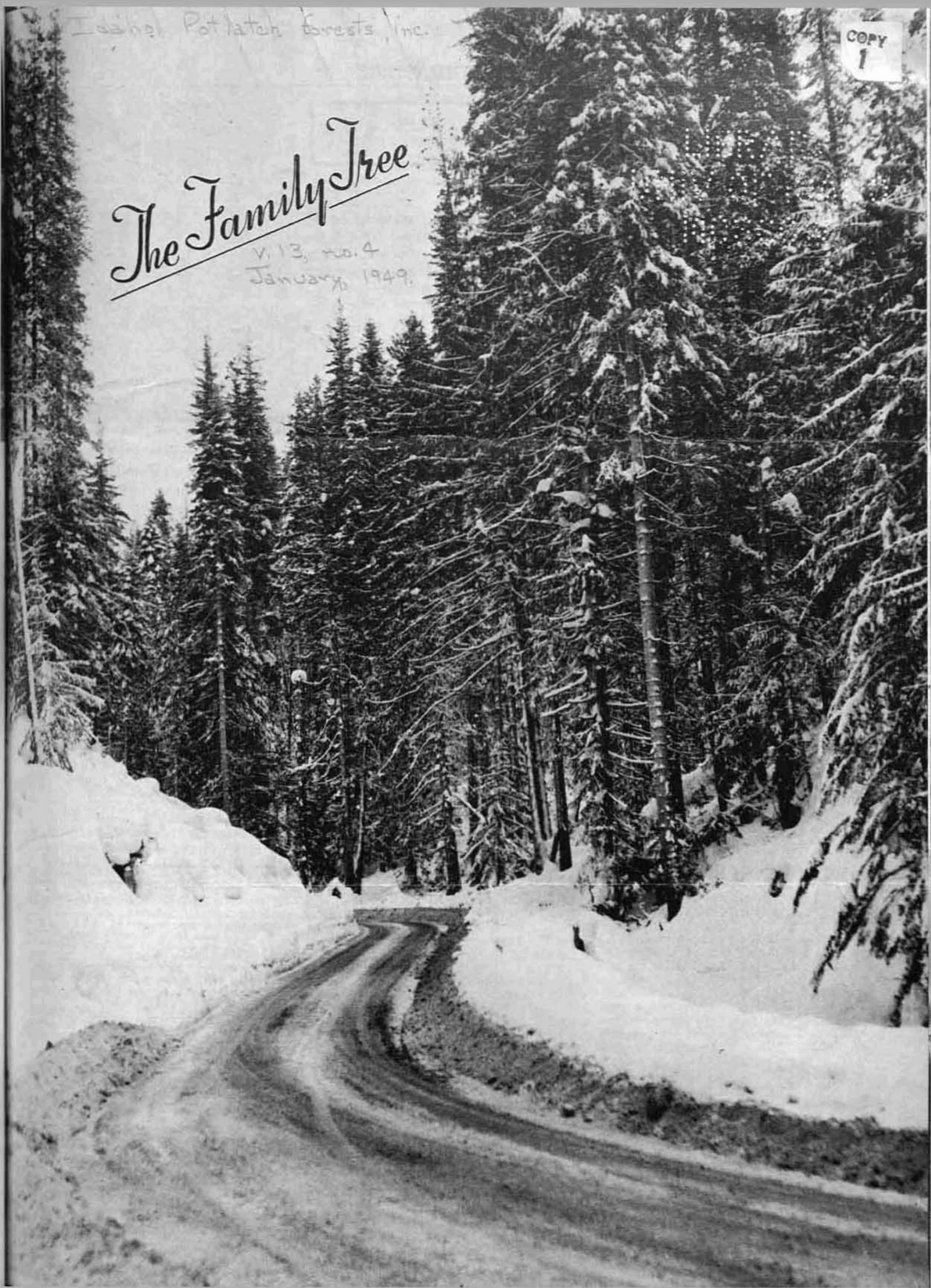


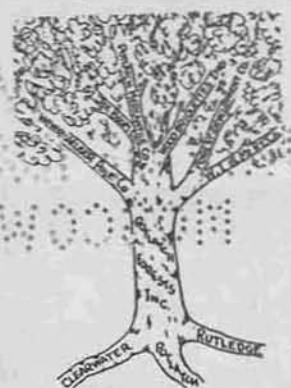
Isaiah Potlatch forests, Inc.

COPY
1

The Family Tree

v. 13, no. 4
January, 1949.





Published by Potlatch Forests, Inc. Once Monthly for Free Distribution to Employees

January, 1949
Volume XIII Number 4
Lewiston, Idaho

Editor Earl R. Bullock

Correspondents

Mabel Kelley Potlatch
Charles Epling Clearwater
Carl Pease Headquarters
Roger Carlson Rutledge
Lloyd Bosserman Bovill

American Income

What our children are being taught and what some of the advice we receive from the pulpit was the subject of an article by William Hard in the December issue of the Reader's Digest. Its title: "How is American Income Distributed?"

The ministers and teachers are among America's most forceful influences. Large numbers of them believe that our present distribution of income is grossly unjust and they express that view in their sermons, in the classrooms and in their writings. The question which arises is how accurately are they informed about the true facts of income distribution?

An attempt was made to find the answer to the question when a poll of representative clergymen and teachers in towns of more than 2500 population was taken. The ministers represented all faiths and the teachers were those who taught social science. Among the questions asked had to do with the national distribution of wages, salaries, dividends, interest and rents. The person interviewed was asked what proportion of this form of income do you think goes to people whose total income is under \$5,000 a year and what proportion do you think goes to people whose total income is \$5,000 or more?

On the question of wages and salaries their findings were that only 66 per cent of wages and salaries goes to the people with total income under \$5,000. If the figures from the U. S. Department of Commerce and by the Treasury Department can be relied upon as correct (and we should have every reason to believe that they are correct) the above poll does not reflect the facts as they exist today. The government

TEN YEARS AGO IN THE TREE

Pres-to-logs machines at Potlatch Unit sets record for continuous operation which is reported to equal that of Swiss watches. The four machines ran for two years with a total lost time chargeable to the machines of less than two percent.

Potlatch Amateur Athletic club hoopsters probably did not have the last word but they did defeat a quintet of barnstorming women's basketball team 39 to 27.

Inaugurated in 1936 at the request of C. L. Billings, a student loan fund for children of employees of the company has had what is generally considered remarkable success. Of 24 high school graduates who desired further education in vocations, 22 of them have carried through to date, according to the records at Potlatch and in Lewiston.

Clearwater Unit's establishment last fall of a new world's safety record for sawmills inspired Walt (Wagon Wheels) Seabold of the

figures revealed that the \$5,000 and over group gets 10.2 per cent of the total wages and salaries and the balance goes to that group earning \$5,000 and under. To complicate this a bit farther, when the \$5,000 and over group finish their income tax returns this percentage shrinks to 5.5.

What about dividends and interest? First, the \$5,000 and over group for the most part own large quantities of corporation stocks and bonds while the \$5,000 and under group own millions of savings bank deposits and insurance policies and shares in building and loan associations on all of which there are interest payments. The pollsters revealed that the people in the under \$5,000 group receive only 29 per cent, but the figures from our government say they get 69.4 per cent. Dividends and interest are the capitalistic form of income. They represent a return on investment. This is American capitalism as it actually is.

In the matter of rents, the pollsters state that the \$5,000 and under group get 30 per cent of the total of all income from rents. The fact is that they get 83.1 per cent of it. The \$5,000 and over group get only 16.9 per cent and after federal income taxes, they get only 9.6. In many countries landlordism is a habit of the few. In the United States it is a habit of millions. **Here it is right of private property—in other countries it is socialism or communism.**

Let us strive to have correct figures and correct information that our children will not receive a slanted conception of our economic system. With information that is correct no defense for our system is necessary.

SNUFFY SPRINTS



Weyerhaeuser Sales Company to write a song entitled "Salute to the Men of Potlatch Forests, Inc."

New business has dropped off considerably during the latter half of January, according to Phil Pratt, sales manager. This is rather to be expected because much of the lumber we sold in December and early January was for the purpose of replenishing stock in retail yards, and very little of it goes out on the job during the winter months.

Mild weather and softening of the ground surface gave the Rutledge Unit management an opportunity recently to do a little grading on Rutledge Way, the road leading into the plant from the main highway at Coeur d'Alene.

Through the gift of Idaho White Pine boards with which to make panels, the Idaho State Forestry Department and Western Pine Association have created sets of 12 plaques of western soft woods intended for presentation of schools of the state.

One tried and sure method of getting your wife home soon from an out-of-town vacation is to send her a copy of the local paper with one item cut out.

The only time some people work like a horse is when the boss rides him.

The Boston Globe defines middle age as that disquieting stage when a man starts to sprint and finds himself walking.

Then there was the illegitimate Rice-Krispie—it had no pop.

ENDING INVENTORY LUMBER

1938	136,891 M
1944	61,853 M
1945	51,062 M
1946	48,774 M
1947	56,450 M
1948	58,440 M



Logging truck riding easily over calcium chloride treated road on Bob's Creek.

Calcium Chloride

That America is on wheels is never more readily apparent to the manufacturer, retailer or the consumer than during the cold weather season and when our roads and highways are covered with ice and snow. We are reminded that the nation's physical and business health require usable roads at all times. So it is with Potlatch Forests, Inc.

Realizing the need for passable roads for our logging trucks from the landings to the mill or railhead, the woods department has been experimenting with a substance called calcium chloride. The testing has been carried on under the direction of John Huff.

What is calcium chloride? It is a chemical compound with the formula CaCl_2 . It occurs in solution form and must be separated from other compounds and reduced to flake by a highly involved manufacturing process. Commercially it is obtained in the form of white flakes of uniform size which are free flowing and easily mixed with abrasives. These flakes have a great attraction for moisture. It absorbs moisture from the air and dissolves in its own solution, thus when added to damp abrasives it readily goes into a solution which permeates through the pile. Each particle of the abrasive is then coated with calcium chloride in solution form. One pound of calcium chloride will absorb five pounds of moisture.

This solution of flake calcium chloride resists evaporation and does not freeze. It will also melt ice so that the abrasives become embedded in the surface of the ice or hard packed snow.

The first experiment with calcium chloride was made on a logging road at Camp 44, Avery. Approximately one ton of calcium chloride was spread on a 14 per cent grade. The results showed that the solution was effective for seven tenths of a mile each way from the area where it was applied. Snow was piled

for a depth of 62 inches along the road which illustrates the amount of snow in the area.

The second experiment was made on the logging road of Camp 42 on Bob's Creek. The solution was applied for a distance of about 50 yards on a 14 per cent grade. At the time of this writing the effect had spread for a distance of three tenths of a mile each way from the original application.

The chemical reaction of this solution to snow and ice seems to reduce the moisture in the snow and leave a powdery substance that gives traction to trucks and automobiles.

A new experiment will be started in the near future on the Bob's Creek road by mixing the calcium chloride with an abrasive. It is planned to mix one pound of Bromate to 100 pounds of calcium chloride and mix this solution according to the following formula: 4 yards of 3/8" gravel to 400 pounds of calcium chloride mixture to 50 gallons of water.

A new device expected to interest fishermen is an electrified minnow bucket designed to keep the bait alive and kicking on long fishing trips. The bucket is equipped with a six-volt motor powered device that provides the necessary oxygen-water mixture to keep the minnows perky. The tiny motor operates off the car battery.

The man who enjoys running after women has a tough problem these days finding a woman who will run.

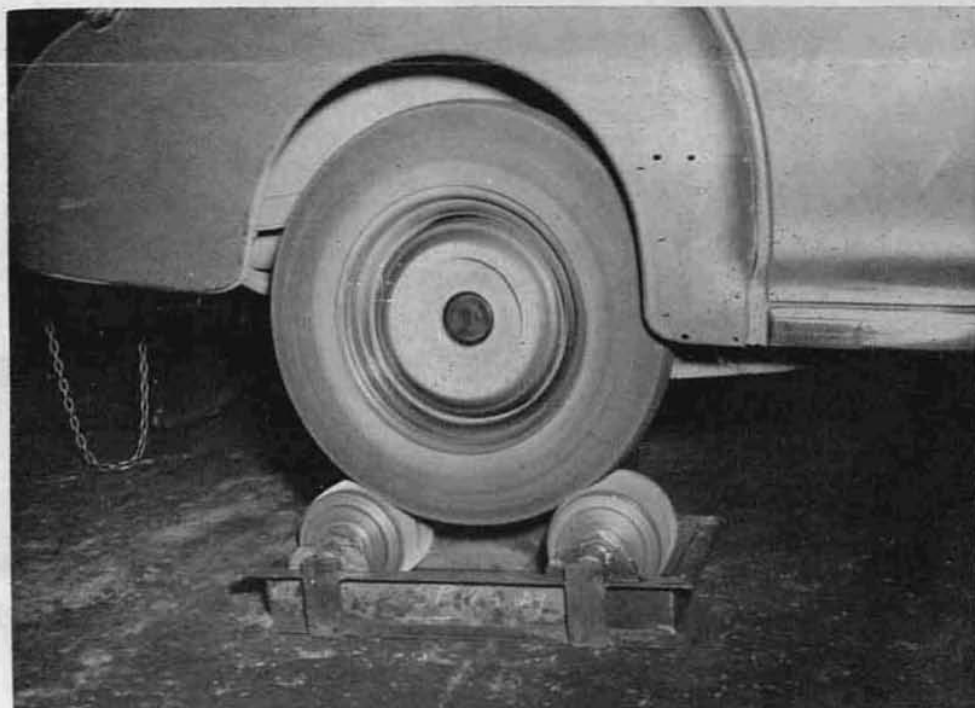
Student: "Why didn't I make 100 per cent on my test?"

Teacher: "You remember the question, 'Why did the pioneers go into the wilderness?'"

Student: "Yes."

Teacher: "Well, your answer, while very interesting, was not correct."

TRACTIONIZING "No more worries while driving on snow or icy roads," states John Huff, PFI tireman. "With tractionized tires you will be free of the dangers of sliding on slippery roads even without chains." This machine, shown below at work on one of PFI cars, was first developed by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. Huff, spying this machine in Spokane last fall and after witnessing a demonstration, saw no reason why we couldn't build our own machine for our use. It consists of two 6" solid steel drums with two nailed bands on each drum. The protruding nails have a special spacing according to specifications. The machine was constructed at the machine shop at Clearwater and the company sedans were the first to be tractionized. The method of tractionizing is as follows: For passenger cars each tire is run on the machine for three minutes with 40 lbs. of air at 15 mph in second gear; then it is run for 3 minutes with 20 lbs. of air at 15 mph in second gear. Trucks are run 5 minutes with 80 lbs. of air at 10 mph in low gear and 3 minutes with 30 lbs. of air at 10 mph in second gear. From the remarks of those who have driven tractionized tires during the recent icy road conditions, they must be tops. There has been nothing but praise.



Cover Picture

What can be done with modern scientific developments is demonstrated in the cover picture of this issue. It shows a logging road leading to one of the landings on Bob's Creek in the Camp 42 logging area. Calcium chloride has been placed on this particular section and from the darkened tracks of the trucks it must be effective. The tracks were almost devoid of snow or ice. This particular section of the road was on a 14 per cent grade and the trucks were not using chains to make the ascent. The snow seemed to be left in a powder condition with no moisture.

The cover picture will also indicate the amount of snow that has fallen in the area and the winter conditions of logging.

Woman's chief asset is man's imagination.

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 \$271,924.25 in 1948. 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
1948	271,924.25

POTLATCH FORESTS, INC. 1948

The final whine of the dying saws, the last cat to ease their load into the landing, and the exchange of greetings for a Happy New Year by the men as

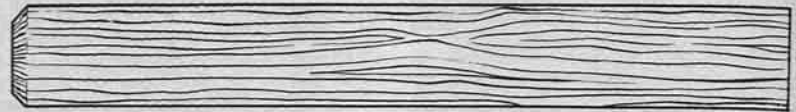


... 1943 log drive



Above . . . Mrs. Todd and transmitter at Headquarters.

Below . . . truck loading on Bovill side.



they were homeward bound—December 31st—marked the end of another year in Potlatch Forests, Inc. history.

During the 366 days of '48 many incidents of interest occurred and many changes were made in the plants and the logging operations. Some of the changes may well revolutionize the industry.

Logging Operations

Up from whence the saw logs are cut, the weather played an important part in the log production figure. The early part of the year saw an excellent chance to get some sort of record in the production of logs, however, the worst spring from the standpoint of rain, mud and floods in all history was followed by a very short summer and an early winter with snow hip deep to a tall Paul Bunyon.

Early in 1948 it was the plan to operate two river camps, however, tough logging conditions made it necessary to maintain an extra rail camp. Camp T was established early as the river camp and later it was possible to open Camp Y. On the Bovill side Camp 44 operated until choked out by snow thus leaving Camps 42 and 43. Camp 36 moved to 43 late in the autumn.

All was not gloomy in the logging picture during the year. Due to the excellent work of the fire protective associations and the Keep Idaho Green program sponsored by the State of Idaho and aided by the work of the State Junior Chamber of Commerce, the fire losses for the area were held to a minimum and established one of the best fire seasons in the history of the association. The Keep Green program is definitely paying dividends in educating the public to help protect our forests.

About mid-year, three new diesel-electric locomotives arrived at Headquarters and replaced the steam-operated trains. They were built to specifications furnished by PFI engineers and have many features which make them particularly suitable for logging railroad operation. According to records kept on these engines they have performed to expectations.

Another highlight in the woods was the final installation of the first step in two-way radio communications. Radio equipment was installed in the new diesels at Headquarters, Waha, and in several of the company vehicles. The main transmitter was located atop Bald Mountain and two way conversation was possible from any part of the Clearwater logging area. Future plans call for extension of radio communication throughout the PFI logging area and will include another transmitter on top of Fishhook peak—6500 feet.

"Scotchlite"

A reflective sheet made up of millions upon millions of tiny glass spheres permanently bonded to a fabric backing called "Scotchlite," was introduced to the logging operation for protection during night driving. This fabric is so placed that a logging truck, for example, is outlined when lights of an approaching car strike it. Advantages to the logger include an easier compliance with State laws in the matter of clearance lights and reflectors, easier maintenance and lessening the likelihood of accidents.

Another tree disease appeared in our forests during the past year—called "Pole Blight." It became evident in the Coeur d'Alene, Kanisku and St. Joe forests. It has not yet appeared in the Clearwater drainage. If affects young trees of pole size and a serious study has been undertaken by the Department of Agriculture at a Priest River experiment station.

Tree Farms

In the matter of tree farming, on May 29th some 14,000 acres on Craig Mountain was officially declared a Tree Farm and christened the "Orchards Tree Farm" by Governor Robins. It was recognized as a guarantee not only of timber for future needs but of an enduring watershed from which Orchards residents can draw necessary water to irrigate their lands. In the Clearwater drainage, continued experiments were undertaken to further attain our goal of sustained yield.

We can write 30 to what was accomplished in 1948 and look to the future accomplishments and goals. According to a report from the National Lumber Manufacturers Association and based on figures from the United States Forest Service, if there is no change in growth and cut factors we have today in the United States, there is sufficient standing saw timber to last until 2033 and in timber of all classifications there is enough to last until 3560. That is a long, long time!

Each year we are gaining better knowledge of how to manage our forest lands. Better utilization of wood, good forest land management and harvesting is contributing materially to reaching a perpetual operation basis. Sound forest management not only assures the hungry mills of a continuous supply of logs, but assures the protection of our forests for watersheds, game and recreation all of which adds to the happiness and welfare of our country.

The mills were not without their highlights throughout the year and from the standpoint of shipments were far above the two previous years. The file of

lumber orders which were full to overflowing at the beginning of the year is now manageable. It is probably less than 50 per cent in point of quantity.

Clearwater

Probably the outstanding advancement at the Clearwater unit during the year was the establishment of the cut stock and electronic glue department. This new operation put PFI into the cut stock business in a big way. It further utilizes stock which would otherwise find itself in the hog. Further developments are being studied to cut the waste to an absolute minimum.

Another important feature added at Clearwater was the sorting jack on the mill pond. This will permit better sorting of logs for the sawmill cut. The sorting jack is located near the unloading dock and certain species are sorted into respective pockets, thus saving the time and expense of sorting at the log slip. The hungry saws of the mill are likened to the expression "Time and tide waits for no man." Also on the pond is a new diesel crane for unloading logs from cars. This has materially increased the efficiency of the unloading and decking operation.

Other improvements included completion of new drop sorter trip pocket in Stacker which aids in sorting purchased lumber; the start of a long range program by converting three kilns to cross circulation type; completed installation of automatic control on about one-third of the kilns; edging sorter in unstacker to salvage all usable edgings; expanded grader training program to give broader experience to new men; improved the inventory procedure; and many other improvements that could be mentioned but for the lack of space.

Rutledge

At Rutledge the new wide glueing machine was completed and started operation. Prior to beginning production, the men scheduled to operate the plant were sent to the Clearwater plant to observe its operation. This resulted in a minimum amount of "bugs" that are always present in any new installation.

Also at Rutledge the cooling shed for the dry kilns was completed and, in addition, a shed just east of the dry sorting chain was erected for storage of the lumber that is ultimately scheduled for the planing mill. This latter shed makes it possible to keep dry lumber under a shed from the time it leaves the dry kilns until it is shipped to a customer.

Among other improvements at Rutledge was the construction of a new tug boat and landing barge. According to Manager Graue it would be impossible to operate the sawmill without the boat and barge because of the amount of ice that is in the pond. Of course, we cannot forget the new neon sign just recently installed at the main office. The picture of this sign was published in the December issue of THE FAMILY TREE.

The 4-H Club members of Coeur d'Alene planted some trees during the year in the tree farm near the entrance of the Rutledge plant.

Potlatch

Among the highlights at Potlatch was the grant by PFI of the school buildings to the newly consolidated school district. The company had operated the schools since 1906 and the consolidation marked 42 years of continuous operation.

Another important step in modernizing the plant was the new electric panel installation in the powerhouse. This makes it possible to obtain more electrical power from the power company's system and furthers the progress to an all electric plant. New towers and lines from these panels were constructed to the various departments on the plant.

The other improvements and events of '48 at Potlatch included supervisory training courses; the 4-H Tree Farm near the Legion Cabin; installation of a new pump at the plant to supply city water; acquisition of the power distribution system by the Washington Water Power Company; loss of moon gates at lower dam during the spring flood, new electric log unloader; construction of new grain elevator; organization of the Potlatch Community Playground, Inc. and property donated by the company; new roofs, ventilators and overhaul of 24 dry kilns; landscaping of most of the plant grounds; organization of the credit union, and the sponsoring of Paul Tobin, Jr. to Boys State by the Foremen's Council.

Market Conditions

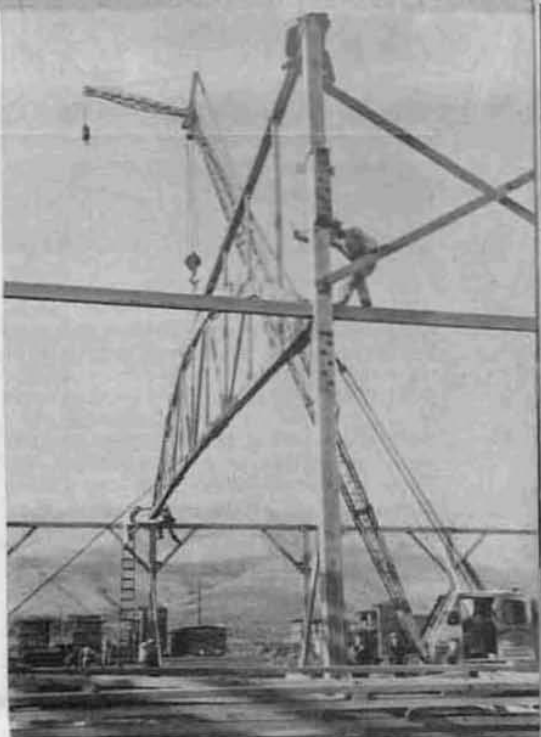
Although the market conditions in this region and in the middle west are good, stiff competition is being encountered from southern pine producers and from west coast lumber mills which ship their products east via the Panama Canal. Increased freight rates have aggravated the problem of competing with water-borne lumber. It will be necessary to develop a pressing merchandising problem because of the need to market both white pine and associate species of wood taken from Idaho forests.

The forests in this region run about 50 per cent white pine and 50 per cent associate species. A successful plan of long range forest land management depends upon marketing species other than white pine. A slump in the market for these other species has already manifested itself, however, PFI has taken one step in anticipation of this problem—the construction of a treating plant at Clearwater which will impregnate lumber with preservatives, particularly the mixed species, to widen the range of their use.

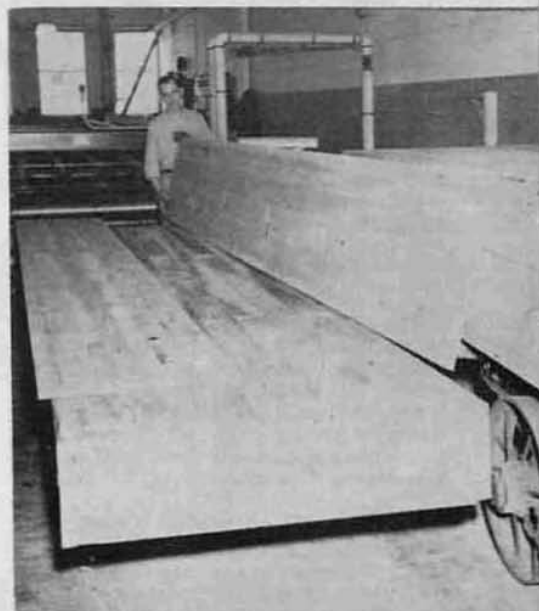
On the economical side of the picture, the past year has shown a reduction in the number of homes constructed. Price reductions have been necessary to move low grade lumber in the mixed species class. The wooden box market has dropped because of a decline in the business industries who use wooden boxes. The slump in the market for species other than white pine was noted late in the year.

The turnover in PFI personnel was reduced during 1948 over the preceding

(Continued on page 8)



... trusses of new Veneer Plant at Clearwater.



Above glued up panels at Coeur d'Alene.

Below fork full of lath at Potlatch



Woods News

Headquarters

The coldest weather so far at Headquarters was 23 degrees below and it is the hope of all residents that it will warm up soon.

At Camp W there are two men who snow-shoed in to clean the deep snow from the roofs of the buildings at that camp and also at Camps J, 11 and 14. They are John Miller and Joe Clark. They finished at Camp 11 where they shoveled 88 inches of snow from the buildings, and probably by the time this is read they will have finished at Camp W. Their next stop will be Camp J and then Camp 14. On Tuesday, January 11th, Abe Bowler from the Bowler Flying Service at Orofino, flew some groceries in and it is reported that he laid the groceries right at their back door.

The state highway between Headquarters and Pierce is in excellent shape, however, if any more snow is forthcoming it will be necessary for a rotary plow to throw the snow out of the way.

Saturday night, January 8th, Bill Marsh's cabin in Townsite No. 1 was destroyed by fire. All of Bill's and Mrs. Marsh's clothes and household furniture was lost. The cause of the fire was by a frozen water coil in the cook stove which exploded after a fire had been built, thus spreading hot coals through-out the kitchen.

Camp 55—Alder Creek

The "Banana Belt" has lost its reputation. Nearly four feet of the so-called congealed water now covers the landscape. It is hoped the contemplated truck haul will be realized before the expected spring thaw sets in and barring unexpected developments it will be a welcome diversion.

Camp 57—Breakfast Creek

December and January found the camp fighting a nip and tuck battle with old man winter. Constant work by four bulldozers managed to keep the truck roads open and the trucks rolling. The cat skidding was handicapped as the deep dry snow would not pack under the cats, keeping them pretty much to previously constructed cat roads. Also a high percentage of the logs that had been sawed were under six and seven feet of snow. It is believed that the January production will increase materially over December.

Camp 58—McComas Meadow

All employees of Camp 58 had a well earned vacation over Christmas. Now

that we have had a fine time we are again ready for logging. The weather has been ideal with the temperature at 24 below, and an average of about three feet of snow and with the return of some of our old equipment production will be built up rapidly and we are looking forward to some fine months ahead.

Camp 59—Meadow Creek

Good logging operations have continued here in spite of the cold weather and constant freezing of the water system. We have been sending from 16 to 22 cars of logs out each day and we have 17 gangs of saws and seven skidding cats working.

Camp 60—Washington Creek

Camp 60 reports they have 21 saw gangs with 200,000 feet per day. We have about six feet of snow at the camp site and eight feet in the woods which is enough to be over the top of the A frame on an 8 dozer. We can't find any mercury showing in the thermometer so we assume it is 30 or below each morning.

Camp T—Elk Berry Creek

We have about 65 men working in camp at the present time. We are skidding with four cats and decking to the flume since the flume has been frozen for some time. There are about 500,000 feet decked now and approximately 8½ million feet in the river. There is about five feet of snow and the coldest so far has been 17 below. The game in this area looks doubtful. One gang of sawyers found a buck that was still alive but so weak from lack of food it just couldn't get up. One of the sawyers disposed of the animal.

Camp Y—North Fork

The clerk of Camp Y says he hasn't much in the way of news because it is too cold to even write. However, he did say they were getting pretty good production in spite of the weather and



CAMP 60

The above picture was sent in by camp clerk Cecil Haggard with the following letter: "That was a swell picture of Camp 60 you had on the November FAMILY TREE. In view of our having constructed a toilet over that toilet hole and a whole bunch of shacks skidded into place and around 130 men, we would appreciate it if you would run this snapshot of the camp under full force. Thanks. Cecil Haggard, Clerk, Camp 60."

were well past the million and a half mark for the month. It has been quite a job keeping the channel of the river open so that the logs will move away from the landing.

Camp 44—Avery

The camp's final month was wound up in a flurry of snow and the last of the guards left Sunday, December 19th. Logging was becoming increasingly difficult during the last month. The calcium chloride was the answer to the hill problem but finding logs in four or five feet of snow just had no easy answer.

Frank Bressler suffered a broken leg early in the month and he, together with Joe Olsen, Frank Gjirde, Joe Winsich and Clinton Farley spent a nice warm Christmas together in the St. Maries hospital. Until next spring there will be no more from Camp 44.

Bovill

A new ambulance, much on the order of the one at Headquarters, has been delivered to the Bovill side.

There is still a lot of snow and cold weather. In fact, Bovill claimed the record which was unofficially at 42 degrees below. Camp 42 and 43 are operating and will be the only camps in operation on the Bovill side until spring.

OLD TIMERS

Above picture shows the members from the Clearwater Unit and the General Office of the Potlatch White Piners, a club whose members have had 25 years or more of continuous work with the company. They were presented with Christmas turkeys. O. H. Leuschel and Harve O'Donnell were not present when picture was taken.



SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER

1938	203,345 M
1944	362,702 M
1945	335,259 M
1946	281,962 M
1947	257,961 M
1948	313,213 M

Plant News

RUTLEDGE

Well over 300 employees from Rutledge and their families attended the Christmas party for the children at the high school auditorium. Entertainment consisted of the welcome by Fred Collins and Manager Graue, community singing of Jingle Bells by the children, followed by a cartoon movie of Woodie the Woodpecker. Other entertainment included numbers by the students of Mrs. Ardella Jones dancing school and an accordion band. Santa Claus arrived along with jingling of bells and greeted all of the children who each had an opportunity to talk to Santa Claus and receive a bag consisting of candy, peanuts, a toy and an apple. Each lady was presented with a utility kitchen board that was manufactured at the Rutledge plant.

With the mercury dropping pretty low at Rutledge, it inspired Walt Jardine, planer grader, to amplify the cold by versing it in poetry, which is as follows:

I work in the Planer, a wide open shed
And the work that I do makes my hands
numb and red.
My feet are like ice (I have to stand
still)
And I heartily curse this frozen old mill.

I stumble home and crouch by the fire,
Set and nod 'till I really perspire.
It takes all night to drive out the cold
No wonder (at fifty) I'm feeling old.

My idea of heaven (believe it or not)
Is a place where it is eternally hot.
You can go (if you like) to your home
in the sky
I'm going someplace where it's still, hot
and dry.

Coeur d'Alene lake completely froze
over on January 10th. The log pond has
remained open, thanks to the Army
Mule being used on a 24-hour basis.

POTLATCH

Potlatch took on a festive air during the holidays as the company and the townspeople went all out for decorations. The evergreens on the gym lawn were decorated and it was here that Santa Claus met with several hundred area children at the community Christmas tree sponsored by the Robinson Post of the American Legion. Eugene Lyden, assistant personnel manager, utilized the public address system at the plant by a hook up with a phonograph which played Christmas carols

PERCENTAGE IWP MARKETED BY PFI

1942	48.90
1942	49.04
1944	46.95
1945	41.66
1946	42.54
1947	40.93
1948	40.93

as the plant closed down on Christmas eve.

On extremely cold days during the holidays the personnel office obtained two large electric coffee makers. One was installed in the Yard Smokehouse and one at the old smokehouse.



Pictured above is E. O. Swanke, Maurice Shepherd, Marvin Kates and Henry Ulender sampling the free coffee at dispensary in the old smokehouse. In addition, a hot plate was installed on the pond and the men were provided with the requirements for brewing their own coffee. An interesting item on the coke sales which had been averaging 289 bottles per day, dropped to 7 on the first day that coffee was served.

Coach Tony Knap of the Potlatch High School, who developed his squad from a cellar dwelling eleven into a team feared and respected by every school they met all season, was named coach of the year for the Palouse Empire at a football banquet at Potlatch on December 2nd.

Roy VanSickle was killed by an accident at the Pres-to-logs plant on December 6th. He was 32 years of age and a resident of Onaway. He had been working for several months on the job. Survivors include Roy VanSickle, an uncle, and Mrs. Mandell Erikson, a sister, of Moscow.

The Foremen's Council met December 21st and elected the following officers: Walter A. Mallory, chairman; Newell E. LaVoy, vice-chairman; and Tom Youmans, re-elected secretary-treasurer. From the coke fund which is administered by the Foremen's Council, \$100 was donated to the Community Christmas Tree and another \$100 to the Potlatch Free Public Library. The program for the meeting consisted of a demonstration of the theory and operation of the induction motor, and of the Cathode-Ray Oscillograph, which were procured from the School of Engineering at the University of Idaho.

CLEARWATER

The Safety Contest was very successful. Miss Janet Bircher was the proud winner of the Schwinn bike. The following is her winning essay:

"What Dad's Safety means to me. What a world of meaning is packed in those few words. It means the difference between security and comfort, between happiness and sorrow and uncertainty and poverty.

"My dad's safety also has brought me much happiness. Just think of the

many, many things that I have. A hospital bill we never had to pay. A bicycle; dancing lessons and things of that sort—I've got all of these things because my dad followed the rules of safety.

"It also enables me to have a good education; otherwise I might have to quit school early and work. It gives me a happy home too. The kind every child should have. It means that I can still go on picnics, fishing and camping trips with my dad.

"After all it means a lot to me when dad comes home with his arms, legs, fingers and toes and a big cheery grin."



The above picture looks like four convicts with an Irish Shillalah held over them. However, it was just a bit of horseplay that the Clearwater foremen dreamed up against plant manager Troy, shipping superintendent Aram, manufacturing superintendent Andrew and assistant shipping superintendent and personnel director Cummerford. The man with the baseball bat would hardly be recognizable from his attire but it's Cully Bing. It is interesting to note that the handcuffs on two were placed on the wrong arms and it was necessary for Cummerford and Troy to walk backwards.

Steam lines leading to the shipping office were frozen and a member of the pipe crew attempted to thaw out the steam line with a blowtorch when fire ignited the walls on the inside. The fire was under control quickly with only minor damage from water and pyrene.

The reduction of steam pressure because of the cold weather has halted production in both the glue plant and the electronic glue plant.

On January 5th shift schedules were changed to relieve the power shortage. Noon hours were cut to 45 minutes and the day shift quitting time was at 4:45 p. m. The night shift starts to work at 6:15 p. m. with a 45-minute lunch period.

The Pres-to-logs sales department is doing wonderful business. Each day during the cold spell they have run out of Pres-to-logs around 9 or 9:30 each morning.

Potlatch No. 1 Federal Credit Union held its annual meeting at the plant cafeteria January 16th. Purpose of the

(Continued on page 8)



Top, near buried cookhouse, Camp T.
Bottom, sunrise at Headquarters.



Top, American loader, Camp 60.
Bottom, ice conditions, Potlatch.



Top, transportation, Camp T.
Bottom, snow piles, Camp 57.



WINTER LOGGING CONDITIONS --- 1946

ENDING LOG INVENTORY

1933	78,652 M
1944	30,308 M
1945	20,833 M
1946	29,913 M
1947	23,332 M
1948	34,011 M

(includes proposed 1949 river drive)

PLANT NEWS

(Continued from page 7)

meeting was to elect officers and a dividend of 4½% was declared. It has over \$67,000 that has been invested by the employees.

An article in the paper not long ago told of the death of William G. Johnson, former manager of Potlatch Forests mill at Elk River, Idaho. Ed Lilliard sent in the article saying that to most people this article was just another news item in the Tribune but to some of the old timers that claimed Elk River as their home it was a lot different. Ed had nothing but praise for Bill, stating that he was the last planing mill foreman at Elk River and he made some of the younger men feel that they had something worthwhile to try for.

Chicago and New York once played a baseball game on Staten Island in 1890. Feature of the game was a "3000 mile home run" hit by Jim Ryan. The hard hit ball landed on an ocean liner which was standing out to sea for England.

The patter of little feet was heard at the head of the stairs. "Listen," said the party hostess, motioning for silence. "The children are going to deliver their goodnight message."

There was a moment of hushed expectancy. Then came a little voice: "Mom, Willie found another bedbug."

POTLATCH FORESTS, INC.—1948

(Continued from page 5)

years. The average wages were \$300 per month as compared with slightly under \$250 per month in 1947. The company paid out in vacation pay \$130,000 last summer. PFI property taxes throughout the region amounted to \$274,000.

Veneer Plant

Work was in progress during 1948 on the new veneer plant at Clearwater. It is expected that the plant will be in operation late this spring. It will add approximately 85 people to the payroll of PFI. Experimentation was conducted during the year in a new treating plant to determine penetration and retention of toxic in treated wood. This will enable our sales staff to know exactly the range of use to which boards can be put. The treatment not only prolongs life in lumber, but makes it impervious to rodents and termites.

Pres-to-logs production was greatly increased during the year. The production figure exceeded 1947 by 9,000 tons for a total of approximately 50,000 tons. There are now 85 Pres-to-logs machines leased for use outside Lewiston. The two latest are to a firm at Vancouver, B. C., and one at Altona, Manitoba, Canada. The latter one is used for making Pres-to-logs from sunflower seed hulls. The relatively new stoker fuel showed the greatest percentage of increase.

Taking all in all 1948 was a good year. 1949 can be another good year with the help and cooperation from the entire Potlatch family.

Clerk: Shopping bags?

Three girls: No, we're just looking.

SHOOK SHIPMENTS PFI

1935-39 average	5,237,543 ft.
1944 average	34,899,506 ft.
1945 average	30,215,976 ft.
1946 average	28,949,054 ft.
1947 average	18,944,206 ft.
1948 average	14,756,210 ft.

A university is an institution that has 2,000 in classrooms and 50,000 in the stadium.

Drinking toasts began in ancient Greece where gallant lovers drank as many glasses of wine as there were letters in their sweetheart's name! !

Hope springs eternal in the human breast—but a wishbone never took the place of a backbone.

DAFFY-NITIONS

Tree. Something that will stand in one spot for 60 years then suddenly jump in front of your car.

A good line is the shortest distance between two dates.

New plastic hardens into metal upon application with knife or fingers. Requires no heat. Can be sanded or filed.

The mischievous mistletoe associated with the holiday spirit has a charming history. According to Norse legend, a young man called Balder was shot by an arrow made of mistletoe wood. Although badly injured, he lived and his grateful mother vowed she'd stand under the mistletoe and bestow a kiss on everyone who passed!

"Nobody seemed to think he was such a bad egg until he lost his money."
"Brother, you never discover a bad egg until it's broke."