

THE FAMILY TREE

VOLUME XII

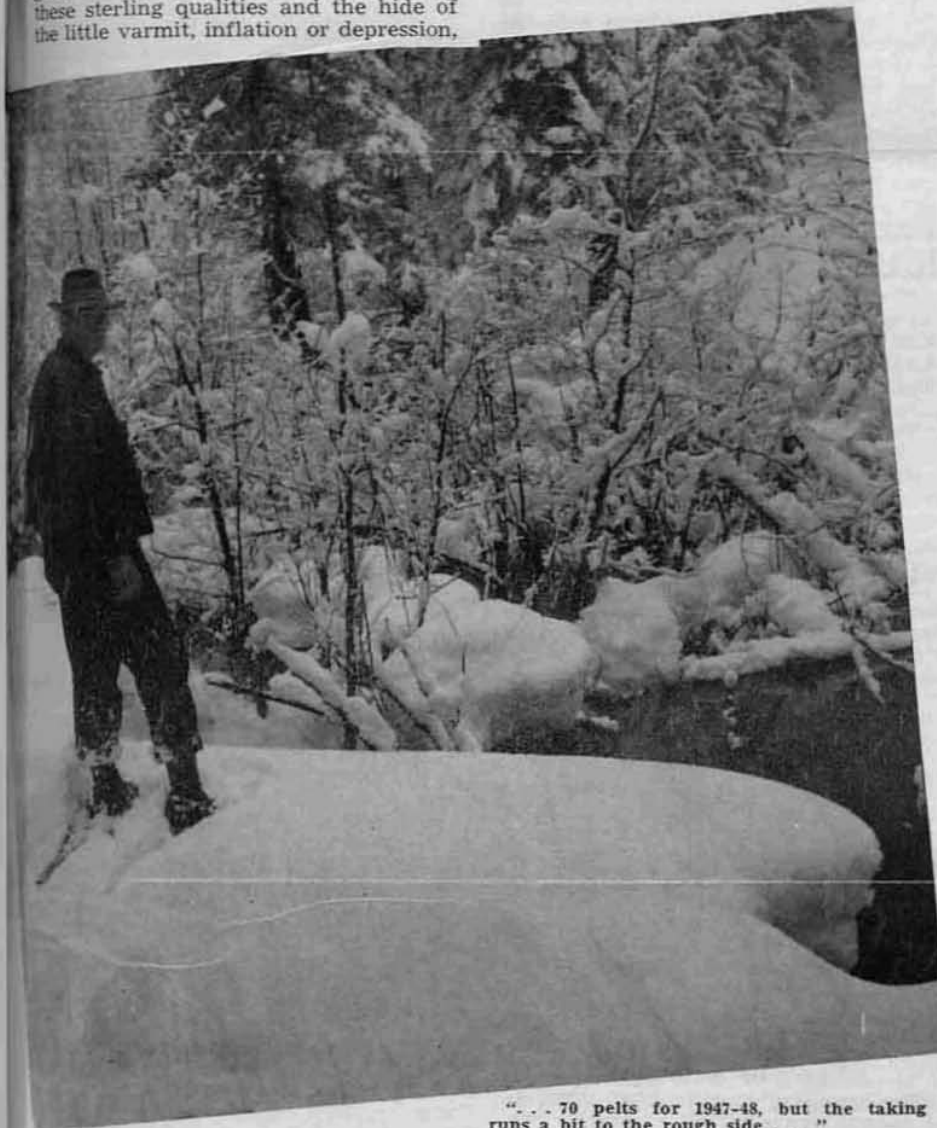
LEWISTON, IDAHO

NUMBER 7

HIS HONOR THE BEAVER

... engineer, logger craftsman

The skill of the beaver as a logger, his industriousness and know-how as an engineer are praiseworthy traits, found in few animals. Much has been written of these sterling qualities and the hide of the little varmit, inflation or depression,



"... 70 pelts for 1947-48, but the taking runs a bit to the rough side ..."

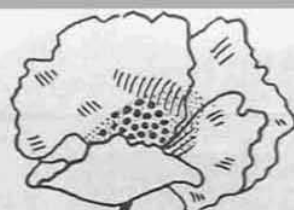
is an object which commands a quite respectable amount of coin.

To the character of this forest engineer must be added another inherent trait, less commendable in the eyes of the logger but equally evident ... a stubborn refusal to change residence.

Not infrequently around logging operations it becomes necessary to break a beaver dam to keep waters thus impounded from doing damage to a railroad grade or logging road. It is then that the cute little chap with the built-in rudder becomes a buck-tooth illegitimate, exercising a brand of stubbornness

of which he alone is capable. The destruction of the dam represents only a challenge. Undaunted by repeated breakings, the beaver family or colony will quickly reconstruct the dam each time it is broken until they are removed from the scene of action, and the removal must be to another stream else the gang will be right back at work in the forbidden spot within a matter of hours.

From sad and irritating experience has come general conviction that there is no way to out argue a beaver. To effect removal of a beaver dam it is first necessary to remove the beaver,



WEAR A
V. F. W.
"Buddy"
Poppy
MEMORIAL DAY

The Veterans of Foreign Wars introduced their replica of the Flanders Poppy to the American public twenty-seven years ago as a symbol of the sacrifices made by America's war dead. Since then public recognition has grown steadily. It is one of the most poignant-meaning of the flowers that bloom in May. The Buddy Poppies are fashioned by disabled ex-service men patients in government hospitals and the entire proceeds from their sale are used by the Veterans of Foreign Wars to raise relief work funds.

either by live trapping and placement of the family on another stream or with the usual steel jawed trap during months when the pelt is prime and merchantable.

State Appointed Trappers

Considered so important is the welfare of the species beaver, and so nearly extinct did they become during the days of unrestricted trapping, that the state now permits only a limited take from any given area during a year. A trapper is officially appointed for this purpose and he alone may trap beaver. There are 57 appointees in Idaho. By agreement the trapper is then responsible for the beaver families in his allotted territory. He must move those which cause, or are apt to cause damage to property. Among other things, beavers find raspberry bushes very palatable as residents near Headquarters can well testify. Another duty of the trapper is to trap-out a certain number of beaver each year. This number is determined by joint decision of trapper and state and is aimed at maintaining a beaver population somewhere between the extremes of too many and too few. The bad sense to over-trapping needs no explanation ... that of the other extreme results in a wasting of hides since, unmolested, a beaver colony will increase rapidly then have its ranks thinned by disease. To guarantee performance the trapper is required to post a \$3,000 bond before assuming the duties incident to his job. Compensation derived comes from pelts which are shipped to the state for marketing, the proceeds going 75% to the trapper, 25% to state.

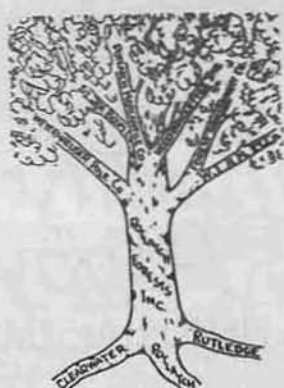
Joe Clark—Trapper in North Fork

In the North Fork region the trapper selected by the state is Joe Clark of Pierce, well-known and liked among PFI people, formerly a company employee. His take of beaver for the winter of 1947-48 was set at 70 pelts. The work of getting those pelts runs a bit to the rugged side, but Clark professes to love the job.

During summer months when necessary to move a beaver family, live traps are set, only a few are required. The trap is placed on the downstream side of some narrow place in the creek.

(Continued on page 4)

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1



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Log Trucks—Bridges —State Highways

There was no mistaking the earnestness of Highway Department officials at an April 17th meeting with the North Idaho Natural Resources Trucking Association. Statements of what could and could not be permitted were, to some degree, plain and blunt but there was evidence of a sincere wish to cooperate and to be helpful in the solution of log hauling problems.

Where logs must be transported over state highway bridges there will be no tolerance of loads above the maximum of 68,000 pounds unless the hauler receives an okay from the bridge division of the Highway Department. Such an okay will be given only when design of bridge and type of equipment permits, and both must be considered. A bridge is any structure over 20 feet in length. Under 20 feet is a culvert and here is little argument in the matter of weight. Posted bridges are another matter, governed by a different formula and a full 68,000 pounds cannot be transported over such bridges. The relationship of the posted permissible weight to 15 represents the percentage of 68,000 pounds that can be hauled. Only other alternative for the logger is to gain permission from the bridge department to reinforce the bridge in question. Permission, it was indicated, will be readily granted within the limits of proper reinforcement, minimum interference with stream flow, etc.

Permission to haul overweight loads, overwidth loads and overlength loads along stretches of highway where there is no bridge factor can be granted by the district engineer of the particular area and it will be his responsibility to post the road accordingly and to permit whatever his judgement dictates. There

was reason, plain and unmistakable, to believe that such postings may fall short of what is needed to keep logging trucks operating with paysize loads in some regions this year. In general, ten-foot bunks with stakes will be permitted on roads over 18 feet wide from shoulder to shoulder.

A sympathetic treatment of the problem of overweight, etc., was promised by Highway Department officials but there was tacit understanding that the logger must not abuse privileges granted—must school drivers in road courtesy—must voluntarily rule himself off roads when the roads are too soft for his loads—must do some police work among his own people to make sure bad practices are discontinued—etc.

The Association agreed to do this, and will probably hire a man part time during summer months for that purpose. Member trucks will be identified with large decal signs on doors of trucks.

Parker Resigns; Ritzheimer Promoted

Bovill Logging Superintendent Joe Parker, in charge of the Bovill side since 1942, tendered his resignation in early April in order to give personal attention to farm land in his ownership near Moscow.

In announcing the resignation boss C. L. Billings said, "It is a matter of extreme regret to us to lose Joe Parker and we know he regrets leaving. He has worked for us since 1926 and has very capably discharged every responsibility entrusted to him."

Succeeding Parker as logging superintendent is Earl Ritzheimer, 1939 graduate of the University of Idaho School of Forestry. Ritzheimer joined PFI in the summer of 1939. In 1941 he became foreman of Camp 14 on Beaver Creek. In December of that year was called to Army duty with the Engineer Corps. Attained the rank of major. Returned to PFI in the spring of 1946, taking over again at Camp 14. Immediately prior to promotion to the position vacated by Parker, Ritzheimer was foreman of Camp 59.

Rance Oglesby, assistant foreman from Camp 55, has been named foreman of Camp 59.

Parker is to remain at Bovill long enough to familiarize Ritzheimer with operational details, otherwise the changes were immediate.

LOT OF HOUSES

The home building industry completed 850,000 homes in 1947, a record which is close to the all-time high of 1925 when 937,000 were built. Twenty percent of the new homes cost buyers \$4,500.00 or less; 23% ranged in price from \$4,500 to \$6,000; 25% were in the \$7,000 to \$10,000 bracket; 18% between \$10,000 and \$12,500; and 14% cost upwards of \$12,500. These figures effectively refute the claim that the home building industry has constructed homes only for the upper third or the upper tenth of the nation's families. The reverse is true.

Snuff—good old Copenhagen—is used in these United States to the tune of 200,000 pounds per day—Believe It or Not.

News in Brief

Woods Engineer Bob Olin and Headquarters Machine Shop Foreman Forest Vaughn spent a part of last month in Rochelle, Illinois, studying mechanical details and operational data incident to the diesel electric locomotive purchased by PFI from the Whitcomb Locomotive Company, a subsidiary of Baldwin Locomotive Company. First of the three diesel electric engines scheduled to reach Headquarters late in the month with the two others to arrive in early May.

A movie film entitled "From Forest to Fashion" has been loaned PFI by the Vulcan Corporation of Cincinnati. The film deals with the manufacture of wooden heels for women's shoes and should prove quite interesting, particularly in that PFI has sold a lot of lumber at one time or another for the manufacture of wooden heels.

Attending the Wood Products Clinic in Spokane from PFI were Engineer Harold White; Assistant Sales Manager Bill Boie; Shipping Superintendent John Aram; Tire Doctor John Huff; and Clearwater Electric Shop employees Everett Wallace and LeRoy Maxwell. Mr. White was elected to the Board of Directors for the Clinic. Architect W. W. DeNess of Spokane, speaking at the afternoon forum of the Clinic, criticized lumber manufacturers for not producing boards in lengths of more than 16 feet for much unnecessary surfacing such as floor joints which need edge surfacing only; proposed a modification of present dimension systems; urged continued research.

The Directors of Potlatch Forests, Inc., by invitation of the Latah County Chamber of Commerce will be guests at a dinner meeting of the Chamber in Moscow on Tuesday May 18th, 5:30 p.m.

Engineers Bowling and Dicus are in Vancouver, B. C., to get three Pres-to-logs machines into operation at Bloedel-Stewart and Welch plant. Ward Tousley, another engineer, working for Wood Briquettes, Inc., is at Colville, Washington, getting a stoker fuel machine into production at the Fred Draper Lumber Company plant in that city.

A second print of the new film "GREEN HARVEST" will soon reach PFI offices from the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, St. Paul. Enthusiastic reception has greeted the film wherever it has been shown and one print alone isn't enough to take care of show requests. A large part of this film was taken in the Clearwater woods and many of the scenes show Headquarters people at work.

To Boise on April 16th went Clearwater Unit Manager Dave Troy to attend a meeting of the training within industry committee appointed by Governor Robins.

Yesterday is a cancelled check; tomorrow is a promissory note; today is ready cash—spend it wisely!



BAMBI

Woe be it unto him who musses a hair on yon deer's head—could well be the salutation given visitors at Camp 59. The deer, Bambi to you, is a camp pet but the particular property of Bull-cook John Smith (Smithy to everyone in the woods). Dog like the deer will respond to tempting bits of food; departs and re-enters camp at will and entirely without fear. Rearing upright on its hind legs the deer can give a creditable boxing act when bullcook Smith arms himself with a broom and makes a few threatening gestures. . . and the hoofs look God-awful-sharp.

Of no less interest than the deer is the master. Smithy has worked in the woods for a long time, as a swamper during the horse logging days and during recent years as a bullcook in Headquarters and at various camps. He was a great favorite with the Headquarters small fry while bullcook there and never tired of showing them favors. There was always change in his jeans for ice cream cones, comic books and occasion-

ally for gold fish. . . all of which was distributed lavishly among goggle-eyed and properly appreciative young folks. The kids thought him a great fellow—and he is. His regard for the youngsters was fully the equal of theirs for him—which is about the best way in the world to stay young and perhaps accounts for the good natured twinkle in a pair of eyes that have seen much of life.

THE MOON BELONGS TO EVERYONE

Pennsylvanians Robert D. Eaton and Charles W. Honhold have been informed by Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug that United States sovereignty does not extend to the moon, and as a consequence that Public Land Laws cannot be so administered as to declare that the moon belongs to these two gentlemen who have filed claim to ownership of the planet. Stated Krug, "I regret that it is not possible to take official action upon your claims at this time. Sovereignty of the United States has never been established over the moon. Consequently land areas of any of that planet cannot at this time be regarded as subject to claims or application under the Federal Public Land Law. However, if underlying principals of the Federal Homestead Laws should be followed it will be necessary for the applicant to inspect the area sought in person and submit an affidavit as to his personal familiarity with the character of the land applied for. The Department has no present plans for the opening of land offices on the moon."

It would seem the secretary is telling citizens Eaton and Honhold to "Go to the moon."

It's okay to fancy yourself as Napoleon — the trouble comes when your wife hears about Josephine.

"Dad, why did you sign my report card with an 'X' instead of your name?"
"I don't want your teacher to think anyone with your grades could possibly have a father who can read or write."

Potlatch Bowlers Win

The wordy debate that has waged hot and furious these past few weeks as to which plant has the best bowlers seems one step nearer a decision as the result of the April 18th fray in Moscow—or does it?

Nobody's rummies—the bowling lads have been smart enough to agree unanimously that it will take at least two more Sunday's of bowling—one at Coeur d'Alene (as guests of Rutledge)—another at Lewiston (as guests of Clearwater) to resolve the question and arrive at anything like a true answer. So—that's what they propose to do.

Of the April 18th matches Clearwater says only—"we couldn't get the feel of the alleys until the last match when our boys rolled 865 from scratch—". . . Potlatch states complacently—"We were gentlemen—we just beat the other boys a little bit and did our best not to injure their feelings and we are prepared to do so twice more—once in Coeur d'Alene if those tightwads at Rutledge will invite us up and once in Lewiston if those tightwads at Clearwater will invite us down—". . . admits Rutledge—"we were there"—.

Champ bowler in the 4/18 fracas was Stapleton of Potlatch with a best game of 249. Winning team was Potlatch with four out of six matches and total pins of 4437 as compared to Clearwater with 4409 and Rutledge with 4202.

Among the sights that fill many a man's soul with wonder is that of his wife cleaning house so she won't be embarrassed when the cleaning woman comes.

"I wouldn't vote for you if you were St. Peter."

"If I were St. Peter, you couldn't vote for me; you wouldn't be in my precinct."

SOCIAL SECURITY IS INSURANCE!

YOU WOULDN'T THROW AWAY A LIFE INSURANCE POLICY WOULD YOU?

DON'T THROW AWAY YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

Find Out About OLD AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE BENEFITS FROM THE NEAREST SOCIAL SECURITY OFFICE

Old-age and survivors insurance is a government insurance program to provide a monthly income for workers and their families when the worker retires at age 65 or later and for his family when he dies. The program is operated by the Federal Government through the Social Security Administration, of the Federal Security Agency, and the Treasury Department.

The worker's contribution is 1% of the first \$3000 he earns and the employer pays an equal amount. Beginning 1/1/1950, the rate for both workers and employers will go up to 1½%—in 1952 the rate will be 2%.



Re-setting the live trap. Traps are placed just below narrow place in stream to force beaver across trip mechanism. Small limbs stuck in stream bed also helps to guide beaver against trip . . . scent is often used, generally with steel jawed trap which is set to drown beaver.

HIS HONOR THE BEAVER

(Continued from page 1)

Branches thrust into the mud and sand of the creek bed guide the beaver toward the trip mechanism. The live trap resembles a big wire mesh bag. When tripped it quickly closes over the beaver, satchel like.

Oftentimes not all members of the beaver family can be trapped at once and it is inadvisable to move just part of a family. Most groups consist of parents and two kittens, occasionally three kittens. Accordingly those first trapped are taken to a holding pen and kept there until the others are caught. As one after another of the family is added to the captive list there are excited grunts and noises. Recognition is obvious, but meaning of the vocalizing is debatable, if it has meaning. However, if a strange beaver is placed in the pen, a fight results, or at best—surly silence.

During the winter months Clark usually, although not always, uses ordinary steel jawed traps sets them so that the beaver drowns following a catch. Veteran trappers insist they can set a trap to catch a beaver by any designated leg, some going further and claiming they can catch any leg or the tail. (Clark claims only to be able to catch any leg.) When beavers are taken for their pelt in the live trap, Clark drowns the captive by holding the trap under water. It takes about twelve minutes of submersion to do the trick. Skinning is done on the spot or nearby and the carcass, left in the open, will disappear within a day or two—devoured by coyotes and other hungry prowlers.

After emptying his traps and removing the hides from the catch, Clark returns to Pierce and to an old cabin which he uses as a work shop. Here the

A big fellow in one of the live traps. . . a wire-mesh bag affair . . . tripped, it closes quickly, imprisoning the beaver, satchel-like.

Drowning beaver caught in a live trap. This is easier and more merciful than shooting as beaver are hard to kill and bullet must hit just right—beaver can stay under water about 12 minutes before drowning. Clark is standing on trap which holds catch.

Left—Removing dead beaver from trap after drowning. It was snowing like the very devil—the worst day of the winter—more than a foot of fresh snow on top of three feet of old rotten snow—snowshoes were needed. Clark complained mildly of "rubber boots and snow shoes—hell of a note."

hides are thoroughly cleaned and stretched on a flat form prepared for that purpose. The stretched pelt is held in place on the form with small nails and is spread to form a circle. Size of the pelt for purposes of payment is determined by measuring it in first one direction and then again at right angles to the first measurement. Depending upon the sum of these measurements the pelt is blanket size, extra large, large, medium or small. Blanket size pelts will return as much as \$80 each.

Instinct, or Reasoning Ability?

As regards the intelligence of the beaver, Clark believes it to be of the inherited variety, plus such slight addition as experience brings. The beaver learns to avoid traps if nipped by one from which he escapes, but never learns to improve his dam or lodge. His reasoning, if it can be called that, is practically inerrant as far as it goes since it is the product of instinct and his mental state never develops to a point permitting reflection. This is well illustrated by the fact that the beaver lodge is always built with an underwater entrance and an inner chamber above water level to afford protection, but flooded out of his lodge by high water and made easy prey of coyotes, the beaver fails to even make provision against recurrence of this happening.

As a builder the beaver is not over-rated, accomplishing a marvelous job with the tools at his command. Stones and mud are carried to the damsite between chin and forepaws, not on the tail as often asserted. Neither is the tail used as a trowel to apply mud either to the dam or the lodge which receives a fresh outside coating each year. The tail is simply what it looks—a rudder, plus such use as it finds in conveying warning of hostile presence by slapping the water's surface with a loud, sharp crack.

The beaver's felling of trees is not always toward the creek as is popularly supposed. Actually he probably simply begins to chew away at a comfortable height, girdles the tree and keeps working until it topples over. The undercut, made on the creek side, is more likely the result of lower ground than of design. His teeth, sharp and strong, continue to grow throughout life.

On the other side of the ledger, sup-





Catch is skinned on the spot or nearby—coyotes and other meat eaters clean up carcass within two or three days.

HIS HONOR THE BEAVER

(Continued from page 4)

porting the belief that the beaver is capable of reasoning, is the oft seen building of a straight dam across sluggish streams as compared to a V dam where the current is strong and the force of the water must be broken gradually. However, this is more than cancelled out by behavior in captivity, where the beaver will become quite tame and will industriously build dams across the corner of a room, employing brushes, boots, fire irons, books or any thing he can find.

Engineer, craftsman, master-mind—or just a guy with a yen for dam building, there can be no ignoring friend beaver. His industriousness could well serve as a model for man; his stubborn resistance of change as an object lesson.

An irate subscribers charged into the editor's office of a local paper and let go with both barrels, verbally. The editor finally interrupted the tirade with this conversation stopper, "What I like about liberty is that I can write and you don't have to read—and you can speak and I don't have to listen—good-bye."

In workshop at Pierce pelts are cleaned and stretched on frame to form circle. . . are held in place with small nails around outer edge . . . bring up to \$60 each depending upon size . . . are marketed by state with 75 percent returned to trapper.



Letters of Appreciation

FROM UNIVERSITY OF OREGON—Daniel D. Gage, Assoc. Prof. of Business Admin.—"On behalf of the University of Oregon and the Eugene Chamber of Commerce I want to thank your company for the courtesy of sending Mr. John S. Shepherd to this city last week to tell the story of TWI in the Lewiston area. The enclosed clipping gives the account of the one meeting but does not include his discussion before the Personnel Management class at the University.

"The meeting drew a larger than usual attendance at the Chamber and I think we succeeded in getting some of the local mills and loggers interested. Two members from the U.S. Army Air Corps who are endeavoring to develop a management phase for their group were particularly intrigued, to the extent of coming up to Lewiston to look the system over."

* * * *

FROM LEWIS-CLARK COUNCIL, BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA—"We are sending this certificate of appreciation to you at this time to let you know we are grateful for your interest in the Boy Scout Movement and the betterment of boys in this area. We too are interested in these boys because they are the future citizens of America.

"We know that the Boy Scout program, when properly used, and when backed by the right number of people will work wonders in the lives of boys."

ACCIDENTS ARE EXPENSIVE

An industrial concern, running down costs of a lost time injury among its workmen found that this one particular case—cost the company \$976.10 in compensation and medical expenses, plus \$1,319.24 because of replacement of the injured man with a new employee possessed of less skill, transportation costs, work done by employee for nine months at 75% efficiency—totaling \$2,195.34.

As for the employee—he lost \$2,136.70 in time and bonus and received a total of \$600 in compensation—suffering a net loss of \$1,537.60.

Yes sir—accidents are expensive!—to everybody!

TEN YEARS AGO IN THE TREE

The Clearwater log drive arrived all in one day, April 17th, Easter Sunday. Two big jams in the North Fork, one about three miles up the river of Elk Creek and the other 18 miles farther up stream, gave way and came millward at one and the same time. A bobbing, weaving log carpet reaching from bank to bank of the river and many miles in length, reached the Clearwater Pond at Lewiston on the crest of high water. So strong was surge of logs and current that finally a fin boom was pushed aside with the net result that two million board feet of logs went over the Lewiston dam, most of which were recovered down river, a large part at Hood River on the Columbia where they were cut into lumber. It was an ill-fated drive from start to finish with veteran river foreman Charlie Brooks passing away in St. Joseph's Hospital, Lewiston, April 15th, victim of pneumonia. At one point along the route of the drive the crew was forced to abandon the bunkhouse wanigan in the early hours of a morning when a four-foot wall of water pushing tons of debris ahead of it swept down the North Fork from a small side stream. The crew were still in their bunks when the cry of "flood" awakened them for quick departure. Standing on the bank garbed only in heavy underwear, opinion of the happening was well spoken by one Jack with the words, "Boys, she's a — — — — —!"

* * * *

The Potlatch Mercantile Company completed remodeling of the second floor of their building.

A wall was built along the south side of the dress shed at Rutledge, a new lath dock was added near the lake shore, alleys and boulevards were re-marked in the lumber yard.

* * * *

Issuance of a new booklet by the Western Pine Association titled "Idaho White Pine Ideal for Wood Patterns," was announced.

* * * *

Potlatchers Morris Anderson and George Morsching completed the building of a home on wheels, an elaborate trailer, size six feet eight inches by sixteen feet, complete with oil stove, ice-box, built-ins, electric light system, kitchenette, etc. The deluxe job was constructed for the announced purpose of week end fishing trips.

An attorney friend of ours tells this one about a brother attorney who parked his new automobile in a zone limited to 15 minute parking, but inserted under his windshield wiper a small card on which was written "Attorney, inside tending to business."

An hour later there was additional wording on the car, "Policeman—I attended to mine outside" and neatly attached to the original card was a traffic ticket.

* * * *

Wooden piles under the streets of Venice have been found intact after 1000 years.

Plant News

CLEARWATER

The W. I. & M. Kiln Club with Clearwater Kiln Foreman Phil Reinmuth presiding as chairman, met in Potlatch on March 19th. Also in attendance from Clearwater were Bill Campbell, John Aram, Bud Jones and L. K. Ross, who was the speaker of the evening talking on the subject of steam production and its use. Club members were the guests of the Potlatch Unit and were feted to a turkey dinner following the day's meeting. Interesting sidelight was a comment made by Gordon Duncan of the Moore Dry Kiln Company who said the W. I. & M. is the fastest growing and most aggressive of the four Kiln Clubs on the Pacific Coast. Next meeting is to be at Craig Mountain Lumber Company in Winchester, Idaho, in May. The Club meets every two months. There were 35 present at Potlatch.

The Credit Union at Clearwater had its biggest month in March with a total of 59 loans amounting to \$7,847. Fifteen new members were added bringing the total to 623 and a total capital of \$52,177, of which \$30,022.96 is presently loaned to employees, \$10,112 invested in Federal Bonds, and the balance is invested with the Federal Savings and Loan. Sixty members are investing money in the Credit Union monthly on a payroll deduction plan.

Improvements and re-arrangement of the moulding department has been completed, resulting in easier sorting of stock with less handling. Seems to be working very well.

Our paint gang took to the road during the month, doing over the interior of the Rutledge sawmill, Coeur d'Alene. This crew, under head painter Lloyd Gilson, has an extremely enviable safety record, no one ever having been hurt in an accident according to safety records. Presently employed in the crew in addition to Gilson are George Mattoon, Jr., Bill Meshishnek and Cletus Bieren.

Professors Sheppard and Terison have been holding forth on Saturday morning with classes at 8:00 and 10:00 in the Clearwater Smoke Hall for interested employees. The training given at these classes is the same as given foremen. Interest has been good and any one is privileged to attend who wishes to do so.

Our box factory operation was reduced to one-fifth on March 26. Except for a short period following the strike of 1947, this is the first time since September of 1940 that the box factory has operated only one shift.

RUTLEDGE

The sawmill was down for a two weeks repair period, resuming operation on April 19th. A part of the repair work includes a paint job on the inside of the building by the Lewiston paint crew under direction of Lloyd Gilson.

Balance of the plant operated during

the down period working largely on custom milling.

Tree planting day April 17th went well despite rainy weather. Thirty 4-H youngsters with necessary supervisory personnel from the County Agent's office, plus interested adults, were on hand to do the work.

A bowling tournament between Clearwater, Potlatch and Rutledge was attended by two Rutledge teams on April 18th at Moscow. About all we care to say is that the teams were present. Advisability of a return engagement at Coeur d'Alene for April 25th, is being pondered.

Woods News

CAMP 54—WASHINGTON CREEK

Logging here is finished except for some cleanup that can only be done after the snow is gone. We ended work in a blizzard, one of the winter's worst.

High up on Washington Creek Camp 54 has bucked a very heavy snowfall every winter. The white stuff comes early here, stays late, and piles up to extreme depths during winter months. A couple of years back two Camp 54 Jacks brought a case of Pepsi Cola to camp in July, kept it cool in a snow drift.

CAMP 55—LOWER ALDER CREEK

Unhappily we have no special dispensation from the deity that would enable us to control the action of the earth's top cover, which is another way of saying that mud is about as deep here as anywhere. However, the round stuff with bark on it is still rolling towards the mill and "Red" Ashley has come over from Camp 54 to lend a hand since Rance Oglesby took over the job of running Camp 59.

CAMP 57—BREAKFAST CREEK

The spring breakup has pulled the bottom out of the Breakfast Creek road and the truck haul has been discontinued. A part of the 57 crew has been transferred to Camp 53 at Waha to fall timber for the coming season there. Carl Carlson, Camp 57 cook who builds a glazed doughnut mighty hard to beat, expects to cook at Waha. A great favorite among the boys who love most of all to eat, there are several of the fellows wondering if they can manage a trip to Waha this summer.

CAMP 58—McCOMAS MEADOWS

There seems to be a mix-up here in the matter of seasons. During that time of year when we should have had winter there was exceptionally little snow and lots of comparatively good weather. During the past two weeks which the calendar tells us should have brought spring, we've had most of our winter. There's plenty of mud but production is averaging well.

Ralph Grant, assistant clerk, has been transferred to Camp 53 but otherwise we still have our regular crew pretty much intact. . . . Herbert Welland and

Olaf Vinsand, cat bosses (we skid to two loaders); Buford Barnes, camp foreman; Harvey Spears, cook; Nave, clerk.

CAMP 59—MEADOW CREEK

It was with some surprise that Camp 59 greeted the announcement that our foreman, Earl Ritzheimer, was leaving and that Rance Oglesby from Camp 55 would take over. There was genuine regret at Earl's leaving even though it means a much better job for him and everyone wishes him well. Our new foreman, Rance Oglesby, spent a part of last year at Camp 59 so this operation isn't strange to him. We have some mud, not bad as yet.

HEADQUARTERS

Hurray for spring! The snow is about gone and there is some showing of green grass. Several bands of wild geese have been seen going north.

Phil Peterson is to move his bridge repair crew into Camp 14 but they will stay in Headquarters and go back and forth by speeder. The snow plow has cleared the track as far as Camp 16.

Bill Aiken has started work at Camp T and X with one man and a D-8 dozer. Bill and the dozer driver have their own shack on runners which they take along with them. Report has it that Bill has become a real "sourdough" cook.

Jim Delaney is busy installing the "Teletalk" system between the parts department and the warehouse. This is a part of Bob Olin's "New Deal" in radio communications.

Gentleman Jack McKinnon has reached a state of perpetual nervousness—the presidential election, what else?

Oscar Moody is taking his spring vacation and will drive to Denver to visit friends and relatives.

Lawrence May and family to be accompanied by George May plan a trip back east to Pennsylvania to visit their family. James McCullough will clerk in Lawrence May's absence. He had been clerking at Camp 57.

Two big elk have been spotted in the vicinity of Quartz Creek landing. Camera enthusiasts please note.

Plans have been drawn to cover major changes in the Headquarters' drug store and postoffice building. Inadequate space for the postoffice compels moving it to the back of the building into what is now storage space thus providing more room for display purposes in the drug store proper.

BOVILL

Camp 42 at Bovill has between 60 and 70 men on the payroll with some sawing and the rest working on construction.

Camp 45, Badger Creek Meadow, which also loads its logs out at Bovill, is closed. At present Camp 43, out of Elk River, is the only camp on this side operating with a full crew. Except for a dozer crew, Camp 36, Potlatch, is closed, and Camp 44, Avery, has only a road crew at work. About two miles of road has been pioneered up Fish Hook toward Outlaw Creek. There is around four feet of snow at upper Camp 44. Cook Irene Banks is back on the job preparing food for some 15 men.

(Continued on page 7)

4-H BOYS AND GIRLS PLANT TREES

Tree planting day at Clearwater for the 4-H clubs of Nez Perce County was April 10th. Promised for those in attendance was a trip through the mill after



Trees were planted at nine foot spacings.

WOODS NEWS

Bovill warehouse foreman, Chet Yangel, has been the victim of some extremely bad luck. Chet went to the hospital in Moscow on April 2nd for surgery and on April 8th his home burned in Bovill, pretty well destroying the interior but leaving the floors and outside framing intact. Defective wiring is thought to have been the cause. The fire occurred at about 6:00 o'clock in the evening. Chet's bad luck, fortunately, has not extended to his person and he is doing very well according to the doctor, having left the hospital April 11th. He is scheduled for a return to work on or around the 25th. At the present for any rate, he and Mrs. Yangel will live in one of the shacks at Camp 42 which has been outfitted for them. A rather interesting event in connection with Chet's stay in the hospital has been reported, concerning logging superintendent Joe Parker. We have it that Joe called at the hospital after visiting hours and knowing just where Chet's room was to be found, proceeded in that direction. A nurse intercepted him and rather sternly said, "It's about time you got here. The doctor has ordered that I shave you and yet you ready for an enema." Said Mr. Parker, "Do I have to go through all of this just to see Chet Yangel?" Said the nurse whose face first paled, then turned to crimson, "You're not the man I thought you were—oh—oh, my goodness!!!" and fled.

CAMP 43—DEEP CREEK

The cookhouse crew and sawyers
(Continued on page 8)



Not 75 but 200 youngsters turned out to plant trees and see the mill. Ass't. extension forester Burlison tells how to plant a tree—radio station KRLC was on the job to record program for later broadcast—man in kneeling position holds mike.

the trees were planted and following lunch in the plant cafeteria.

"We'll probably have about 75 in attendance," said assistant county agent Joe Damman. "I'm counting on this to be one of the big days for 4-H in Nez Perce County."

But, even Damman did not reckon well the degree of interest a youngster feels for the big and unusual. Tree planting was scheduled to begin at 10:30 a.m. but the first boys arrived at 8:30 and kept coming. The lure of a trip through the big plant which most of them had seen only at a distance brought not seventy-five but two hundred 4-H boys and girls to the Clearwater mill.

A month earlier ground had been plowed and suitably prepared for the occasion in the west end of the plant grounds and to the west of the railroad grade which crosses the lower end of the plant toward the site where the new veneer mill will be erected. Part of the ground was staked out at nine foot spacings the day before with the balance to be staked by 4-H members. Seedling trees were furnished by the University of Idaho Extension Service . . . Ponderosa Pine, Red Fir, Arizona Cypress. Scheme of planting called for a Ponderosa Pine alongside every other stake with the Red Fir or Cypress at the alternate stake. When these last two species are removed as they attain Christmas tree size the Ponderosa Pines will remain with an 18 foot space between them in the row proper and 12½ to 13 feet separating the trees diagonally from those in adjoining rows.

In charge of planting was Vern Burlison, assistant extension forester from the University of Idaho. A short talk on the subject of tree planting was followed by a demonstration of how to plant. The oldest boys and girls were then selected from the group to act as crew leaders and were carefully coached while each planted a few trees. Crews were then dispersed along the various rows and placed a total of 540 trees. Only complaint came from a few boys who were so busy exploring they missed an opportunity to plant. An extra row was placed to accommodate their desire.

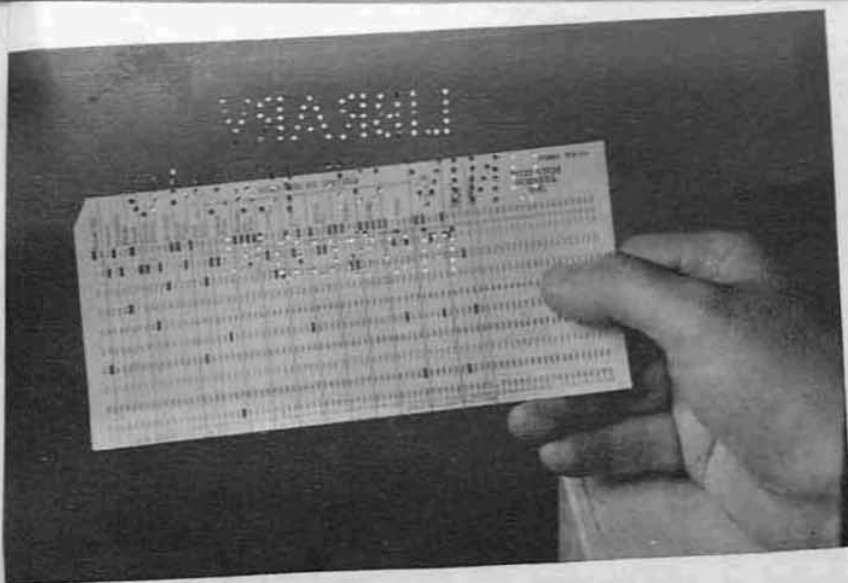
It was a cold, typically late spring day with intermittent showers and



Bright spot of the day for the kids was trip through mill—there were enough adult supervisors and guides along to keep youngsters in hand—"we had fun"—

periods of sunshine. Most of the adult leaders grouped around a big fire, their backs to a light wind, shoulders hunched, and hands deep in the pockets of outer garments, but they pronounced the occasion a big success despite the weather. . . the kids said simply, "We had fun" and seemed not to mind the weather at all. Damman labelled it the best attended 4-H club meeting ever held in Nez Perce County.

The idea of 4-H tree planting has its origin at Rutledge where a successful planting was accomplished last year and again on April 17th of this year. Date for the Potlatch planting . . . April 23rd. Future plans call for planting about an acre a year at each of the three mills and on Craig mountain, south of Lewiston.



Land Records — By Punch Board

11,000 Cards — 2,000 Square Miles

Alladin's lamp for the Department of Lands and Forests at PFI is the polished, black plastic of the nearest telephone and the geni who responds is the International Business Machine Office in Spokane, Washington.

The above statement takes some descriptive license but is by no means a king-size piece of exaggeration. A 'phone call of any morning will bring information before the day is out about PFI lands in total, or any part, which otherwise could be had only with upwards of two weeks of work by three or more people using ordinary desk calculators. Even for a geni that's an accomplishment of the first water.

In the files at Spokane are 11,000 cards containing all the information to be had about PFI lands and timber. Six thousand of the cards cover 687,000 acres in the Clearwater . . . 5,000 cards cover 592,000 acres in the Potlatch . . . totalling 1,279,000 acres or 2,000 square miles. The land records for this vast area stack up to many volumes of ordinary land office books but on punch cards occupy less than one filing case.

The cards are punched by an electric card punching machine with a keyboard similar to a typewriter. Automatic features of the machine make the transcription of written data into punched card form easy and extremely rapid. The information which governed punching of the 11,000 cards for PFI was furnished by the Department of Lands and Forests and the totals of the punched cards were balanced against the totals appearing on the information sheets.

Desired reports are computed and printed by two other machines. The first of these two is an electric sorting machine. It arranges punched cards according to any desired classification and places them in proper numerical sequence, speedily selecting from the 11,000 cards those which bear information that will affect the data sought. This is accomplished by establishing an electrical contact through a designated hole in the card as it passes through the machine, thus directing it to a specific pocket.

The second machine, an electric accounting machine, reads and translates the markings on the punched card into facts and figures and automatically prints the finished reports. This machine has 80 separate counters, can name and

print anything short of the date a blue grouse last found a roosting place among a particular tree's boughs, or Fido, passing by, gave customary salute. The machine is so fast as to place at the land department's fingertips, literally, any information desired about any given area.

Worthwhile among the advantages of the punch card is the ease of substitution of a new card for an old one following a change of ownership, a new cruise, logging of the area, etc. The footage on an acreage of any size up to the total of PFI lands can be easily determined. Segregated by age classification and date of entry into PFI land and timber records, growth increment can be speedily calculated and added to arrive at an accurate determination of values.

The punch card is not new. It has been and is used extensively throughout business and industry. One of its first uses was by the FBI and many other departments of government have since adopted it. Few forest owners, however, have as yet chosen punch cards to keep a record of their timber holdings. Among the few who have are the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company and it was here that the head of PFI's Department of Lands & Forests, E. F. Rapraeger, turned in 1946 for information as a preliminary to use of punch card records for the Clearwater and Potlatch holdings. The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company records are run on a Remington Rand machine as compared to the International machine, but in most other respects are very similar to the PFI cards.

Prior to employment with PFI, Rapraeger had used punch cards on two forest service projects and had definitely determined to employ them here when the war intervened, delaying their adoption. Otherwise, the punch card, a fair symbol of the wizardry of mechanical accounting machinery with all the advantages it offers in the way of speed and low compilation costs, would earlier have become a reality in our Department of Lands and Forests.

Translated the above card reads—"There is a stand of timber in Section Township 41 North, Range 3 East, located in the Little North Fork block. . . mature, unlogged timber owned by Potlatch Forests, Inc. The acreage amounts to 120 acres. The forest type is White Pine. The forest had its birthday in . . . and grows on Site Quality 2 soil. Volume on the area consists of 1159 thousand feet of Idaho White Pine, no Ponderosa Pine, 122,000 feet of Larch, 105,000 feet of Douglas Fir, 110,000 feet of White Fir, and 22,000 feet of Cedar, making a total volume of 1,518,000 feet. In addition to saw timber there are 150 poles."

Right, above, operator at the electric card punching machine. Lower, the accounting machine which translates punches into facts and figures and prints the finished report.



WOODS NEWS

Continued from page 7)

moved into camp early in March and on March 15th the cats and skidding crews came in. At this writing, a month later, we have 15 gangs of saws and 8 cats at work along with two dozers and other construction crews related to road work such as powder-men, right-of-way sawyers, etc.

It has snowed nearly two feet so far during April. Production has averaged 16 cars a day which we think very good considering snow up to 4 feet in depth and steep ground.

In the kitchen the Isaacson brothers are doing a grand job of dishing out good food, ably assisted by baker Harold Walker.

Foreman of the camp is Art Henderson with Ralph Todd serving as "Johnny Inkslinger."

"How times change," said the mother fly to her daughter as they walked across a gentleman's head, "when I was your age this was nothing but a footpath."