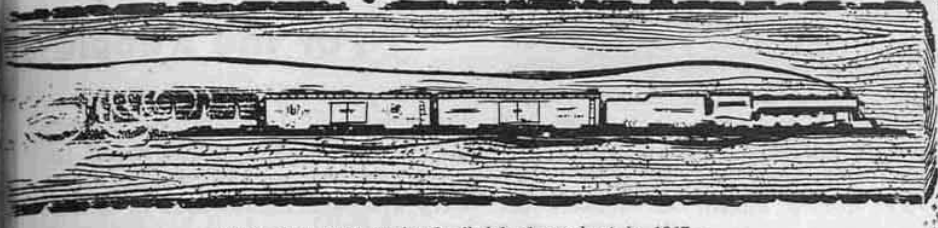


# The Family Tree



—more than 7000 carloads finished product in 1947—

## POTLATCH FORESTS, INC. 1947-48

In lumber language (descriptive license permitting) the sharp, bright saw of time finished the cut of another board for the structure called history on December 31, 1947.

Etched across the length of the board, like the trailing smoke of a fast moving train against the horizon, were many happenings.

For P.F.I. it was an eventful year with the true importance of many steps forward at least partially obscured by a 64-day strike and attendant "Feudin', Fightin' and Fussin'."

### The Woods

Up where the trees grow there occurred changes of revolutionary character in camp living. Underway in '47, to be completed in '48 was installation of electric power for all camps — portable diesel generators to furnish electricity for bunkhouses, power for various kitchen appliances and for camp shops where power tools lighten and speed maintenance tasks.

Walk-in refrigeration units have, or will, follow hard on the heels of the power plants. A bit of reflection as to their use by camp cooks who already have enviable reputation in the act of food preparation should give new life to the most jaded appetite.

Exhaustive radio studies were made with the end result that the nucleus for radio use by P.F.I. will this year be installed in the Clearwater. The vantage point of Bald Mountain will be used for receiving and transmitting signals since the high frequency channels open to industry permit only a line-of-sight exchange of signals. Included in the mobile equipment which will use radio will be diesel electric locomotives scheduled for delivery to P.F.I. in the first half of 1948. Other probable users are too many for enumeration—river drive, flume operation, truck dispatching, etc. P.F.I. was in no small way responsible in 1947 for consideration given the needs of the logging industry for radio by the Federal Radio Commission who have absolute control of all radio, allot all frequencies, designate their use, and police the field of radio against abuse of permits granted.

Another item of importance in 1947 was completion of the Washington Water Power line into Headquarters. The immediate benefit was to the shops where a wider use of power tools and instruments became at once possible. The Headquarters housewife benefited with a lifting of all restriction as to the use of electricity, leaving only price and purse to in any way limit her use of household electrical appliances. Other

## Join the MARCH OF DIMES



During the past five years 80,000 Americans have fallen victim to infantile paralysis. Costly research must be continued until this scourge is wiped out. Your contribution will bring aid to polio patients and help press forward the research through which victory will be won.

### Property Taxes

Paid by Potlatch Forests, Inc., in property taxes, exclusive of income taxes, gasoline taxes, car licenses, social security taxes, power kilowatt taxes, franchise taxes, etc., was the amount of \$245,196.31 in 1947. Paid in other years was—

1940	\$164,295.96
1941	177,875.15
1942	147,260.52
1943	178,621.99
1944	160,364.14
1945	208,160.78
1946	217,896.60
1947	245,196.31

industrial use of power at Headquarters is to receive necessary study and seems promising.

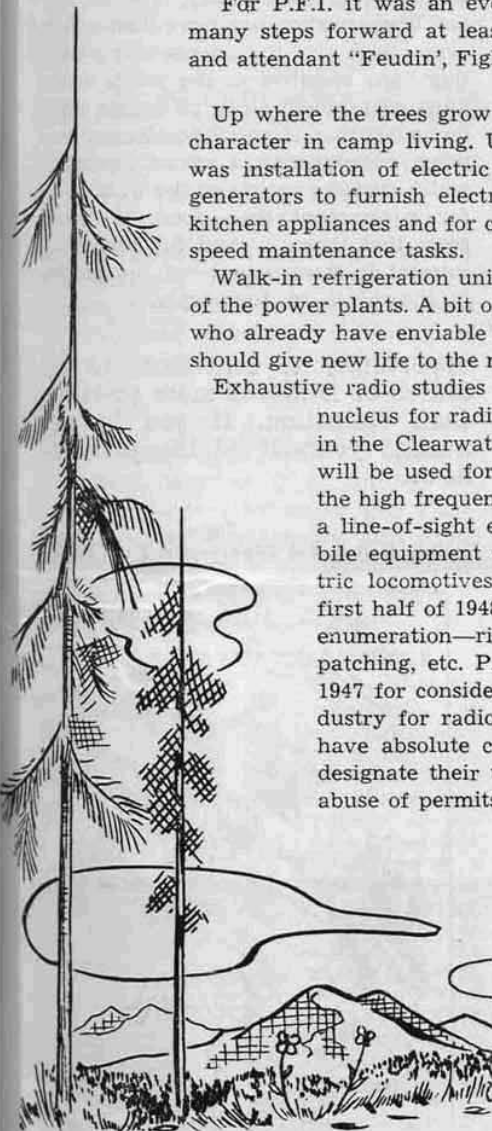
1948 will bring more houses for woods workers. Up meadow in an easterly direction from new homes completed last summer at Headquarters, construction of a new addition to the town is planned. The green light has been given erection of a recreation hall by general manager C. L. Billings. Details of design and construction are now in preparation.

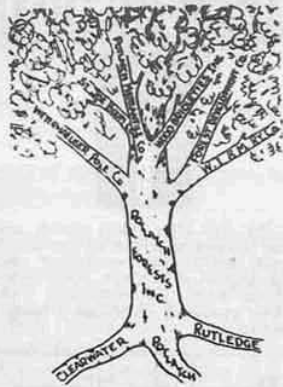
Studies of equipment performance and maintenance of tires, roads, and other production factors are to be continued—among them that of using chemicals to eliminate road ice instead of sanding.

River camps, made ready for operation in 1947, will dump thousands of feet of logs into the North Fork of the Clearwater in 1948. The drive—Beaver Creek to Lewiston—will again become a reality after the interruption caused by war years. Awaiting it, with sometimes poorly concealed impatience, are a score or more of writers and Hollywood film producers who regularly inquire as to exact date and hour the jam will move down river.

There were few forest fires in 1947 and none of consequence. Money and effort spent in aiding the Keep Idaho Green program launched by the Idaho

(Continued on page 4)





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January, 1948 No. 4

Lewiston, Idaho

Editor ..... Leo Bodine

# PFI

If the question were asked, "Who is PFI?" the answer would be—"for the most part some 3,000 people who work at the production of forest products in Northern Idaho, U.S.A." Which means simply that if you are one of those 3,000 you the PFI . . . to your grocer, to your neighbors, to your friends, you are the person from whom they largely gain impressions and knowledge of the company . . . your company.

In the pages of this issue of The Family Tree appear a few facts and figures which entitle you as PFI to a feeling of considerable pride. Shipment of 7,000 carloads of finished products in a single year is no small achievement—the payment of 7½-million dollars in payroll is by no means insignificant to the life of the communities in which you operate your company—your payment of a quarter of a million dollars in property taxes alone will spell benefit to all of the people around you—the farming of your forest lands to produce trees is a guarantee of continuance of all these benefits and promises many others.

During the past year, and for a great many preceding years, you and the fellow who preceded you at your job, have furnished much to meet the public's need for lumber. Your labors have meant homes, industry, employment and greatness. Remember this with pride.

## Plant News

### RUTLEDGE

John Sheppard and E. L. Terlson are conducting classes here in job instruction training and progression. Classes are held in the yard lunch room and have proved very popular.

AFI No. 9 known as "lumber set down on the unstacker" was installed after the first of the year. It took some little time for the maintenance crew to eliminate all the bugs but it wasn't long before top operating efficiency was reached.

Safety statistics for the year 1947 show a slight decrease in frequency at Rutledge but are a bit upward on severity over 1946. 1947 shows 7 accidents and 51 days lost time with a frequency average of 22.62, a severity average of .16.

Early in the month Lake Coeur d'Alene really filled up with water and caused some damage but so far has not hurt "The Beautiful City" to any extent. There hasn't been enough freezing to hinder our operation as yet.

## POLIO

Each year polio strikes with deadly effect. Each year this mysterious crippling disease attacks thousands of children—killing, maiming, depriving helpless little ones of their right to a normal childhood.

Last year was no exception. The scourge of polio struck again, claiming approximately 10,000 victims. This was the fifth consecutive year of unusually high incidence—five years in which roughly 80,000 persons have been infected with the disease. Thousands of these will require care and treatment for months—even years—to come.

The March of Dimes, annually scheduled for January, is aimed at the high goal of licking polio. It is the only fund-raising appeal of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis. It has become an American institution. It is a guarantee that everything will be done to repulse the onslaught of a killer that preys largely upon children. The

## "Of the People, By the People, For the People"

Within a few weeks we will again honor the memory of Abraham Lincoln, again be attracted to the words of the immortal Gettysburg Address—words that have a special significance in this era of reconstruction abroad and fast changing conditions at home—words that state a great truth—that ours is essentially a government "of the people."

Regretably, however, as individuals, voters and taxpayers, we do not always assert ourselves sufficiently to keep well acquainted with affairs of government, even at its closest local level. Cynics maintain that we prefer to have our government operated very largely "for us" and only incidentally, if at all, "by us." The assertion has more than a little evidence to give it credence and a weather vane sensitive to the winds which blow government along its course could do no less than stamp the statement true when encountering a set of conditions which cost the people of the U. S. more for government than food. It would seem that there is need for rekindling interest in government "of the people, by the people, for the people.

opportunity to contribute to the March of Dimes is more privilege than obligation. If you haven't availed yourself of the privilege do so.

More Dollars For Government Than Food





## TEN YEARS AGO IN THE TREE

E. C. Rettig was elected president of the North Idaho Chamber of Commerce.

The Workmen's Compensation Exchange in a report from its Coeur d'Alene headquarters (20th anniversary) mentioned having handled more than 16,000 claims and an average handling of claims in 15 days less time than those paid from the state insurance fund.

Noted was an article in the January issue of the West Coast Lumberman paying tribute to the selective logging of PFI.

Offices of the Retail Department, Rutledge Unit, were moved downtown into what was described as "the most advanced sales rooms in the northwest."

From Cape Town, South Africa came 2,800 lbs. of wood waste for conversion into Pres-to-logs. Ultimate result was shipment of a Pres-to-logs machine to Cape Town.

A new streamline railway car "The Potlatcher," was placed in service by the W.I.&M. Railway.

### PFI PRESIDENT ELECTED NP BOARD

New member of the Northern Pacific Railway Company's Board of Directors is G. F. Jewett, PFI President, of Spokane, Washington. Announcement was made in late January by C. E. Denny, NP President.

### BILLINGS—HUFFMAN TO CALIF.

General Manager C. L. Billings and Assistant General Manager Roy Huffman left Lewiston January 13th bound for San Francisco to a meeting of California Pine Box Distributors Corp.

### DICUS TO SOUTH AMERICA

PFI Engineer Fred Dicus, on loan to Wood Briquettes, Inc., will soon leave for Montevideo, Uruguay, to unravel operation difficulties of a Pres-to-logs machine in that city. Petitioning for a passport in the Federal Building, Spokane, Fred momentarily

blanked out — couldn't remember his wedding anniversary, his wife's birthday or other pertinent information. Had to phone Lewiston.



## INVENTORS

Two enterprising gentlemen, electrician Glenn Gage and Pres-to-logs storage foreman Les Woodland, of Clearwater, began their invasion of the inventive field some three years past when, by self-admission, they reached agreement on a hot July afternoon to the effect that fishermen will buy anything.

As a starter Woodland contributed an idea for a gadget to hold leader. The first experimental spool was made of metal, a second of fibre and then plastic attracted attention. The advantages of plastic proved numerous — needed tension to hold leader in spool, light in weight, suffers no damage from water, cheap and transparent. Subsequently, spool design was perfected and patent rights obtained through Spokane patent attorneys Smith & Wells. Manufacturing rights have since been sold to the DeWitt Bait Company of Auburn, N. Y. and the spools will probably be on the market in 1948.

A story in the Lewiston Morning Tribune of January 18 states inquiries from thread manufacturing companies have the inventors imagining summer homes in Idaho and winter residences in California with yachts anchored in the bay out front" which brought from inventor Woodland a statement that he already owns a yacht and offered proof above—a one-man life raft obtained from army surplus in which Mr. Woodland complacently sits.

Right center above is closeup of two spools—one of which holds black thread for purpose of illustration. Leader can be wound on both sides of spool which will be made in various sizes. At right is inventor Glenn Gage rejuvenating an electric motor in the electric shop at Clearwater.



### BOWLING TO CANADA

Engineer R. T. Bowling left Lewiston January 19, destination Fort William, Ontario, and a check of the Great Lakes Lumber and Shipping, Ltd., Pres-to-logs plant. From Fort William Bob will travel to Memphis, Tennessee to observe the manufacture of veneer from a carload of PFI peeler logs shipped from Lewiston on January 13. Present also when the logs are manufactured into veneer will be Clearwater Unit Manager D. S. Troy and PFI Assistant General Manager Roy Huffman.

### PRES-TO-LOGS MACHINES FOR DEER PARK

Two pres-to-logs machines have been leased to the Deer Park Pine Industry, Inc., and are to be installed in the company's Deer Park, Washington plant during 1948. Will probably get into operation late in the year. There are presently 73 Pres-to-logs machines in operation with 13 scheduled for installation in 1948.

*There would be less complaint about the high cost of living were it not so often confused with the cost of high living.*

## Test Pilot

The Chief Engineering Test Pilot at McDonald Aircraft Corporation is Bob Edholm who worked during the summer of 1933-1934-1935 and 1936 in the Clearwater Box Factory. Bob graduated from Lewiston High School in 1934, obtained a B.S. Degree in Civil Engineering from WSC in 1940, received training at Thunderbird Field, Phoenix, during the war, has put in many hours of flying numerous U. S. and foreign model planes, including the Army's P-30 Shooting Star, the Flying Motorcycle and various other newly developed means of air travel. He was selected from a field of several thousand applicants for training and obtained an M.S. in aeronautical engineering in October 1945. He was released from active Army duty in October 1946 with the rank of Major.

Bob's dad is S. E. Edholm, an oldtimer at Clearwater whose work record dates from May of 1928.





... the log drive will again become a reality.

## Potlatch Forests, Inc.

(Continued from page 1)

Junior Chamber of Commerce is paying dividends. 1948 will mark working out of agreement with the state agricultural extension service to encourage planting of trees by 4-H farm forestry groups. It is thus hoped to better acquaint those who are the farmers of today and those who will be the farmers of tomorrow with a dollar sense of growing trees as a crop on lands best suited to that purpose.

The management of P.F.I. lands on Craig Mountain above Waha Lake has qualified that area for Tree Farm classification by the Western Pine Association. Fitting dedicatory ceremonies are planned for sometime during the summer months of 1948. As this tree farm has greatest meaning to Lewiston Orchards residents, insuring them a good watershed for irrigation, dedication of the area to tree farming will likely be made at some meeting place in the Orchards.

### The Mills

Overshadowing other items of importance at the mills was the announcement in November that a veneer plant would be added at Clearwater. There were other noteworthy changes at Rutledge, Potlatch and Clearwater—most of them pointed at better utilization of raw material—many of them the direct result of foremen's meetings where an exchange of ideas generated discussion and often brought recommendation for action.

At Rutledge a knot sealing machine was added and a wide board glueing machine. Both machines will help produce a higher percentage of high grade lumber at a mill which is turning out some of the finest lumber ever to come from any plant. A large volume of custom milling (drying and planing of lumber produced by other operators for an agreed price per M) has developed at Rutledge. This business seems certain to continue strong and can be well handled

at Rutledge where extra kiln and planing mill capacity makes it desirable trade. Worth noting is the fact that the new Rutledge kilns permit satisfactory drying of custom lumber without segregation of heart and sap or even species . . . a thing impossible of accomplishment with less efficient kilns.

There was a wealth of new equipment received at Potlatch in 1947. New departments that either began operation in '47 or were scheduled to do so in early '48 included a knot sealing machine, wide board glueing machine, slicer plant to produce fruit box tops and crates and a box factory with three twin tandem resaws.

The changes at Potlatch have more than the usual significance of new equipment to make new products. They are positive indication of management's conviction of a long and good future for a mill that already has operated 41 years. Too, they are early results of an aggressive pursuit of markets for secondary species of timber and for products that can be manufactured of smaller, second growth timber.

At Clearwater there has likewise been many changes. Others are contemplated, as also are new manufacturing ventures, notable among them the veneer plant.

A resaw is to be installed in the Clearwater sawmill. A new system of sorting logs in the pond is to be worked out, both for the purpose of separating peeler logs for the veneer plant and to facilitate handling of mixed woods throughout the plant.

Planing mill changes will relegate present bugs and lumber carrying buggies to the obsolete equipment class. Replacement is to be with fast travelling carriers.

Re-modelling and re-arrangement of the manufacturing plant, completed in 1947, will permit addition of a new cut-up plant.

One of the dry kilns, converted to cross circulation, has worked well enough to justify a like change of other kilns in '48.

Training program for men in supervisory positions, begun at Clearwater,

have been enlarged to include Potlatch, Rutledge and Bovill. Refresher courses are to be given from time to time and it is hoped eventually to make training available for all interested employees.

### Sales and Shipments

Shipments from the three mills PFI totalled some 258 million feet '47. There is no reason to believe '48 will witness a slackening of demand for lumber. Estimates of first quarter shipments of lumber from western mills predict 1400 million feet or a 5% above 1947. Business activity in 1948 is generally expected to exceed 1947 which will mean a strong industrial demand for lumber, and with a shortage of houses plaguing almost every section of the U. S., it is likely increased pressure will be exerted to stimulate production of lumber suited to house construction.

Inventories of lumber at the mills are although still far short of that which was considered a workable minimum pre-war are better than during the few years. There will be a good market for well manufactured lumber throughout the year with more resistance developing to cheap lumber. There presently exists a particularly strong demand for pine in lects, shop and all common grades well, especially for No. 3 and better. Items that come from the select part of the log seems to be those in short supply despite the fact that 1947 production in the western pine area reached an all-time high. Explanation lies in the percentage of pine selects to total production which was less than has been normal in previous years. More mixed timber was cut and second growth pine. This characteristic of 1947 production is apt to become more or less permanent.

The market for shook and veneer cut to order items leads ability to meet customer requirements. Shipments of products for end uses unheard of a few years past have been made regularly: clothes racks, kiddie cars, top boards, beds, parts for pre-fabricated houses, and many others. Shipments

### ENDING LOG INVENTORY

1938	78,652 M
1944	30,308
1945	20,833
1946	29,913
1947	23,332

1948 will likely see increased pressure exerted to stimulate production of lumber suited to home construction.







It is definitely known that manufacturers have not been idle in the way of perfecting improved designs in equipment.

this type are limited at present only by ability to turn out the product and there seems good reason to believe such will be the case throughout the coming year for all the various side-line departments of P.F.I.

#### Supplies and a Few Figures

Most items difficult to obtain in war years are still far from plentiful but this problem is becoming less severe. There have been few major improvements in equipment design, first efforts apparently being directed toward catching up on bulging order files. However, it is definitely known that manufacturers have not been idle in the way of perfecting design improvements and will have a bag full of tricks to draw on when competition becomes keen and order files dwindle.

Tires, long a critical item, have become competitive as also has much electrical stuff—wire, etc. Better delivery can be had on almost any item than during the past several years. Purchases by P.F.I. in '47 amounted to approximately 2½ million dollars of which more than 1½ million was spent in Lewiston and the Inland Empire area. Around \$125,000 was spent in the middle west and east, the balance going to Pacific Coast firms.

On the statistical side the average number of names on P.F.I.'s payroll was 3,028. Number of manhours worked, however, indicates that had each employee remained steadily at his job only 2,585 would have been required to perform necessary production tasks. The difference in figures represents migration of workers from one job to another and amounts to 17% turnover. 1946 figures show a turnover of 24%. Of the total number of P.F.I. employees only 436 were at minimum wage. The balance, some 2500 strong, were paid above minimum scale for the job or skill they

#### WOOD BRIQUETTES HAD BIG YEAR



In 1934 there were only 21 Pres-to-logs machines operating. By 1944 the total had reached 59. In 1947 there were 73 Pres-to-logs machines and 4 stoker fuel machines in operation plus an order file as of January 1, 1948, calling for additional installation of 13 Pres-to-logs machines and one stoker fuel machine the year ahead.

performed in the production of lumber and other products.

Total manhours worked were 5,075,000 in 1947 as compared to 5,600,000 in 1946. Payroll total in 1946 was slightly over seven million dollars in 1946 and exceeding seven and a half million in 1947.

Over 7,000 carloads of lumber and other P.F.I. products left the three mills in 1947. A shortage of rail cars caused day to day anxiety throughout the year. More steel for boxcar construction should ease the problem in 1948. In '47 more cars were retired from service than could be replaced by new ones.

#### Pres-to-logs and a Word About Tomorrow

Wood Briquettes, Incorporated, had a big year with 8 new Pres-to-logs machines and two stoker fuel machines getting into production in the U. S. and elsewhere about the world. Nine other Pres-to-logs machines and one stoker fuel machine were scheduled for shipment in 1948 when old man time clipped off 1947.

During the year a forest inventory of the Clearwater was brought up to date, revealing some encouraging facts. An inventory of Potlatch holdings is in the taking, aimed at making possible the striking of a balance between growth and drain.

A study to determine quantity of waste material in the western pine area and how it can best be gathered and moved to central locations for conversion into useful products, has been launched by the Western Pine Association.

At the University of Idaho Professor Elwood White is conducting a study of



LUMBER USED FOR BOXES AND CRATES DURING ONE WAR YEAR WOULD BE ENOUGH TO CONSTRUCT A PLANK HIGHWAY AROUND THE WORLD AT THE EQUATOR, ONE INCH THICK AND 120 FEET WIDE

#### SHOOK SHIPMENTS PFI

1935-39 average	5,237,543 feet
1944	34,899,506
1945	30,215,976
1946	28,949,054
1947	18,944,206

the possibilities of cellulose utilization from Pacific Northwest timber.

The field of use for wood as fiber is becoming more attractive and perhaps will someday help find market for secondary species. It has not escaped P.F.I. attention.

As efforts to develop markets for the secondary species prove successful the size of PFI holdings will in effect be increased in that timber of little value will become merchantable. This will mean greater security, additional guarantee of permanency, more jobs and job opportunities and better farming of company lands to grow trees.

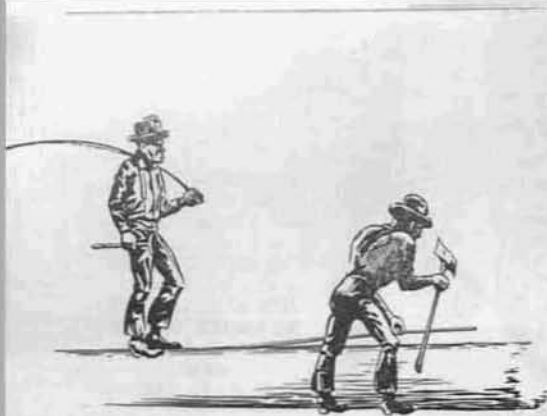
Quoting Gabriel Heater, "Ah, yes—we're reaching for a better tomorrow."

Airplanes may, in the future, provide fresh vegetation for vast areas of range land in the west as a result of experiments in aerial reseeded made in October of 50,000 acres of depleted grazing land in Wyoming and Idaho.

One of the largest trees ever cut was recently felled near Longview. Butt log was 11 feet diameter, tree height was about 250 feet, scale 71,541 board feet.

Knute Rockne's favorite poem was:  
Dear Lord: In the battle that goes through life,  
I ask but a field that is fair,  
A chance that is equal with all in the strife,  
A courage to strive and to dare.  
And if I should win, let this be the code:  
With my faith and my honor held high.  
And if I should lose let me stand by the road  
And Cheer as the winners go by.

ENDING INVENTORY LUMBER	SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER
1938 ..... 136,891 M	1938 ..... 203,345 M
1944 ..... 61,853	1944 ..... 362,702
1945 ..... 51,062	1945 ..... 335,259
1946 ..... 48,774	1946 ..... 281,962
1947 ..... 56,450	1947 ..... 257,961



PERCENTAGE IWP MARKETED BY PFI	
1942	48.96
1943	49.04
1944	46.95
1945	41.66
1946	42.54
1947	40.93



## Viewing the Timber Supply

By E. F. RAPRAEGER

Department of Lands and Forests

A FORESTER was giving a talk to a group of people. "I don't suppose," he said, "that any of you have done a single thing to conserve our timber resources."

Only silence answered. Finally a bearded gent stoop up and testified, "When I was a little boy, I shot a woodpecker."

In marked contrast to the above anecdote is the viewpoint of Potlatch Forests, Inc. For example, there is a letter written 20 years ago by Mr. Billings to the Forest Service in which he suggested a joint study of the area tributary to

The last review was made in 1946-1947 when a detailed study was made of an area which is referred to as the Clearwater Forest Management Unit.

The Clearwater Forest Management Unit is an area of almost 700,000 acres located chiefly in Clearwater County, Idaho. To the east is the backcountry of the Clearwater National Forest. To the west is the country which supplies timber for the sawmill at Potlatch. To the north is the Fishhook country of the St. Joe, which supplies timber for the Rutledge mill at Coeur d'Alene.

Major ownerships in the Clearwater Forest Management Unit are Potlatch Forests, Inc., State of Idaho, and U. S. Forest Service. These three own 85 percent of the acreage.

Underlying concept of the Clearwater Forest Management Unit is that of an area which can supply indefinitely the bulk of the wood for a wood-using industry at Lewiston. Although some of the wood grown in the area has been and will continue to be used by companies other than Potlatch Forests, Inc., and at places other than Lewiston, this drain is largely offset by sources of supply such as the Craig Mountain area and the Stites area on the Nez Perce National Forest which are tributary to Lewiston, but lie outside the boundary of the Clearwater Forest Management Unit.

### Viewing The Potlatch Plant at Potlatch

The sawmill at Potlatch began operations in 1906, about the time the bearded gent shot the woodpecker and did a kind deed for forestry. To its everlasting credit, the sawmill survived the bearded gent's "cut-out and get-out" era and still is in business. Let up hope the first 40-odd years were the hardest.

A large block of mature unlogged timber has been set aside for the saw-

mill at Potlatch. Much of this lies along the north fork of the Clearwater River where Camps 40 and 43 are logging plus another block on Potlatch Creek where Camps 42 and 45 are presently located. Camp 36 is mainly in pick-up areas along the Palouse River and doing a lot of relogging of species which were not cut in earlier years.

The forested area tributary to the Potlatch mill, an area called the Potlatch Forest Management Unit, comprises about 650 square miles. At the present time, the Department of Lands and Forests of Potlatch Forests, Inc., is collecting information on this huge area. They are finding out how much mature uncut timber is left, how much young growth, and how fast it is growing. When these data are assembled and analyzed, the department will prepare a forest management plan which aims to strike a balance between cut and growth.

Throughout the Potlatch Forest Management Unit are many fine stands of young timber which are now about 55 years old, apparently the result of a severe fire about 1885, which swept the country. These stands form the nucleus for future operations.

The big job in forestry planning is to bridge the gap between the stands of mature unlogged timber and the young stands.

### Viewing The Rutledge Plant at Coeur d'Alene

In June 1942, The Family Tree gave front page space to an article entitled "Long Live Rutledge." It told about the conclusion of negotiations with the Northern Pacific Railway Company for the right to cut timber in the Fishhook block. The timber referred to lies in alternate sections adjacent to Forest Serv-

(Continued on page 7)



the Lewiston mill with the aim of attaining sustained yield and speaks of a plan "having a view to long-time forest management" on the part of the company.

### Viewing The Clearwater Plant at Lewiston

Over twenty years ago when the Lewiston mill started operations the groundwork was laid for what it was hoped would be a permanent enterprise. These plans have been reviewed periodically.



## Viewing the Timber Supply

(Continued from page 6)

ice timberlands in the St. Joe National Forest.

Commenting on the large-scale transactions, Manager Graue of the Rutledge plant said, "The Northern Pacific is as interested as we are in the permanency of the northern Idaho communities, particularly those on its own rails, and was very cooperative in the negotiations which finally resulted in the framing of a long-time contract."

The Rutledge mill started sawing in 1916. Its main log supply comes from the Fishhook country. Logs are trucked to Avery, loaded on cars, and later dumped into Lake Coeur d'Alene for towing to Coeur d'Alene. The supply of sawtimber for the Rutledge mill is large, but it is not endless. The mill has a long run ahead of it. How long the run will be cannot be determined without listening in at Forest Service keyholes. Due to intermingled ownership, the Forest Service plays an important role in the Rutledge picture of the future.

### Viewing Potlatch Forests, Inc., As a Whole

If a mountain traveler started from Pierce where Frank Fromelt is logging for PFI and walked due north 50 miles, he would come to the Fishhook country where Axel Anderson is the big boss at Camp 44. He would be mighty tired when he got there. In between is a vast expanse of forest land and wild terrain with no towns or villages or communities other than an occasional logging camp of PFI. If our traveler started from the Fishhook country and headed southwest for 50 miles he would come to Potlatch, where J. J. O'Connell is unit manager. In between is another huge area, much of which is forest land, with now and then a community center such as Clarkia, Bovill, Harvard or Sherwin.

Timber growing is of the greatest importance through most of the Pierce-Fishhook-Potlatch country. It is very clear by this time that most of the land—about 2 million acres or one-third the size of Rhode Island—is not destined to be farmed, and that the best use for a large proportion of it is to use it for its original purpose—the growing of trees.

Fortunately, for the people of Idaho, much of the area is in strong capable ownerships such as Potlatch Forests, Inc., National Forests, and State of Idaho, all of whom are committed to good management of forest land. Generally speaking, timber yields compare well



**AWARD WINNERS, CLEARWATER**—Additional cash awards were made January 9th to men above at Clearwater. From left to right, Kenneth Dehnert, machinist, \$35 for safety guard on box factory matchers; Monty Morris, box factory millwright, \$200 for developing corner post machine; A. A. "Barney" Staley, dry kiln millwright, \$35, device for testing kiln instruments; Les Ayers, rough storage millwright, two awards of \$25 and \$15 for developing spring which for leaks; L. C. "Les" Grimm, planer resaw feeder, \$75 for developing double roller for resaw; for looney tracks and adjustable arms for bridge cranes and monorails. Not present was A. K. "Arley" Parker, unstacker millwright who received \$50 for suggestion that changed rolls at top of incline chair in stacker.

in quality and quantity with those of other regions such as the South and Pacific Coast. And, very important, there is a large available supply of sawtimber which will maintain wood-using industries at Lewiston, Potlatch, and Coeur d'Alene while new supplies are forthcoming.

Many sawmills have passed by the wayside since the mill at Potlatch slabbed its first log. The plants at Potlatch, Lewiston, and Coeur d'Alene will see the passing of more mills which have cut out and the demise of companies which failed to grow timber. Which brings to mind another story about a lady who saw an old geezer hopping down the street. "You look very happy," said she.

"Yup," said he, "I haven't a rival in the world."

"How wonderful," said she.

"Yup," said he, "I outlived them all."

## Woods News

### CAMP 36—POTLATCH

Still working on Gold Creek. Skidding some tree length logs with 2 power saws in woods and one at landing bucking the logs to length. Have a few saw gangs cutting short logs. Weather is good and we're dumping logs six days a week into the Potlatch pond to the tune of between 80 and 100 M per day.

### CAMP 32—BOVILL

Have around 100 men in camp. Logging conditions good with five trucks hauling, 12 gangs, 10 cats working on Fry Creek. Between 18 and 20 inches of snow with enough cold weather to satisfy Chet Yangel.

### CAMP 44—AVERY

This camp, closed for logging until next year, will have a construction crew

of 20 to 25 men working on the road into Outlaw Creek. It is expected to work all winter with jackhammers, bulldozers and necessary camp trucks. The crew will live at the landing camp with the upper camp closed. In charge is Axel Anderson with engineer Walt Field furnishing necessary technical direction.

### CAMP 45—BADGER MEADOW

Logging conditions good with some snow but not enough to seriously interfere. Logs are going to Bovill for loading out at the same siding where Camp 42 logs are loaded. We are averaging about 12 gangs, 10 cats and 5 trucks.

### HEADQUARTERS

January has found first one and then another person from Headquarters in the St. Joseph Hospital at Lewiston. Frank Stedman spent a week there. D. A. McIlroy, Camp 55 clerk, wasn't as fortunate leaving the hospital on January 21. Royce Cox is presently in the hospital.

### CAMP 57—BREAKFAST CREEK

Logging was rather rough until the thermometer started downward but even under adverse conditions we were able to dump between 80,000 and 85,000 feet at the railroad landing daily. Most of our logging has been the hauling of logs which were decked last spring. I has kept one dozer busy digging the decks out of the snow which is over five feet in depth on the level. Two jammers are busy keeping 7 trucks rolling. January will have been one of our best months to date.

### CAMP 59—MEADOW CREEK

We thought that perhaps our moving about was over the first part of last month when camp personnel was finally assembled. However, such wasn't the

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# Do You Know . . .



Hank Janusch, foreman Rutledge sawmill, once killed two deer with one shot back in Wisconsin. Some fast explaining was necessary when the game warden happened along at that worst of all moments.

Hank first began work at Rutledge in July 1928. Later worked at Potlatch 1929-1936, returned to Rutledge in 1936, became sawmill foreman when Henry Peterson retired in 1947.



Bert Davidson, Rutledge carloader, was a 10,000 meter runner in his native Sweden—was chosen to run this race in the 1916 Olympics which were subsequently cancelled because of World War I. First a Potlatch Unit employee, Bert came to Rutledge in September of 1943. Since this photograph was taken he has been promoted to a job as grader. Favorite hobby is gardening and the raising of prize winning vegetables.



Potlatch Safety Director Joe Stone stands alongside a big sign intended to stress the need for accident prevention, which was fastened to the side of a main street building in Potlatch. The sign has attracted the attention of the National Safety Council and will be featured in some of their publicity. Joe also looks after first aid and writing of fuel tickets at Potlatch.



Clearwater Unit employees Axel Isaacson and Murray Marshall applying weed eradicator in the Clearwater yard. Marshall, a native of Virginia, joined the Clearwater carpenter crew in February of 1945. Isaacson, Swedish by birth, has worked at Clearwater for more than 20 years. A touch of asthma keeps him working outside. Chief job is that of caretaker for plant grounds. Picture was taken shortly before Christmas. His reply to inquiry "What are you doing?" was "We're just fixin' up for a white Christmas."



General Office employee Walt Weisman had a birthday not long past. Mr. Weisman's preference for "chewin" has brought some comment from acquaintances in the past. His aim has long been the despair of the lady who must tidy up of an evening.

Purely a token of affection and esteem, not to be construed as a hint indicating the need of target practice, attention to wind allowance, drip, size of cud, elapsed time of chewing, etc., this shower curtain for the cupid he seldom hits, went to Mr. Weisman's way as a birthday gift. Suspected of the shower curtain idea is practically everyone—guilty is Irishman D. D. Lyells.

## Woods News

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case and foreman Rance Oglesby along with saw boss Tom Wood and a part of Camp 59 are now at Camp 55. Camp 14 personnel moved here placing foreman Earl Ritzheimer in charge with assistant foreman Louis Oroen and saw boss Ed Swanson. Not to be forgotten either is another immigrant from Camp 14—a pet deer named Bambi who seems quite content with the new surroundings.

## CAMP 54—WASHINGTON CREEK

Our crew is cleannig up at Camps 54 and 56.

## CLEARWATER

The plant-wide safety contest between departments which ends on February 1 now finds the Box Factory day crew in top spot with an elapsed accident-free total of 34,108 manhours. In second place is the Planing Mill day crew with 32,508 manhours, third place

the Saw Mill day crew with 32,445.

The Engineering Department moved into new and spacious quarters on January 10 after occupying the foreman's room since early November during which period their old quarters were enlarged and remodeled. The new place has double windows along one side, side walls of knotty pine, ceiling of nu-wood and has an asphalt tile floor. It is heated with electric heaters.