Company, Rockford, Illinois.**

resembles nothing more than a cross between a nightmare and one of Rube Goldberg's cartoons—but it works, and is the reward of inventive minds in search of convenience. Quite possibly maintenance will prove a problem since no ordinary mechanic could be expected to understand the intricacies of the mechanism unless maybe he had d-t's . . . bad!

The inventors have been urged to make their discovery public and to offer it for sale. A nation of luxury lovers needs such inventions! Well wishers have added a word of caution, however, to the effect that any company formed to merchandise the "spiffynifty" little draft closer should be careful to incorporate in a state which does not have a nuisance law.

**AGE OF MAN**

**Someone estimated that if you imagine the Washington monument as representing the age of the world, a penny precariously balanced on its top would represent the age of man, while a thickness of tissue paper over the penny would represent the comparative age of man's civilization. The marvel is not that man does so poorly, but that man does so well.**

**West Liberty State College  
 Paul N. Elbin, President,**

**Lady of the Month**

From Headquarters, the Orofino Office, the CTPA, Foreman Phil Peterson, and a number of others, has come insistent word that the FAMILY TREE consider for its "Man of the Month" award, a person whom they feel richly deserves such honor in token of unusual accomplishment and noteworthy abilities. The title "Man of the Month" would be something of a misnomer in that the candidate is of the opposite sex. The qualifications are such, however, that the TREE is happy to herewith depart precedent and to name Miss Donna Chapman, recently elected president of the Associated Women Students of the University of Idaho, "Lady of the Month."

Miss Chapman, whose home is in Orofino, is no stranger to Headquarters and to PFI logging camps. She was clerk at Camp 60 in 1945, earlier worked at Camp 54 and during the summer of 1946 worked for the CTPA at Association. Perhaps the thing most noticeable about Donna, a very personable young lady, is the hold she seems to have gained on the affections of a great many people through a decidedly plus personality.

Personality, however, is by no means the only asset with which nature endowed Miss Chapman . . . there is the matter of brains (she is an honor student) and an appetite for work. In camp Donna could always be found lending assistance wherever a little extra help was needed, in the kitchen or over at the next camp with the payroll . . . her own office work was always in good order.

A lively curiosity and love of the outdoors many times took her from the camp office to actual logging operations. She has built fire trail and knows how to operate a bull dozer. Foreman Phil Peterson summed up his opinion of Donna with the brief comment: "There is nothing you can say about this young lady that will be good enough."

So be it . . . with best wishes to a young lady who obviously has plenty on the ball.

Two women, previously unacquainted, were conversing at a reception. The younger woman finally exclaimed, "I can't understand what has upset that tall man over there. He was most attentive to me, but now he won't even glance this way."

"Perhaps he saw me come in," said the other woman. "He's my husband."



## Suggestion Awards Made at Potlatch

Four Potlatch employees have received additional cash awards for suggestions made in 1946, to improve operation of the Potlatch Plant.

Top award of \$35.00 went to Lloyd Powe for suggesting the gang saw be equipped with a reverse button. Second money of \$30.00 was awarded Henry May for his suggestion that the edging pickers pit be moved closer to the edgers. The third award went to Harvey Hesperen in compliment of a suggestion that a guard be placed on transfer drums to keep cable from jumping off drum. A suggestion by Archie Baldrige recommending improvement for fuel bin doors earned a \$10.00 award. Awards were recommended by the Suggestion Committee of the Potlatch Unit.

## Ed Lillard Elected Pres. of White Piners

The annual meeting of the Potlatch White Piners (25-Year Club of PFI) was held Saturday, April 12, at the Moscow Hotel, Moscow, Idaho. A one o'clock luncheon was attended by 47 charter members and five new members who became eligible for membership during the past year. The new members included George Alexander, George Greer, Joe Pelletier, Charles G. Talbott, Potlatch Unit; and H. L. Torsen from the Clearwater Unit. Three other PFI men were qualified for membership but were unable to attend—Erick Runberg and John Sørweide, Potlatch Unit, and E. C. Rettig, Clearwater Unit. The new members were presented with lapel emblems at the meeting.

Presiding was first president of the group, C. M. Andrew, Potlatch, with J. R. Scott serving as secretary. Election of officers for the ensuing year gave the presidency to Ed Lillard, Clearwater, the vice-presidency to L. G. Flasher of the general office, Lewiston, Blair Sebring, also of the Clearwater Unit, was elected secretary-treasurer, and Charles Law is to succeed Harold May on the Board of Trustees as representative of the Rutledge Unit.

Invitation tendered by C. O. Graue, Rutledge Unit Manager, to next meet at Coeur d'Alene August 16, was accepted.

## Production Exceeds Estimate

Lumber production in the Western Pine area was 32 per cent greater in the first quarter of 1947 than in the same period of 1946. Shipments during the period totalled 1,295-million feet and the Western Pine Association has labeled the industry's performance to be an excellent accomplishment attributing it largely to favorable weather and an improved manpower situation.

## Avery Timber Purchased

More than ten million board feet of timber in the St. Joe National Forest was purchased by PFI in April. The tract is some fifteen miles southwest of Avery and about half of the timber will be logged by Camp 44 crews during 1947. The balance later. Slightly more than 50 per cent of the timber is Idaho White Pine with the remainder running largely to Fir and Larch and Cedar.

## Tussock Moth

Surveying and staking-out work was begun in early April for six emergency airports that will serve the planes which will undertake aerial spraying of 300,000 acres of Idaho forest land, seeking control of the tussock moth. Application of the spray, a gallon of oil and a pound of DDT to the acre, will be made under direction of the U. S. Forest Service with Paul Roberts, assistant regional forester from Missoula, Montana, in charge. Low bid among the firms interested in performing the work was made by the Johnson Flying Service, Missoula.

The solution of oil and DDT must be applied in calm weather and during a period of day when there is little or no wind. As a consequence, planes will begin work at day-break and will continue until air currents or wind interferes with proper application.

## Meetings Held

A series of meetings have been held with owners of lands that lie within the infested area. Present at the meetings to explain the project and enlist support of the owners, has been the Idaho state forester and representatives of the U. S. Forest Service, University of Idaho Extension Service, and the U. S. Bureau of Entomology. According to those who have conducted the meetings, a completely cooperative attitude has been found in all instances.

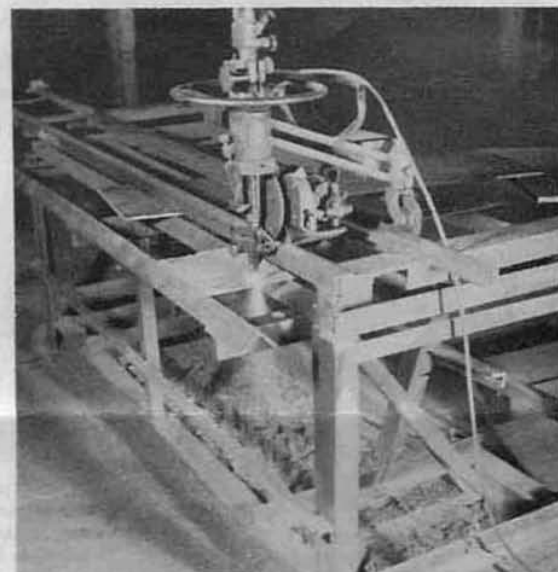
J. C. Evenden, senior entomologist of the Bureau of Entomology, has charge of the technical phases of the project. It has been his field crews who have determined and reported extent and severity of infestation and who must keep a daily check to determine effectiveness of the spraying job. In describing what happens to a tree when it has been defoliated by insects, Evenden likens the result to a drowning. The defoliated tree, shorn of its needles, retains an undamaged root system that seeks to function normally and in effect thereby drowns the tree.

Necessary funds to finance the spraying are to come from private owners; State and Federal Government. Actual allocation of the Federal funds has not as yet been made but is momentarily expected from Washington. State and private interests have already guaranteed payment of their proportionate amounts.

On her way home from a first aid course, she spied a man lying on the sidewalk, his face cradled on one arm and the other twisted under him at a peculiar angle.

Without a moment's hesitation she leaped astride his back and began applying artificial respiration. After a few moments of this the victim spoke up, "Lady, would you please quit tickling me. I'm trying to hold a lantern for this fellow down in the manhole."

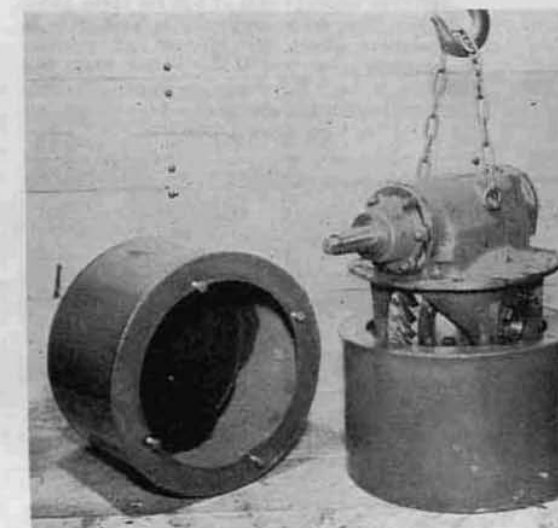
## P.F.I. Ideas That Attracted Attention at Intermountain Logging Conference

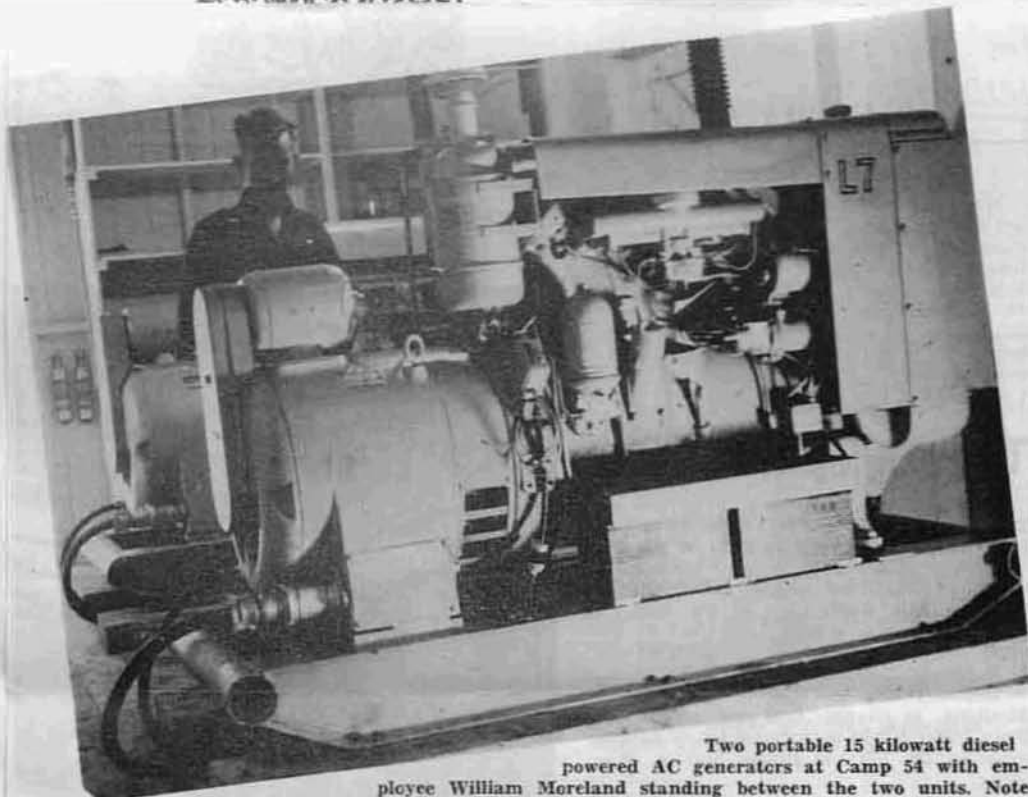


Above, a Bovill development, this table which handles up to a 48-inch sheet, 3 to 4 inches thick, and permits better cutting, drew much praise. Below, Headquarters Cat Shop Foreman Bill Greib rang the bell with this re-enforced skidding pan. The strips were salvaged from old worn out pans to lengthen the life of those in service. Much experience is necessary in the handling of such steel to make possible proper attachment of strips.

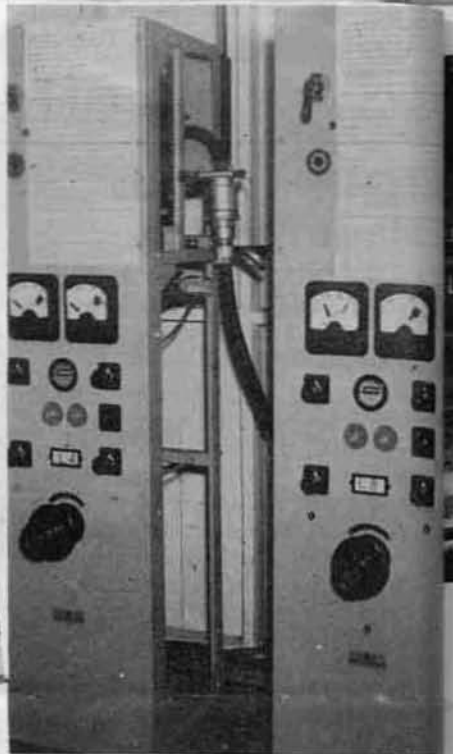


Below, containers into which valuable worm gears, transmissions, etc., can be sealed for shipment, perfected by Henry Hemley, Headquarters Truck Shop foreman, earned approving comment. The container seals out all dirt and dust during shipment from warehouse to camp or point of use.





Two portable 15 kilowatt diesel powered AC generators at Camp 54 with employee William Moreland standing between the two units. Note skids underneath generating units which make possible quick removal for repair and substitution of a spare unit. Less than 15 minutes is required to disconnect lines which run from generator to control panel, and to remove unit from building. Cables are connected to generator by means of a specially built connector that completely encases socket.



Above, control panels which provide silencing devices to permit radio reception as well as use of intricate voltage control mechanism maintain a constant voltage. This same panel as used in major power plant having larger generator.



Above, distribution box at Camp 58. Note three outlets for single phase power and the outlet at opposite side of box for three phase power. The same connector is used here as elsewhere about the system and provides complete protection of the socket. Main line cable is laid along stream bank—it needs no protection from weather—neoprene jacket guarantees long life.

Fourteen million workers were protected by group life insurance at the end of 1945. Average policy was \$2,000.00.

Spring means green onions. To clear the breath of onion odor, take a sip of vinegar, about a teaspoon full, or eat a sprig of parsley.

## POWER....

(Continued from page one)

PFI. Important and beneficial as will prove domestic service, the industrial service seems certain to mean even greater change.

A good street lighting system controlled by a series circuit that will be turned on from one switch at the power house . . .

Constant voltage which will keep lights from dimming even when a heavy load is thrown upon the line . . .

Re-equipment of the machine shop with modern unit-driven machinery . . .

Fullest possible use of electric welding . . .

Cold storage . . .

New testing equipment that demands momentarily an extremely heavy flow of current to test machine parts, example, the magnaflex machine which is used by all aircraft manufacturers and in all shops that repair aircraft to insure against failure of machines while in performance . . .

Electrically driven deep well pumps to furnish an abundant supply of fresh water . . .

More power operated machine tools . . .

Ad infinitum . . .

There was no ceremony to mark completion of the Greer-Headquarters line. The turning on of power no-wise rivaled as an attention getter, the vanquishment of horse logging, yet it is likely to prove an even more important milestone in the logging annals of PFI.

### In the Camps

Meantime, while Headquarters was gaining more and better power, the camps have not wanted for attention. In the Clearwater, 58 and 54 already have electric power, supplied by diesel powered AC generators, and the other camps are to receive identical equipment. Sixteen portable, 15 kilowatt generating units have been purchased—fourteen are to find use, the other two are to

serve as spare units—one at Headquarters the other at Bovill.

This camp power system has several distinguishing and unusual features as compared to ordinary power plants of like class. Deserving most attention is complete mobility—in all respects—of generating units, control panels and wiring. The system is much like that used by a circus where prerequisites are ability to stand up under usage, capacity to carry heavy loads, ease of assembly and disassembly to permit quick taking apart for movement to another location. In all these respects the camp power system excels. Its generating units are mounted on skids and can be quickly moved to any desired location. From the generator to the control panel runs two cables, neoprene jacketed to resist sunlight and (the same cable is used throughout the camp and is considered indestructible except by such wilfully applied mayhem as somebody swinging an axe against it). The cables connect through enclosed sockets that can be engaged or disengaged in a matter of seconds. From the control panels to two cables that completely loop the camp they are 1½-in. in diameter, neoprene jacketed, are cut in 100-foot lengths, and join one length to the next, through a connector that affords complete protection of the union.

### Three Phase—Single Phase

Power, as it comes from the control panels is three phase. However, at necessary locations the main cable enters a distribution box from which run three single phase outlets and one outlet for three phase power. The single phase outlets serve as plug-in for the lengths of cable necessary to serve the bunkhouses and provide power for lights, radio, small power tools, electric razors, etc. Three phase power goes to the heavier equipment in the shops, kitchen, and elsewhere about camp.

(Continued on next page)





Camp 58, McComas Meadows. The main cable is here strung along the walk that crosses Meadow Creek spanning the distance between power house and main camp buildings.



Above, the main line cable, 1 3/4 inch diameter, neoprene jacketed to resist sunlight and oil, leaves the power house through a small trap door to loop the entire camp.

From each single phase outlet of the distribution box a unit of five bunkhouses is served. From the cable that feeds power—distribution box to the unit of five bunkhouses—a soldered "T" bolt connection takes power into each bunkhouse. Inside the bunkhouse a twist-lock connector hooks up the feeder cable to inside wiring which distributes power to five points within the bunkhouse—above each of four bunks and to a center spot overhead that is connected with a switch at the doorway.

#### Pre-fabricated . . .

All units of the camp wiring systems are carefully made up in advance. The complete wiring layout—connectors, wiring sockets, lengths of cable, etc., are assembled at Lewiston, tagged and forwarded for installation in accord with a wiring diagram developed by long and careful planning. Systems are interchangeable in that bunkhouses are alike and are separated by like distances at each camp. When camp is moved, the main line cable is disconnected (at power house and from the bunkhouse feeder cables) . . . the twist lock connectors are opened in the bunkhouses to free the feeder cables and the whole lot is coiled up and sent along to the next campsite for quick reassembly of the power system.

The cookhouse, like the bunkhouse, is included in prewiring plans. Units necessary to its lighting arrive at camp properly marked. There are four lights, with switch, to each section except for the kitchen section proper which has fifteen lights and an arrangement to permit their adjustment to serve the preference of the cook.

It's as simple as that . . . and the system is well nigh indestructible and fool proof, according to woods maintenance engineer Bob Olin who fathered and championed the idea into reality.

#### Other Advantages

Other advantages of the camp power system include—the ease and speed with which a generating unit can be hauled forth for repair and another substituted in its place

Right, wiring systems are interchangeable, as between camps, since bunkhouses are spaced a like distance apart. A single feeder line from distribution box affords power to five bunkhouses. "T" connections are soldered into the feeder line at 25-foot spacings and lead from line into bunkhouse. A twist-lock connection forms unions with inside wiring.

in a matter of minutes—units can be synchronized to operate together (three units functioning together afford sufficient power to supply every need of an average 200 to 300-person village)—there are no poles, no overhead wiring, no insulators—the control panel is equipped with silencing devices to permit static free radio reception in camp—sockets are such that the system cannot be connected incorrectly.

Benefits of the system are many and numerous—a light over every bunk with an outlet for radio, electric razor, a second lamp, or other electrical instrument—power tools in the kitchen, particularly a big mixer for the baker—refrigeration—electrically driven air compressors—grinding tools for axes and blacksmith shops—electric drills—miscellaneous portable electric tools—pumps that will permit placement of a camp with less regard for water supply since the water system will not need to be served by gravity.

Quoting author Field—"the enchanting miracles of change"—has reached far out into the forests.

#### Power of Suggestion

A young sergeant passing out apricots in small paper dishes to the chow line decided to experiment, asking, "You don't want any apricots do you?" He received a 90 per cent "No" answer.

The question "You do want apricots don't you?" returned a 50 per cent "Yes" answer.

The question "One dish of apricots or two?" despite the fact that soldiers do not like army apricots, caused a 40 per cent request for two dishes and a 50 per cent request for one with only 10 per cent declining any of the fruit.

Ten tons of steel are used each week in the United States to make tiny staples that hold book matches together.



Above, a light over every bunk with a plug-in, convenience outlet, in base of lamp to permit use of radio, electric razor, extra light or other electrical gadget.

#### Radio Committee

The Pacific Logging Congress has set up a committee to work at solution of radio communication problems in Pacific logging area. The committee is to seek fullest development of possibilities offered by radio communication. Chairman selected is PFI Woods Maintenance Engineer Bob Olin.

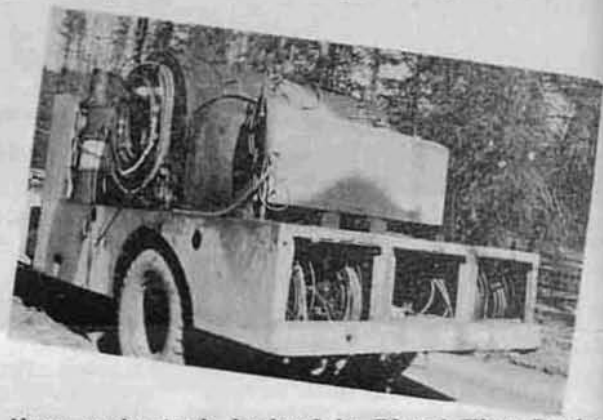


# Intermountain Logging Conference

Big Equipment Displayed... But...  
Exchange of Ideas More Important



Above, this truck, largest of its kind, was displayed at Intermountain—length 80 feet with 16-foot bunks, will haul 40 to 50-thousand feet per load.



Above, service truck developed by Edward Hines Lumber Company, Seneca, Oregon. Tractor can be lubricated and fueled within a two-minute period. The truck permits servicing on the job while machine is hot. One truck can service several camps, depending on distance apart.

The Intermountain Logging Conference held in Spokane during late March—a meeting grown from 100 to 650 in attendance over the span of a few years—again paid dividends to those present in the form of ideas exchanged, a frank discussion of woods operating problems, and a look at new logging equipment.

Remarkable, and a thing which characterized the meeting throughout, was a high rate of audience participation in open forum discussions where cause, effect and possible solution to particular problems were exhausted. Spaced atop the long tables in the conference room along either side of which sat men who have wrestled with logging problems of widely varying nature, were 30 microphones. The room was darkened. A slide projector threw pictures against a screen at the far end of the room. Various scenes taken at fifteen separate logging operations were thus used, with the presiding chairman offering explanation, inviting comment, and often requesting further explanation of someone in the group. Preparatory to this method of handling the program, more than 600 pictures were taken on a tour of logging operations by PFI Engineer Bob Olin, a photographer from the Caterpillar Tractor Company, and Les Farrish of the Lincoln Lumber Company. Three hundred of the pictures were sorted out for use at the Conference. Movies also taken on the trip were used as well. A feeling of complete casualness, apparently engendered by the slides and movies, plus a microphone within easy reach, combined to stimulate good discussion and participation in every division of the program.

Radio and the possible field of its use occupied a separate spot all its own on the program and was lent flavor by demonstration and discussion.

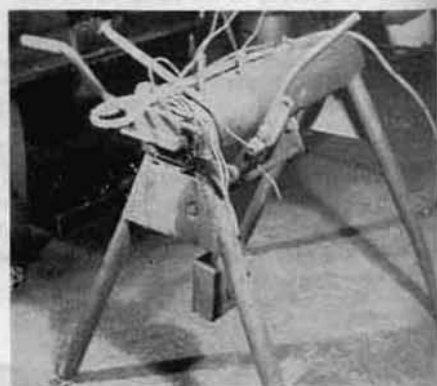
Present to gather information that should be of aid in the manufacture of equipment, were many manufacturers' representatives who in turn had information of value to offer the Conference. Words of advice, for instance, concerning Prestone should save operators many dollars each year. Pure Prestone will freeze at zero degrees. Mixed with a 40% solution of water it has greatest effectiveness as an anti-freeze but a solution holding only 15% Prestone is sufficient to prevent breakage at temperatures far below those experienced in any part of the Inland Empire, providing the precaution of a slow warm up of engines is taken.

Chairman of the Program Committee was PFI Woods Maintenance Engineer Bob Olin. There was ample evidence of many hours of preparation in the smooth order with which the Conference proceeded. Praise of Olin's work was universal but a greater tribute was the constant attention of those in attendance.

This bench vise mounted atop pillar permits easy access from any angle to parts or equipment undergoing repair. This also was developed by Edward Hines Lumber Company... rates high as a shop convenience, drew much attention at Intermountain.



Below, the Ohio Match Company developed this machine for making chokers. The gadget has tensioning arrangement that pulls the strands tight. It is firmly built atop horse which is fastened to concrete floor.





## Plant News

### Potlatch Unit

Fire was discovered in the ground fuel bin of the Pres-to-logs department about 3:30 P. M. March 28. It had reached no more than a smouldering stage but required careful attention, and the hauling away of several truck loads of hogged fuel.

It was one of those fires which had to be fought with water and was extinguished by applying the hose as the fuel was emptied from the bottom of the storage bin.

One of the theories advanced as to cause is that fuel stored in close proximity to the heater in the bin became tinder dry and spontaneous combustion resulted.

Local 361 of the IWA-CIO has chosen Memorial Day as its sixth holiday for 1947. The Potlatch Plant accordingly, will not work on this day.

Decision to select Memorial Day instead of Armistice Day, which has been the choice for some years, was made in accord with suggestion by the Robinson Post of the American Legion.

During the winter a small crew of men have been building roads on Arson Creek and Gold Hill, north and east of Potlatch, in anticipation of logging activities in that area, which will probably start in late June or early July.

It is estimated that in the neighborhood of 25-million feet of White Pine, Yellow Pine and Mixed timber will be taken out the coming summer and next winter to complete the logging on the Gold Creek watershed. These logs will be transported by company trucks to the pond at Potlatch.

This operation will be known as Camp 36 and will be under the supervision of Oscar Hagbom. From 85 to 100 men will be employed. The present plan is to use the Potlatch hospital building for sleeping quarters and to equip the old Potlatch steam heating plant, near the general office, for duty as a mess hall.

Schaefer-Hitchcock Company, with head office at Sandpoint, Idaho, and working out of Bovill, will remove the Cedar poles after the Pine and Mixed timber has been logged.

### Clearwater

The warehouse, thanks to a new motor scooter, now offers regular delivery service to all departments about the plant. The scooter will handle anything up to 500 pounds and is a very handy piece of equipment to deliver oils, greases, parts, etc.

Cupid raided Superintendent Shelt Andrew's office during the month taking therefrom stenographer Marjory Smith who was married to Bob Glenn on April 5. Bob was once a Clearwater employee, but now works as a pilot for the Zimmerly Flying Service.

Head painter Lloyd Gilson and his crew have moved to Coeur d'Alene for some outside painting at the Rutledge Plant. You might say they are again "in the red" since that is the color which will be applied to plant buildings.

The Pres-to-logs plant is in process of enlargement with a wide porch under con-

struction along the entire south wall of the main building. The center section is to be enclosed to provide a shop space and locker accommodations for employees. Balance of the roofed area will be used for storage of racks. A paved section to the south of the porch will permit quick access by lift truck.

The pitch tournament which ended April 4 was a tight contest all the way with the winners undetermined until the very last game. E. L. Terlson and Roy Rosborough tied for first place on the day shift and received large hams. Jess Ripley received an Easter basket as reward for winding up at the other extreme. Night shift prizes went to Herb Anderson, first; Mark Robeson, second; and Ernest Bogan—a pound of bacon as booby prize.

The new cafeteria is nearing completion. Necessary equipment is now being installed and the place should be in operation before long. The surrounding area will be seeded to grass. Trees and shrubs are also to be planted. A recreational area between the shipping office and the unstacker building has been leveled and seeded to grass which will greatly improve plant appearance as well as provide a place for lunch time recreation.

Ivan Peterson, sawmill employee since 1945, a veteran of the European theater, was killed in an automobile accident April 11 as he neared his home and turned his car from the highway before reaching the driveway from road to house. He was a swell fellow and his many friends at Clearwater and elsewhere will miss him for a long time.

## Woods News

### Camp 56—Moose Creek

We still have considerable snow on the north slopes, probably 15 to 20 inches. Mud is showing on the landing and roads. There are 15 saw gangs and five gas operated independently owned power saws at work here. If all goes well we should saw out during the first week in May. The power saws will then go to Camp 53 on Craig Mountain, with the saw gangs transferring to other camps. The old growth Cedar in which we have been working, runs about 50 per cent defective.

### Camp 54—Washington Creek

Our light plant has been in operation for several weeks and has earned much favor. We can think of nothing better to wish every camp than an identical plant. There are some 7 or 8 million feet yet to be cut and skidded at this Camp which should mean operation into early fall. At least five million of this footage will be old growth White Pine of superior quality and we predict it will be the finest cut by any PFI camp during 1947. Camp 56 skidding cats, we are told, will be transferred to Camp 54 after that camp closes. It looks like a big summer ahead.

### Camp 55—Lower Alder Creek

Nothing unusual to report but if things pan out as some folks hope, we are going to have a "Sky Hook" tramping logs off the rough country down along the creek. There has been much speculation as to how the

"Sky Hook" will look and operate. The prospect of freedom from earth-bound grubbing for our logs is both pleasing and a little frightening.

The "Sky Hook" will yard out 4,000 feet to a load on an adverse of 15 to 20 per cent and will be used on Lower Meadow Creek.

Sawing should be finished the latter part of May, skidding around July 1.

### Camp 57—Breakfast Creek

Our trucks had to give up on March 15 due to heavy going. This has produced a sort of in between season with everything quieting down in ratio. There is much talk of fishing and the big ones that got away have taken on an amazing growth. It seems a little strange to think of fishing when we still have from two to five feet of snow on the north slope where winter sports could be continued if anyone wished.

Sawing and skidding crews are still working but should finish up by the end of April. We understand the down timber will be cleaned up and that improvement work will be made but that operation of the camp, generally speaking, will be held for fall and winter trucking. Personnel will be transferred to one of the river camps, either T or X.

### Headquarters

Power saws have become a favorite topic of conversation around Headquarters. Almost daily new men arrive with machines which they own and it's common agreement that sawing is undergoing revolutionary treatment.

Jack McKinnon, the canny Scotsman who heads our Parts Department, has long been a sawmill addict but now favors the idea of a dry kiln and remanufacturing plant. This is still in the conversational stage but sounds good.

Walt Hornby takes a vacation so seldom that his absence from Headquarters rates mention. Ordinarily Walt is on the job seven days a week, every week in the year.

Joe Hove is convalescing in the Orofino Hospital but is expected to get home soon.

The new addition to Headquarters along the south side of the meadow is again due for attention and additional houses should soon be available for Headquarters people. Six camp cars with additions thereto, have been completed except for plumbing and can be occupied when plumbing fixtures have been installed. Six others are in various stages of completion and ten more houses will be built east of the string of reconvered camp cars.

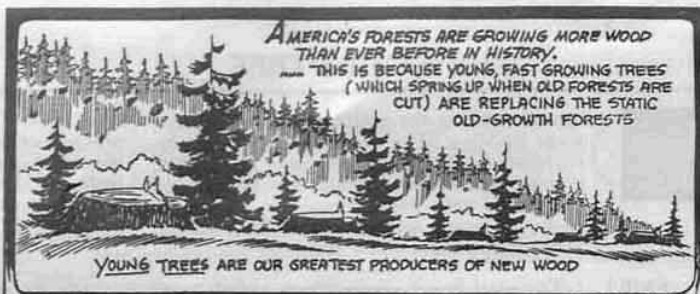
The spring break up is at least three weeks earlier this year. Many deer have been seen along the track between 55 and 59, and appear to be in very good shape. Local huntsmen are already wishing for fall. During the month Carl Pease took delivery of a 30-06 rifle, and Mel Seibenthaler received a new 22. The two guns have been examined by almost everyone in the community and have been pronounced okay.

Camp 14 was opened on April 16 when camp foreman Earl Ritzheimer took in a 15-man crew to begin necessary road work and camp renovation. Saw gangs are expected to begin work about April 25 at this camp.

River camps T and X are to operate this year after necessary reconditioning. The Camp X flume must be replaced for a distance of a mile and a quarter which was lost during high water a year ago.

(Continued on page eight)

## Keep Idaho Green!



## Billings Back From Vacation

The first 1947 meeting of the "Keep Idaho Green" Committee was called by Governor Robins on April 11th and was held in Boise. The governor expressed his approval of the preceding year's work, complimenting both the committee and the Junior Chambers of Commerce in Idaho, and expressed hope for enlargement of the program in 1947.

Other state officers present at the meeting included state forester Stanton Ready and land commissioner Ed Woolley. The state's fire record for 1946 was reviewed and compared with previous years. Reduction in man-caused fires was noted, but members of the group warned those present against over optimism, calling attention to the fact that the years ahead promise to bring heavier tourist traffic and greater use of recreational areas by pleasure seekers who must be continually and repeatedly reminded of the need for care with matches, camp fires, cigarettes, etc.

New aids to benefit the program were suggested by advertising council—among them billboard advertising, matchbook folders, roadside signs, metal license plate attachments, a series of cartoons, and other advertising media, including radio programs.

A part of the afternoon was given to discussion of possible fund raising efforts and to means by which interest in the program can be broadened to include a greater number of hunters, fishermen and sportsmen.

## Ten Years Ago in Family Tree

A meeting was called by the Western Pine Association and held at Clearwater Unit to further better understanding of grading standards for Idaho White Pine.

The Rutledge Unit observed its twenty-first anniversary on April 1 and resumed operation that date.

The Beaver Creek main line to Camp 14 was plowed out with Camps 21 and 22 hard at work getting out logs.

Theodore Fohl was eulogized in a story by E. C. Rettig which traced Mr. Fohl's life from Wurttemberg, Germany, in 1863 until the time of writing. Mr. Fohl has been often called the Father of Clearwater Timber Company and was so named by Mr. Rettig in this story.

The Potlatch sawmill began a night shift April 1.

**Planning is the art of putting off until tomorrow what you have no intention of doing today.**

## Woods News

(Continued from page seven)

Camp 53 on Craig Mountain is to begin work about May 1, with foreman Joe Holinka in charge.

### Camp 43—Deep Creek

Our cookhouse crew arrived March 15 with Howard Snyder as cook, and we are again hard at work.

Eight cats are skidding logs with two dozers on landing and road construction work. We are averaging about 15 cars production per day. At the end of the month we had 16 gangs and one power saw. Present plan is to operate as a rail camp during the spring breakup and until the truck camps are able to resume logging.

### Camp 42—Bovill

Sawing and skidding work is underway with trucking to be resumed around April 20. A crew of men from here are repairing the Lewis mill and are well along with reconditioning of boilers, bull chain, head rig, etc., necessary to next summer's sawing.

### Camp 45—Badger Meadow

Saws are working, skidding and trucking to start around the end of April.

### Camp 44—Avery

A construction crew is to reach Camp 44 the first of May and will rebuild the road that was washed out last winter. There is less snow than a year ago at this time but more water. The St. Joe River is on the rise. Actual shipments of logs probably will begin leaving the loading spur around July 1.

### Camp 59—Meadow Creek

The weather has been so unpredictable that it is hard to tell just what headway we are making. One day everything is sailing along smoothly and the next day everything is in reverse. Even so, we are getting out some logs and the landings at the present time are plugged. Skid crews have been sawing, working on the bull gang and doing whatever they can until the loader moves out enough logs to make skidding again possible.

The main topic of conversation has been speculation as to when Camp 14 will open. Probably by the time the next issue of the FAMILY TREE comes out the news will be from 14 and not 59.

Cook Vern Craig has been away for some little time as the result of his wife's illness. Some White Fir has been produced here

Mid-April brought PFI General Manager C. L. Billings home from a California vacation, ordered by his physician. Back in the office, PFI's skipper reported his condition and health to be excellent and said he felt fine. Ironically enough, the best day and best weather encountered during the vacation came in Lewiston following his return home where summer-like temperatures prevailed during most of April.

## Potlatch School Praised

A fire drill, March 28, at the Potlatch school has earned words of praise from Potlatch Fire Chief Alfred Johnson and Fire Department Secretary J. E. Warner.

In a letter to the Chairman of the School Board, Warner described response to the alarm as "most gratifying." Sixteen seconds from the sounding of the alarm the first students emerged from the front door of the building and the entire building emptied in one minute and thirteen seconds. Actually, pointed out Warner, it required slightly less time than his stop watch revealed since four bells are used to indicate a fire alarm where-as timing began with sounding of the first bell.

The two fire department officials declared the quick response to the alarm to be the product of training and practice. Both congratulated faculty and students.

## Airplane Seeding

An area of 1100 acres in Oregon and Washington received an aerial bombardment of seeds in late February. Results of the seeding operation will not be conclusive for at least two years according to Crown Zellerbach Corporation who are responsible for the undertaking. It is the initial attempt of the company to reforest areas that cannot be expected to reforest naturally because of distance from blocks of seed trees

for shipment to the Inland Empire Paper Company at Millwood and there is a possibility of relogging a part of this area for White Fir production of 40 to 50 thousand feet per day. The camp proper, however, will be closed and the crew will work from Camp 55.

