


Volume XI Number 11
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# TWENTY YEARS YOUNG

Age, as described most often by those who have some of it, is a condition of mind. Accepting this estimation and applying it as a measure, the Clearwater mill of PFI became twenty years young on August 8th.

There was little of celebrating to mark the occasion and the starting whistle had no reason to sound off as it did August 8th, 1927. Almost twenty years to the day from the hour Clearwater's first log was slabbed, one of the few serious disagreements between union and management in the lumber industry of the Inland Empire ripened into a strike that pulled workers from their jobs in mills and logging camps of the area, PFI among them.

However, the significance of the day, marking completion of twenty years of operation was none the less apparent. It takes a lot of faith in the future to make plans in terms of a century but that's the basis of the Clearwater formula and twenty years have placed it well on the way to proving that forest land management plans aimed at permanency of operation are possible of accomplishment and can be made to work.

**Underway in 1900**

The Clearwater unit was first born as property of the Clearwater Timber Company, an organization formed in 1900 to purchase merchantable timber in the Clearwater basin between the North Fork and Main Clearwater streams. Construction was effected under a three-sided agreement signed in 1925 by the Inland Power & Light Company whose job it was to build the dam and dike across the river; the Union Pacific Railroad who was to lay forty miles of track from Orofino to Headquarters; and the Clearwater Timber Company who was to build the mill itself. Since that time the Inland Power & and Light Company has become property of the Washington Water Power Company and ownership of the Clearwater Timber Company has passed to Potlatch Forests, Inc. The stretch of rail laid by the two railroads is operated by the Camas Prairie Railroad, a jointly owned subsidiary of the N. P. and the U. P.

The first log train to arrive at the mill did so on July 18th, and was unloaded into an almost waterless pond after loss enroute of one carload of logs which jumped the tracks five miles out of Orofino. First day's cut was approximately 60% of capacity. First bottleneck was the green chain, although all equipment operated too slow and had to be speeded up.

**Many Changes**

Twenty years of operation have witnessed many changes. In the woods the horse and teamster have given way to tractors and trucks. The realm of Paul Bunyan has been further mechanized until it is doubtful he would today recognize it at all . . . electric light plants, refrigeration, compressed air, radio, etc. have completely changed woods work in a few short years.

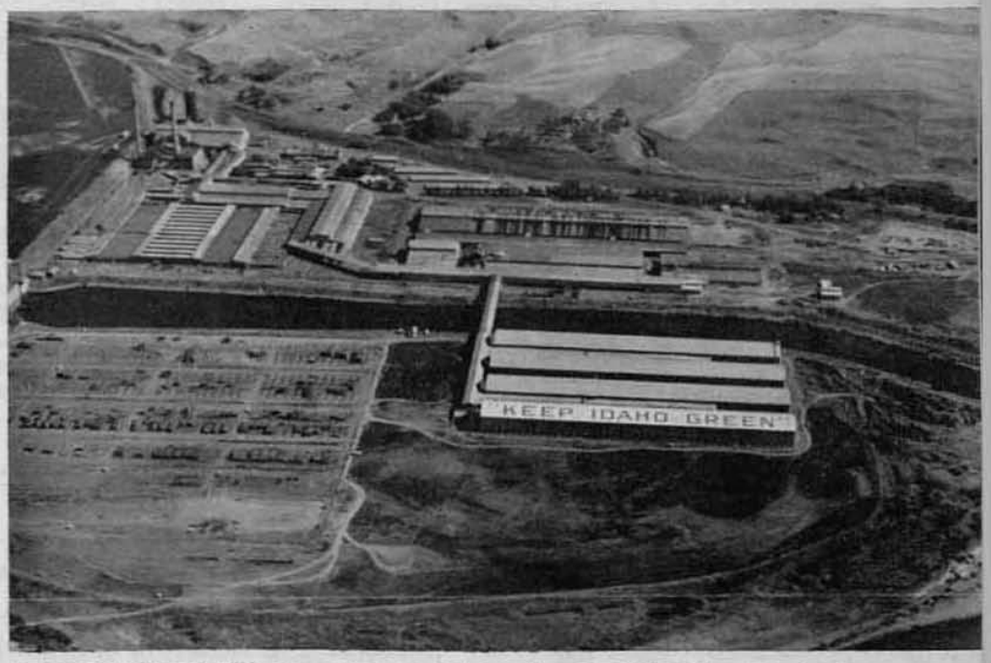
At the mill, generally speaking, there have been three classes of improvement, each important . . . better utilization of waste, better lumber handling methods . . . and changes aimed at product improvement

Best known of the waste utilizers has been Bob Bowling's Pres-to-logs machine and a second machine to produce Pres-to-logs stoker fuel. The hard years of research and labor necessary to perfect these machines were entirely performed at Clarwater.

Half waste eliminator, half product improvement, is the glued lumber machine which makes a better glued-up panel in two minutes than Mother Nature can grow in two hundred years.

A large steam turbine, installed in the power plant in 1941, provides other utilization of waste. So well done has been the job of waste elimination that the big, 45-foot diameter, black refuse

(Continued on page 6)



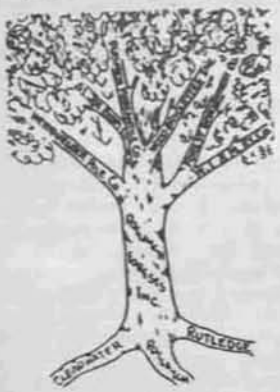

**TWENTY YEARS YOUNG—Across the roof of the north rough shed at Clearwater has been painted words of advice that need frequent repeating . . . "Keep Idaho Green." Work was performed by sign painter Sam Canner and one helper and began of a morning at 4 A.M., continuing until around 10 A.M. when roof temperatures became so high as to set fire to a painter's feet. Letters are 32 feet high, 34 feet wide. The perpendicular strokes are eight feet wide, the horizontal are six feet wide and an average of two gallons of paint per letter was required for one coat. The building is 810 feet long, spacing between words and at ends is 38 feet, and there is six feet of space between bottoms and tops of letters and edge of roof. The two painters were able to average a letter per day, each.**

## PFI President Honored

**PFI President G. F. Jewett was recently presented a Certificate of Appreciation by the U. S. Navy.**

**Purpose of the certificate, as explained by the Navy Department, is to commend Mr. Jewett for his "wholehearted and unselfish cooperation which was afforded the Navy Department and especially the Navy Recruiting Service during the trying war years," and to furnish an appropriate permanent memento of such commendation.**

**The Certificate bears the inscription, "To G. F. Jewett, In Grateful Recognition of Meritorious Personal Service During World War II", and bears the signature of Vice Admiral Louis Denfeld, U.S.N., chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.**



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**Correspondents**

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# Forests Closed

Strict enforcement of a forest closure order issued by Governor Robins on July 27th will be made until fall rains lessen the fire hazards in the forests said A. B. Curtis, chief fire warden for PTPA and CTPA in a news release dated August 9th.

Violations of the closure order will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, warned Curtis, emphasizing the seriousness of a mounting fire hazard in the woods coupled with an absence of manpower to combat fire should there be need to do so.

**A POEM**

No tree of timber, bark and phloem
Is half as lovely as a poem.

A poem beautiful and grand
Tho somewhat hard to understand;

A poem full of words and scores
Of similes and metaphors;

A poem that is true and fine,
And sends a thrill along the spine;

A poem musical and sweet,
With rime and rhythm quite complete,

That may be sung both high and low,
And broadcast on the radio.

Trees? Nonsense! Any fool can grow 'em;
But it takes brains to write a poem!

—Arthur Guiterman.

*An informal public hearing was held in Sandpoint July 29th to discuss the proposed land management plan for a portion of the Kaniksu national forest between the forest service and the J. Neils Lumber Company of Libby, Montana. The plan would insure continuous operation for the Libby plant.*

## LETTER TO FADLING

Editor's Note: In past years The Family tree has strictly refrained in its columns from all statements indicative of opinion on controversial matters. There is to be no change from this policy. However, the Tree would do PFI employees an injustice if it did not state management's position in the current strike to the end that employees may have both sides of the picture and to be able to weigh and judge in fairness to all concerned the conflicting viewpoints of management and union. The following letter so well states the case of management that it needs no supplement or explanation.

"July 31, 1947

"Mr. J. E. Fadling, President
International Woodworkers of America
314 S. W. Ninth Avenue
Portland 5, Oregon

Dear Mr. Fadling:

"You have requested a statement summarizing our position in the matter of the differential between our minimum wage and the minimum wage in the coast fir district. We are glad to give you such a statement.

"In 1943 basing it's decision largely on the so-called 'Morgan Report,' and analysis of competitive operating and market conditions in the fir and pine areas, the West Coast Lumber Commission fixed the minimum wage for the Inland Empire district at $0.82½ per hour. The minimum for the Coast fir district was fixed at $0.90 per hour. We believe that this differential was fully warranted at that time and that the operating and market conditions upon which the Commission's decision was based still exist. Naturally it follows that we feel that the differential then established is fully justified today.

"Market and operating conditions:

"1. Prices—Coast fir prices have increased much more—both proportionately and in actual dollars—than Inland prices. In 1946 our own selling outlet actually got more money per thousand for Coast Fir than for Idaho White Pine and, of course, got considerably more for Coast Fir than for our fir and larch, white fir, etc. For people in business on a long-time basis prices are fixed by competition, even in a sellers market.

"2. Costs—It takes about 22 man hours of labor to produce 1,000 feet of our lumber. This figure does not include by-products. This is probably the highest figure, except possibly for minor areas and/or species, in the entire country. Certainly it is much higher than in the Coast Fir area.

"These two factors place us at a competitive disadvantage which we are powerless to change. It is true that our price relationship may change in future years but we can see no hope for a change in cost conditions.

"In addition to considering our price and cost handicaps we should like to have you consider that, during the war and up to now, we have been providing year-long employment on a scale never approached before in this area of deep snows, small timber and steep ground. We need all the help we can get to combat our natural handicaps. Without such help our men would surely get less work and therefore, less total dollars per year even though their hourly rate were increased.

"You have been quite right in bringing up the cost of living factor although you have not produced any considerable evidence on this item. We have done no better in this respect than has your Union. We have had neither time nor personnel available for a comprehensive survey of conditions. We do believe, however, that rents are lower over here.

"Finally, we should like to have you consider that for 20 years we have been cutting our timber in such a way as to lay a foundation for sustained yield operation. We have a real opportunity here for permanent forest management. We think our prospects are excellent if present competitive conditions can be maintained. If these conditions are upset to the extent that we are forced to race over our ground skimming off the white pine, our prospect for permanent operation in stabilized communities is hopeless.

"These are our reasons for declining to disturb the present differential.

Very truly yours
POTLATCH FORESTS, INC."

# Pres-to-logs

Two new Pres-to-logs machines have this month been shipped to the Goose Lake Box Company, Alturas, California, and engineer Fred Discus (on loan to Wood Briquettes, Inc. from PFI) is presently supervising installation work of machines and auxiliary equipment in the Alturas plant.

The Goose Lake Box Company is an affiliate company of the White Pine Lumber Distributors, Inc. at Reno, Nevada, where two Pres-to-logs machines have been in operation for several years.

* * *

During the three days preceding strike action by the IWA-CIO 1200 tons of Pres-to-logs were sold at Clearwater as contrasted to a placing in storage of 1000 tons the preceding week.

* * *

From Montevideo came this letter to Wood Briquettes, Inc. General Manager Roy Huffman—dated July 26, 1947:

"Since this week, we are in production with the first Pres-to-logs plant in South America. It produced very good impression in the buyers and the conditions of the market are now very good; $45-the ton of the best wood for fuel, 4.200-units of heat per kilo, 200 less than the pres-to-logs.

"We had different troubles with the exactly mixture of the material for the best result in the machine. Also with small lost of water that produce moist in the briquette into the die. Our engineer are prepareing a complete report for you about all the questions and difficulties.

"Buenos Aíres. The last 24th., was here visiting our plant, Mr. Bernhardt Jr.—He have now complete details for his definitive study. He and his father, will come in occasion of our official inauguration, in a fortnight, when all run perfectly. At this moment we should formulate, I hope, the new Corporation for Argentina, with our participation, and if the proposals of Mr. Bernhardt are confirm in the reality. We have also others gentlemen ready for participate in such Corporation.

"The impression of all the visitors of our plant, are very good and we are sure now, with our experiences in the installation of this plant, we have a important factor in all the futures negotiate and installations. Please send us some "pres-to-logs" 's catalogues.

"Montevideo' sales.—We begin in the next days with advertisements in news and broadcastings for the first plain for the expanding of the "Pres-to-logs" advantages in the public. If the success of soles are good, and we are sure of that, the credit for the second machine in Uruguay and the firsts to Argentina, will be open immediately. After our first experience with this machine, we have great hope in the development of the "Pres-to-logs" in South America. Will be very important since the moment that the credits are open for new machines, that the shipments are doing as soon as possible. Yours very truly, A. Marquez Vaeza."

It would seem the first Pres-to-logs plant in South America is doing Okay.

# To Weyerhaeuser Sales Co. Salesmen

SEPTEMBER 12, 1928

Following is an extract from a letter by PFI assistant general manager O. H. Leuschel (in 1928 the district sales manager for WSC at Lewiston). It was written in compliment of service given during the first year of Clearwater's operation but well describes the satisfactory character of the relationship that has always existed between the Sales Company and PFI.

"One year ago this week the first shipment went forward from the new Clearwater Timber Company plant and it might be well at this time to check up on the results of this first year of operation insofar as it concerns those of us who have been responsible for the selling of lumber.

"We find that in the year up to September 1st, the mill has produced a little more than 112 million feet and that 80 million feet have been shipped, leaving a stock on hand, at this time, of only 32 million feet. This is a rather remarkable record and the management of the Clearwater Timber Company feel that you have functioned splendidly on the difficult problem of selling a large volume of lumber from a comparatively small stock on hand. Added to this was the further handicap of a stock which was practically all common grades, due to the small logs and type of timber we have been cutting. We know that you have worked hard at this and taken our problems for your own and we feel that we have had a high order of cooperation from everyone in our Sales Company, both in the offices and on the territories."

# Golf Tournament

The first Clearwater golf tournament was held August 3rd at the Lewiston Country Club. Arguments as to handicaps and a wide variety of other choice topics got underway in the plant cafeteria where breakfast was served at 7:30 to those who arrived as per instruction and was served about an hour later to the remaining two thirds.

There wasn't much championship golf played, perhaps, but no one seemed to mind. The fairways and greens of the Lewiston Country Club withstood the attack very well despite the fact there were some holes therein following the match that would have done credit to a bulldozer. A number of golfers discovered for the first time just how well the cliffs to the east of fairway 3 will echo the human voice and gave tongue accordingly. There was some singing, but more shouting.

All golf shots were played under the full limit of distractions that accompanying members of the foursome could dream up. BUT—A GOOD TIME WAS HAD BY ALL.

# Fishermen

Four Clearwater men took themselves a fishing trip recently to Nut Basin Lake, Meadow Creek, Boulder Creek, etc. and paused long enough at the old mining town of Florence to snap this picture.

Left to right—Cully Bing (looking as if he had a tummy ache), Lloyd Gil-


son and Dris Holman. Number four man, the camera snapper, was Charles Epling.

Asserted Epling, spokesman for the group, "We caught forty fish, pan size, and would have taken a picture of them except the light was strong we couldn't do it."

No information as to size of pan was forthcoming.

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*"I undestand that Sue is going west this summer to start a chicken ranch."*

*"No she isn't. She's actually going to Reno to change roosters."*

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**It takes around 1500 nuts to put an automobile together, but only one is required to scatter it all over the landscape. DRIVE CAREFULLY!**

**HERE WE GO AGAIN!**

# RADIO

by

ROBERT W. OLIN
P. F. I. Woods Mechanical Engineer

So indelibly identified has radio become with the entertainment world that its importance to industry as a means of lowering production costs has escaped deserved attention. This is good compliment to the artistry of Crosby, Fibber McGee and Molly, Allen and the immortal Senator Claghorn, but it has slowed appreciation of the possible field of use for radio.

One of the industries which logically can hope to gain most from radio is the manufacture of forest products. Particularly in logging, where the nature of the work denies quick intercommunication between operating units, is radio apt to prove of great value.

Unlike other manufacturing tools, however, radio can't be had simply for the asking or payment of the purchase price of necessary equipment. Lurking in the background, an omnipotent diety, is the Federal Communications Commission from whom permission to operate must be gained. The considerations pertinent to granting of such permission, or its refusal, are whether or not licensing would . . . serve public convenience, interest or necessity. The demand for radio air space is tremendous, far exceeding the space available in ordinary frequencies or wave lengths. FFC has a difficult and very important job and is charged with the task of handling International Treaty Making in behalf of radio. At one extreme FCC probably has been often termed the guardian saint of radio, and at the other just as often described in unprintables rich in brimstone and vitrol. Of one thing there can be certainty—the watchword is "make haste slowly" because FCC must study technical developments and match them with new licensing. There can be no questioning of the wisdom of this guiding principle.

Permits to allow the operation of two fixed stations atop Bald Mountain and McGary Butte, a portable station at Camp 58 and seven mobile stations have been received. Map indicates area of possible coverage, relationship of camps, etc.

### Radio Committee

The Pacific Logging Congress recognized in February of 1947 the growing importance of radio to logging and chose from its membership a Radio Communications Committee of which the writer is chairman. The committee's job has since been to study radio's application to logging, and it is presently seeking of the FCC a number of assignable frequencies which can be allocated among forest products producers in the western states in such manner as to avoid unnecessary interference caused by overlapping of signals. These frequencies, if assigned, will still be subject to immediate cancellation by FCC if the best interests of the public would thus be served, so it will be the further responsibility of the committee to justify the allocation if granted, and to defend it against the competition for frequency assignment that is certain to develop later. In a sense at least, the committee proposes to police the assigned channels, offering through a consultant engineer advice as to equipment, how best to use radio to secure greatest benefit, etc. It was recognized, too, in forming the committee that cooperative action such as it can achieve will gain more for the industry and each manufacturer of forest products than could be hoped for by individual action.

### Radio for PFI

Tests to determine how effectively radio will lend itself to PFI use under restrictions imposed by FCC have been made. Enumeration of the economies that can be expected would include the following—

**(1) Radio communication can better spread a foreman's "know-how" over the complete operation of which he has charge, enabling a degree of supervision otherwise impossible because of the physical barrier imposed by distance.**

**(2) As an aid to forest fire prevention and control the use of radio by PFI would be of great importance to forest protection agencies.**

**(3) In the event of accident instant communication via radio might many times save a life or lives.**

**(4) Road construction costs can be reduced by careful dispatching of trucks and elimination of costly turn-out construction.**

**(5) Inter-train communication and dispatching will save siding time waiting for clearances.**

**(6) Lost time on long truck hauls because of a variety of reasons can be reduced to a minimum.**

**(7) Contact can be kept with crews such as the log drive, at remote spots.**

**(8) Back pack sets of the walkie-talkie variety can be used for short distance**

**communication by trainmen, flume operators, etc.**

An application for permission to operate ten stations on 33.34 megacycles was made early in 1947 of the FCC. It followed an exhaustive compiling of supporting data that ran to many thousands of words and in thickness of typewritten pages was well over two inches. Permission to operate two fixed stations, one portable and seven mobile stations on an emergency basis has been granted, but there can be no direct communication between the fixed stations or between a fixed station and the portable station except in emergencies affecting the safety of life and property.

This means that the fixed stations of Headuarters (W7XMF) and Bovill (W7XMG) which would be located on Bald Mountain and McGary Butte respectively, and the portable station intended for Camp 58 (W7XMH) cannot converse with each other, except in emergencies. It is hoped, however, to win relaxation of this restriction to permit use of radio when normal communication facilities between such points are inoperative, inadeuate or unavailable.

### VHF (very high frequencies)

The signals of ordinary radio follow the curvature of the earth as distinguished from VHF which follows a line-of-sight pattern, but can be focused from a high point and beamed in the desired direction exactly as one would operate a spot light. Signals go out from the sending station much like ripples go across a still pool of water when a stone is dropped into the pool, except that with VHF the impulse spreads over whatever arc the reflector or radiator determines instead of a full 360°. FM, (frequency modulation) a little understood part of radio, is the method of varying the basic radio signal with the voice wave so that electrical atmospheric discharges normally called static cannot be heard at the receiving station. It is essentially static free radio and can operate through lightning storms without interference. FM can only be used on VHW due to the lack of space on medium and low frequency bands (ordinary radio). It is this type radio with which PFI is concerned . . . very high freqencies with frequency modulation.

### Bouncing VHF Radio Waves

Thus, fixed stations high atop Bald Mountain and McGary Butte with remote controls by telephone in Headquarters and Bovill will be the control stations for each of the administrative logging areas. These fixed stations will beam their signals to the mobile units mounted in foremen's trucks or locomotive cabs, yet will be high enough to receive the signals sent out by the mobile battery-powered transmitter in reply.

VHF waves richoet much as does a bullet, so the signal waves are diverted into places not in a direct line-of-sight with the sending station by this reflective property. Thus PFI fortunately can locate stations high on convenient mountains and send signals out for fifty miles instead of the usual ten mile range, then reflect the signal down to canyon roads where the mobile receiver is travelling. Steep canyon walls and high mountains that are such a logging handicap become a VHF radio asset.

The 33.34 frequency which PFI permits specify is not a desirable one in the respect that this band will ultimately be reserved for other emergency uses and thus will be denied to industry. Recognition has been paid this fact by the FCC and at their suggestion PFI will ask for a change in permit specifications to read 113.19 megacycles instead of '3.34. There is little doubt but that the change will be allowed.

Operation on the 153.59 frequency will have the same clarity of signal as the 33.34 frequency. A test of its effectiveness was conducted in early August with a fixed station located atop Bald Mountain from which point a first exchange of signals was made with a mobile unit parked at the top of the Lewiston spiral highway. Constant communication was then maintained while the mobile unit travelled down the grade into Lewiston, upriver to Culdesac, up the Winchester grade, to Grangeville, down grade to the South Fork of the Clearwater, to Greer, Headquarters, Camp 54, Camp 60, Camp 14, etc. At many places along the route the signals were picked up entirely by reflection and in some well shaded areas (in relation to Bald Mountain) it was necessary to halt the car in order to receive signals. A second test from McGary Butte gave strong signals as far as Fishhook Peak near Camp 44 at Avery. The performance of the equipment was highly satisfactory.

### Public Convenience Served

The considerations which guide FFC in their decisions to grant or refuse frequency allocations are in many respects incidental to the reasons industry has for wishing radio permits. Conversely and somewhat ironically, the most pressing reason industry has for asking radio be made available to them (that of production economies) weighed not at all with the FCC until very recently, when industry's need of radio was recognized.

Here in part is a summary of the list of arguments which were offered FCC in support of Potlatch Forests, Inc.'s application:

**(1) Stations will be used eventually to form a communications network covering the areas described (some 5,000 square miles of mountainous timbered country) where no means of communication exists during many weeks of each year.**

**(2) Life, health and safety of people employed in logging and other activities in the covered area will be improved by establishing radio communications where now their contacts are over seasonal roads, limited telephones, and afoot.**

**(3) Radio communication would expedite the movement of men, fire fighting equipment, food and supplies into critical fire zones in event of fire . . . thus reducing property loss.**

**(4) Logging areas are big game hunting, fishing and berry picking areas for recreation seekers. Radio would be available during emergencies created by visiting public and to aid in protecting their welfare, life and property. Searching parties for lost persons could especially be benefited.**

**(5) Stations would be available for use by Federal or State Forest Protective Agencies during forest fire emergencies.**

**Boss C. L. Billings converses with test crew on top of Bald Mountain from PFI parking lot in down town Lewiston. Reception of signals at both Bald Mountain and in the mobile unit (which later made a wide sweep up through Grangeville, over to Headquarters, etc.) was good.**

The list could be lengthened by other good and valid reasons and by one in particular which should find public favor . . . the reduction of manufacturing costs to give the consumer a bit more for his dollar.

It is possible, even probable, that radio will continue to furnish so much entertainment as to partially at least mask out appreciation of its other values, but it is nonetheless true that those other values are real, substantial and certain to increase.

**Byron Sergeant, partner in the firm of Northwest Electronics, Inc., Spokane, Wn., plugs in equipment carried in trunk of car in which mobile unit was installed. Other partner in the Spokane firm is Jim McGoldrick, son of a family long known in lumber manufacture. Sergeant helped PFI engineer Bob Olin conduct tests.**

# 20 Years Young

(Continued from page 1)

burner south of the mill now stands frowning idle, its 110-foot brick-lined height cold from disuse.

There have been too many advancements made in handling lumber to even sketchily enumerate them. Increased care in prearranged plans for operation of planers, perfecting of a system for measuring individual efficency of separate planing mill machines in order to compare effectiveness of different operating methods, re-designed dry kilns, a completely rearranged box factory and much new machinery, the addition of electric tractors, buggies, lumber carriers and lift trucks to speed operations that were once painfully slow, installation of considerably more narrow gauge track on which storage battery and gas engine driven locomotives tow heavily loaded cars to yard, rough sheds, etc. have all combined to keep Clearwater healthily competitive with other lumber producers.

Product improvement measures have likewise been many. Steam treatment of lumber under pressure to prevent cup split, compressed air attachments to moulders, four square lumber, end trimming to exact length, the knot glueing machine, packaging of moulding, the shook slicer, etc. have been among them.

Many as have been such changes and improvements the future gives promise of other and more important advancements in methods of manufacture and new product development. Under the guidance of a competent and highly skilled engineering department the pace is apt to be even faster than in the past fifth of a century.

**Shipments - Wages - Taxes**

The first carload of lumber from Clearwater left the mill on September 16, 1927, bound for North Columbus Lumber Company, Columbus, Ohio. The second car went to Ray H. Bennett Lumber Company, North Tonawanda, New York, and the third carload went to the Home Lumber Company in downtown Lewiston, Idaho.

During 20 years of operation more than a hundred thousand carloads of lumber have been shipped from the Clearwater plant. Production of lumber 1927-47 at Clearwater has totalled more than three billion board feet, enough to cover a surface area larger than the city of San Francisco.

Clearwater has paid its employees more than $28,000,000.00 in payrolls, an average of about one and a half million per year of operation, but, during the first six months of 1947 paid in excess of the million and a half mark. The logging operations necessary to sustain Clearwater during the past 20 years have paid to employees $26,000,000.00, a total for plant and woods operations of $54,000,000.00 of payroll. In taxes to county, state and federal government Clearwater has paid approximately $7,000,000.00 in twenty years of operation.

The sum of taxes paid, the total of payrolls and the great footage of lumber produced to serve the needs of peace and war are impressive things, but holding far greater meaning is the indefinite number of birthdays yet ahead for the venture called Clearwater.

# Lumber to Strange Places . . . Many Uses

Into strange corners of the earth and unusual use has PFI lumber been carried by many and varied shipping instructions. The most interesting of all, the many places to which war took lumber, will in large part remain unknown, but it is no exaggeration to say that Idaho pine was scattered from "hell to breakfast" and back again carrying the tools of war to far off fronts. At home it was used to help build great war plants and more particularly, a lot of PFI lumber was used in the construction of plants responsible for the atomic bomb. Quite possibly too, the crate or box that carried the first atomic bomb may have been made of Idaho lumber.

Peace time uses have been no less important and equally interesting. The Great Eastern Timber Company of London, buyer of heavy selects for pattern stock, have use a lot of Idaho White Pine. Many an English ship taking shape in miniature, has been built of PFI pine.

The Standard Oil Company has used many carloads of heavy selects from PFI in their oil fields in Arabia.

Samuel Insull, Chicago's ill-famed Public Utilities tycoon, once purchased a carload of 10/4 Idaho White Pine selects, had them cut to make vertical grain flooring for the Chicago Civic Opera House . . . a pet project of his.

There is heavy and constant demand for Idaho White Pine in the production of wooden matches, and match plank rejects have been sold to manufacture heels for women's shoes. Riffle bars for sluice boxes in Alaskan gold fields have come from Idaho White Pine. Arrows for archery enthusiasts are made in great quantity because the shafts are then light in weight, straight, and with sufficient strength to stand punishing treatment.

White Fir is peculiarly suited to many uses because it is odorless . . . butter boxes, lard boxes, etc.

Piano keys and the wooden part of many a carpenter's level once floated in a PFI millpond. Slaughter house floors of meat packing firms are more often than not of Idaho White Pine. Reason . . . the grain does not raise with repeated daily washings.

Great quantities of 1x4's from PFI have been used for mattress lumber—so called because of the way in which they are woven into a sort of basket weave mat and used to strengthen dikes along the Mississippi to hold rampaging waters at flood stage.

Knotty pine panelling has lent cheer and a friendly, relaxing warmth to many a basement rumpus room, to many a study, store, etc. Many army chapels in Alaska were walled with panels of knotty pine during the war and most of the parts bins at supply depots, such as Galena near Spokane, were made of glued-up panels produced and cut to size at Clearwater.

Toy manufacturers, hard pressed during the period of the war for materials, turned to wood and have since continued its use for many items. White Pine is much in demand for such use and for novelty items because of its fine soft texture and easy workability.

The Britisher is given to prideful boast that the sun never sets on the Union Jack, so far flung is the British Empire. The same might be said of PFI lumber, so diverse has been its uses.

# Twenty-Year Banquet

Clearwater employees with work records dating from the day the Lewiston plant began operating in 1927 and their wives were entertained at a banquet on August 9th, Lewis-Clark Hotel, Lewiston. Some 150 persons were in attendance.

Welcoming the group as master of ceremonies was D. S. Troy, Clearwater Unit manager. Guest speaker was boss C. L. Billings who began his speech by stating that it had been his thought to invite the group to a 25-year banquet in 1952 but that those present looked young enough to last another twenty years very easily. The speech made a great hit, especially with the ladies.

A chorus of Hawaiian dancing girls, the Royal Hawaiian Glee Club, on tour from Honolulu, provided some first class entertainment with native songs and dances. Maestro Hayden Mann (of the Mann Music Company, Lewiston) was a little short of sensational at the controls of an electric organ borrowed of the Vassar Rawls Funeral Home and had trouble getting the thing out of a funeral march, eventually abandoned it and took to the piano.

A drawing for three prizes gave Mrs. Clarence Minister six box seats to the Friday show of the Lewiston Roundup, Roy Jaynes the same seats for the Saturday show and Mrs. Lloyd Harriman the seats for Sunday's show.

The party concluded with a half hour showing of movie specials covering various sports.

Gracing the occasion (according to the editor) was a special edition of the Family Tree with various cartoons and quips that should have provoked much mirth. Only comment about this extra, special edition considered worthy of mention came from Mr. Harry Morgan, manager of the Weyerhauser Timber Company plant at Longview . . . "It is refreshing to receive such a scintillating collection of sparkling untruths and makes me wish sometime we had more playboys in our organization."

**BLUE MONDAY**

I'm a grader in a planer,
An' I'm getting mighty bored
A-standin' here forever
Jest a-pilin' board on board.

It's no matter where it goes to,
An' no matter where it's stored.
The grader jest keeps goin',
Pilin' lumber—board on board.

So what if it is blue Monday
An' I'm feelin' pretty floored.
Am I supposed to like to
Keep on pilin' board on board?

How I fear the great hereafter;
When I come before the Lord;
An' I hear that awful sentence,
"Keep on pilin'—board on board."

—Walter A. Jardine

# Tussock Moth Sets Pattern For Pest Control Legislation

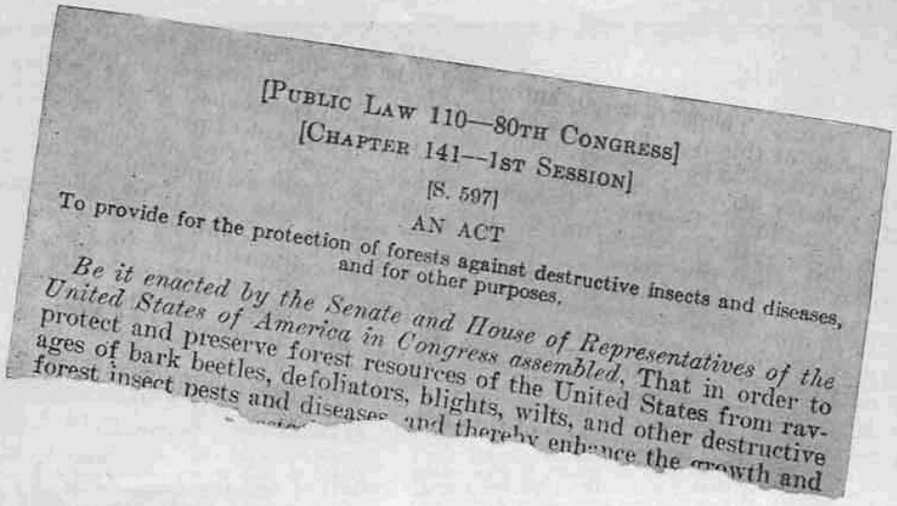
By Abe McGregor Goff
Member of the House of Representatives

The cooperative effort and pooling of funds by the Federal government, the state, and private owners so effective in checking the Tussock Moth infestation in northern Idaho is to be the permanent pattern for all future forest pest control under Public Law 110, enacted by the First Session of the 80th Congress, which was sponsored by Senator Harlan J. Bushfield of South Dakota in the Senate, and which I introduced and shepherded through the House.

Testimony before Congressional committees on the identical bills disclosed that the amount of timber being destroyed in the forests of the United States by destructive insects and diseases is greatly in excess of that caused by fire. We know that insects and diseases not only destroy timber, but retard its reproduction, and kill trees necessary for the protective cover for watersheds. They greatly increase the fire hazard because the dead trees killed by insect pests are a constant threat to the surrounding green timber. In addition, there is the loss of recreational values for camping and scenic beauty, as well as destruction of the cover for wildlife and the diminution of our fishing streams.

The new law declares it to be the policy of the government, independently and through cooperation with states, territories and possessions and with private timber owners, to control or eradicate outbreaks of destructive insects or diseases on any forest lands, irrespective of ownership. Control of such forest pests has been found to be peculiarly a matter for such cooperative effort. This is due to the fact that such pests have no concern with the ownership of timber land, and the area attacked often involves every type of ownership. Obviously, it would not be effective for the government to exterminate the forest pest on its own lands when outbreaks in adjoining timber in other hands had not been brought under control. Authority is given the Forest Service to conduct forest surveys and investigations, to detect infestations of forest insects and diseases on any forest lands at their very inception. This is an important feature, since it will enable measures to be taken before the outbreak reaches sizeable proportions. The Forest Service and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in the Department of Agriculture have the experts to plan and direct control measures, and it is important that their action in this regard not be limited to national forests. They may go on private lands and on areas managed by other agencies of the Federal government only with the consent of such owners or agencies. The Act provides for an equitable apportionment of the expense by stating that before control measures are undertaken, on other than government lands, the Secretary of Agriculture must require contributions toward this work, and he is given the authority to specify and make agreements for the bearing of the joint cost by other interested owners. These contributions may be in the form of funds, services, materials or otherwise.

There would seem to be no question that the cooperative effort of Federal and state agencies and private owners is the most effective way to prevent a large proportion of the present heavy losses caused by insects and tree diseases. By providing for the technical planning, leadership and coordination of programs for suppression and control under the Secretary of Agriculture through the Forest Service, as authorized by the Act, I feel an important forward step has been taken in the conservation of the timber resources of our nation.



[PUBLIC LAW 110—80TH CONGRESS]
[CHAPTER 141—1ST SESSION]
[S. 597]
AN ACT

To provide for the protection of forests against destructive insects and diseases, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in order to protect and preserve forest resources of the United States from ravages of bark beetles, defoliators, blights, wilts, and other destructive forest insect pests and diseases, and thereby enhance the growth and

Editor's Note:—Public Law 110—80th Congress is a very important bit of legislation to producers of forest products and to anyone whose livelihood comes directly or indirectly from the forests. Congressman Goff was largely responsible for its passage and The Family Tree respectfully speaks its thanks for this article

# Personnel Department

Not all the advances scored during twenty years of work at Clearwater have been in lumber handling or manufacturing methods. Many of them, including establishment of the office itself, have come from the personnel department.

The employment office has a complete file on every employee and it is kept up to date.

A registered nurse works in the First Aid room at the plant to insure proper treatment of accident victims.

A safety engineer is employed full time to police the plant against unsafe working practices and to institute necessary protective devices.

An agreement between employees and a mdical service bureau provides doctor and hospital care at minimum expense.

Job progression charts have been worked out for the various departments.

Training programs of many sorts are conducted under competent instructors.

A Federal Credit Bureau, operating under employee management, accepts deposits from employees and loans the money to other employees—affording cheap money to deserving risks when needed.

The plant has a new cafeteria, attractively done in knotty Idaho White Pine and complete with thoroughly modern kitchen equipment. Food is provided at minimum prices.

Clearwater holds the national record for elapsed, consecutive accident-free hours of work in a lumber producing plant and the Western Forest Products Safety Conference award for the best safety record in 1946.

Social affairs of the plant include an annual Christmas party for employees children and a picnic for employees and their families.

A suggestion system, paying cash awards for acceptable suggestions to improve product, promote safe working conditions or reduce costs, has functioned very well at Clearwater.

**DEED TO PIERCE SCHOOL DISTRICT**

A gift deed to property desired by the Pierce school for playground facilities was recently mailed the clerk of the district from general offices in Lewiston.

The acreage involved is very small but will afford needed space for organized games and also provides space for relocation of a water reservoir (already done) that gives greater water pressure and insures better fire protection for the school. Intention to deed the land to the school district was announced several months back to permit necessary construction work of the water reservoir.

*The power to do hard work may not be talent, but it is the best possible substitute for it.*

1. North Fork of the Clearwater, mile after mile of beautiful trout water. 2. The party embarked from the mouth of Beaver Creek, donned Mae Wests but soon discarded them. 3. The craft was beached at Smith's bar for a swim and lunch. 4. There was time for a few quick hands after lunch. 5. Land Commissioner Ed Woozley murmuring "Come and Get It" to fish in the North Fork. 6. Champ fisherman was Jess Buchanan, U of I president. 7. Logging operations captured interest . . . left to right, entomologist Jim Evenden, sec'y. of state Cy Price, Curtis, and prexy Buchanan.

# Land Board Tour of Inspection

The first tour of northern Idaho forests since the war by members of the Idaho State Land Board got underway on July 29th, Tuesday, from CTPA headquarters under direction of chief fire warden A. B. Curtis.

The first day was spent inspecting test plots on Washington Creek where the effectiveness of 2-4D, a new weed killer, is being determined by the U. S. Bureau of Entomology. Tentative, first experiments by blister rust crews in spraying the chemical on ribes plants indicate cost of such elimination to be about a third of hand pulling costs. Brush disposal work was also viewed on the first day's tour.

The second day, following a talk by PFI forester E. F. Rapraeger in explanation of the Clearwater country and its timber growing possibilities, was spent inspecting logging operations, the sky hook at Camp 55, and road construction at Camp 14. Next leg of the trip was a journey to the mouth of Beaver Creek following supper at Camp 14. Here the party readied itself for embarking the following morning (Thursday) on a trip down the North Fork of the Clearwater via an inflated rubber raft obtained from Navy surplus.

A considerable part of the night was spent in battling mosquitoes and no-see-ums. Repellent mixtures were liberally applied but were relatively ineffective. The party found no disagreement with the title "Mosquito Bar" conferred upon the place next morning by Boots Edelblute, PFI assistant logging superintendent.

Predictions of possible trouble along the water passage route proved entirely unfounded. Mae West jackets donned for the occasion were soon discarded. At Smith's bar the craft was beached and time out taken for a swim. Lunch was served here from the air by Abe Bowler, veteran Orofino flyer to whom the dropping of supplies is no novelty. His aim, as usual, was near perfect.

Fishermen members of the touring party had a busy time drifting downstream. In the bow of the raft University of Idaho President Jess Buchanan worked effortlessly, smoothly whipped the river on both sides of the raft with a dry fly and pulled in several big beauties for his pains. At the rear of the raft Secretary of State Cy Price went about the fishing business with equal enthusiasm . . . hooked pilot Edelblute twice on the backward flip of a cast and passenger Howard Bradbury once . . . didn't do so well with the fish . . . almost fell overboard when the raft lurched suddenly to one side shortly after the second hooking of Edelblute (purely coincidence, no doubt).

Last two days of the trip were spent on the Potlatch side in an inspection of lands in that area. Said Land Commissioner Woozley upon returning to Boise . . . "I think we have a much better idea now of what is needed in the way of land management for state lands in forested areas."