

The Family TREE

COPY
1

FEBRUARY 1950



New General Office

Springtime will be moving time for the General Offices of PFI. For the past twenty-five years they have occupied the second floor of the Breier Building in downtown Lewiston and some offices have overflowed to the third floor. Within the next two months they will be moved to the new office building on the grounds of the Clearwater Unit.

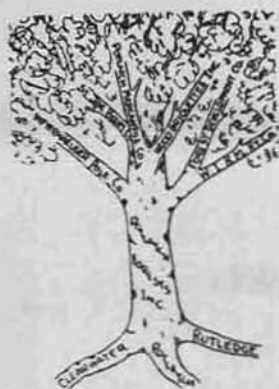
PFI first established offices at the Breier building in 1925 at the start of construction of what was then the Clearwater Timber Company mill. During the intervening years more activities were added through the diversification of products, and with the construction of the pulp and paper mill it was realized that more office space was necessary.

The building will be a two-story structure with wood construction . . . of course. The exterior will be cedar siding with knotty pine as a decoration. Inside the offices will be finished

(Continued on page 5)

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

The Family TREE



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

February 1950
Volume XIV Number 5
Lewiston, Idaho
Editor Earl R. Bullock

Correspondents

Mabel Kelly Potlatch
Charles Epling Clearwater
Carl Pease Headquarters
Rober Carlson Rutledge

TEN YEARS AGO IN THE TREE

R. T. Bowling was honored with the title, "Modern Pioneers" of industry and science by the National Association of Manufacturers at their meeting in San Francisco for his invention of the Pres-to-logs machine.

Effective March 1, Shelton E. Andrew, who has been master mechanic of the WI&M Railroad for the past 15 years, will take over the duties as foreman of the machine shop at the Clearwater Unit.

Letter was received from Herbert Hoover, chairman of the Finnish Relief Fund, in New York, expressing

(Continued on column 3)

GETTYSBURG ADDRESS (Revised Edition)

At this time of the year, the following bit of interpolation is timely:

"One score and sixteen years ago our fathers brought forth upon this nation a new tax, conceived in desperation and dedicated to the proposition that all men are fair game.

"Now we are engaged in a great mass of calculations, testing whether that taxpayer or any other taxpayer so confused and so impoverished can long endure. We are met on Form 1040. We have come to dedicate a large portion of our income to a final resting place with those men who here spent their lives that they may spend our money.

"It is altogether anguish and torture that we should do this. But in the legal sense we cannot evade—we cannot cheat—we cannot underestimate this tax. The collectors, clever and sly, who computed here, have gone far beyond our power to add and subtract.

"Our creditors will little note nor long remember what we pay here, but the Bureau of Internal Revenue can never forget what we report here. It is for us, the taxpayers, rather to be devoted here to the tax return which the government has thus far so nobly spent.

"It is rather for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these vanishing dollars we take increased devotion to the few remaining; that we here highly

resolve that next year will not find us in a higher income tax bracket.

"That this taxpayer, underpaid, shall figure out more deductions; and that taxation of the people, by the Congress, for the government, shall not cause our solvency to perish."

A carpenter covers his mistakes with paint; the doctor with sod, and the June bride with lots of things—mostly mayonnaise.

City chap (crossing a pasture): "Say, there, is this bull safe?"
Farmer: "He's a lot safer than you are."

Boy: A piece of skin stretched over an appetite.

Golf: A game in which a small white ball is chased by a bunch of men too old to chase anything else.
Mal de Mer: French for "You can't take it with you."

"Do you think we can squeeze in here?" he asked as they entered the crowded bus.

"Dear," she whispered, "I think we'd better wait until we get home."

TEN YEARS AGO

(Continued from column 1)

his deep appreciation for the cash subscription sent by PFI.

New processes, new products, new selling power to members of the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company staffs in three zones from coast to coast, and new inspiration to everyone who attended even one of the meetings during the past two months, was the effect on those who attended from PFI.

Cover Picture

Cover picture shows the architect's drawing of the new General Office for Potlatch Forests, Inc. It will be located in the area of the old White Pine cafeteria on the grounds of the Clearwater Unit at Lewiston. It is expected to be ready for occupancy June 1st.



Research Society

Meets

Pictures on this page are, at left, Phil Reinmuth, Veneer Plant Superintendent. . . . bottom left, Royce Cox, PFI Forester . . . bottom right, James M. Brown, Jr., President of Pack River Lumber Company.

The first annual meeting of the Inland Empire section of the Forest Products Research Society was held in Lewiston during the early part of February. The arrangement of the program here was under the direction of Harold White, research engineer for PFI. The topics included those dealing with lumber science and attracted approximately 70 leading Inland Empire lumbermen, with PFI as host.

Phil Reinmuth, veneer plant superintendent, and Royce Cox, PFI forester, were among the four who presented papers to the group. T. R. Sheldon, representing the U. S. Plywood Corporation, spoke on "The Suitability of Inland Empire Woods for Plywood Production." James M. Brown, Jr., president of the Pack River Lumber Company, gave the banquet address.

Reinmuth

Reinmuth's paper was titled, "The Manufacturing of Pine Veneer." He described the two different processes of making Idaho White and ponderosa pine veneers . . . the rotary cut and slicing flitches or cants produced in the saw-mill.

"The rotary operation has to do with the log selection, transportation, log washing, cutting to block size, movement to log carrier and into veneer plant, barking, scaling, lathe operation, reeling, unreeling, green clipping, green chain sorts, drying, dry chain sorts, patching, glue application, edge gluing, joining, dry clipping, sizing, and shipping. The 'slicing' operation has to do with flitch and cant selection transportation to veneer plant, dip tank treating, spray storage room, steaming process, flitch cleaning, slicing machine set-up, trimming, drying, clipping, edge gluing, panel lay-up and shipping."

In his definition of the word veneer he stated: "Veneer is timber in the form of a thin layer of uniform thickness produced by slicing, sawing or rotary cutting."

In describing the lathe operation, Reinmuth said, "The operator should be a man who has a love for and a knack with machinery. He should be patient, alert, dependable and one who takes pride in his work. The cutting of veneer has been and is still considered more of an art than an exact science."

"The slicer machine itself is a very precision instrument and must be maintained and set-up as carefully as the lathe. The slicer operator should be a man who has a love for machinery and he must have a world of patience."

Forestry Permanency

"Forest Resource Utilization in the Inland Empire" was the subject of the paper given by Cox. In his summary he said, "For many years there has been a lot of talk about timber depletion, but actually few other resources have the permanency of our forests. While we cannot ignore the many problems, we should be encouraged by the fact that our great forest constitutes a natural resource having the unique capability of renewing itself. Timber is truly a crop, and the harvest is not only homes but countless other essential commodities."

"Our basic problem lies not so much in just growing trees but in growing the right kinds of timber in proper balance as well as in devising new methods of utilizing the large quantity of low-value species. Undoubtedly we will see some improvement in our marketing situation as the youthful West continues to develop."

"However, production costs must be kept to a minimum if we are to successfully compete with other regions. Although increasing the utilization of the mixed woods in face of our many obstacles is indeed a difficult task, the job can be accomplished through integration of sound forestry measures with progressive engineering of the harvest and conversion of the crop. Aggressive merchandising of the finished product is an essential part of the program. Expansion of research in our key problems is urgently needed."

"The Inland Empire is indeed blessed. The God-given natural resources are here . . . the land, water, minerals and timber. Wise conservation of these resources is the storehouse of opportunity; (Continued on page 5)



Pulp Mill Progress . .

New Men . . . Engineering . . . Construction

Not a minute of time has been wasted in getting under way on the construction of the new pulp and paper mill at Lewiston. Engineers, draftsmen, and others have been working their slip-sticks overtime in the rush to get things started.

The contract for general construction was let early in January to the W. J. Parks & Sons of Yakima, Washington. The work was to begin January 15 with completion

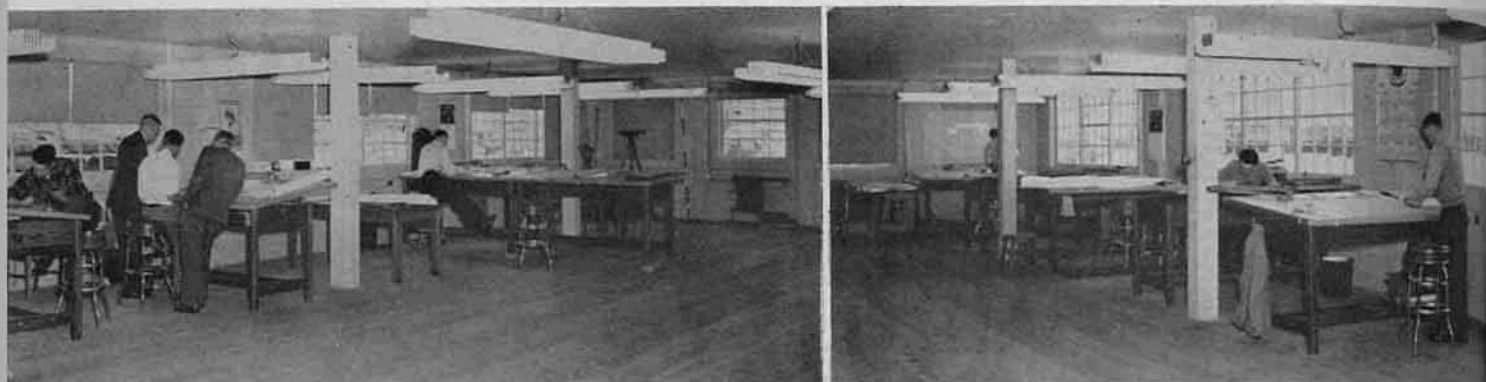
Florida; and Moss Point, Mississippi.

O. B. Smith, resident engineer for the construction of the pulp and paper mill here, started with the Southern Kraft in 1934 in Panama City, Florida. In 1936 he was transferred to Georgetown, South Carolina for the construction of that mill. From that time until the start of the war he was transferred to several mills of the Southern Kraft Division for construction.

Division of International Paper Company in Whippany, New Jersey.

Others who have joined the staff for the construction of the mill are: Vernon Young, electrical engineer, son of Lou Young, chief engineer at the Potlatch Unit; Donald L. Johnson, recent University of Idaho graduate in electrical engineering; Charles Dalziel, who was here on the construction of the Veneer Plant; and Beverly King, secretary.

The temporary quarters for the pulp and paper mill engineering office is the warehouse formerly used during the construction of the Veneer Plant. The quarters has been transposed into a well lighted office with drawing boards, T-squares, slipsticks (slide rules), and all the other tools necessary



The above shows two views of the engineering office for the pulp and paper mill construction.

date for the pulp mill January 1, 1951. However, the extreme cold weather experienced during January and most of February in the Banana Belt delayed the start.

During the last two months three men have joined the Potlatch Family and will be directly connected with the construction of the pulp and paper mill. All have spent practically their lifetime in the pulp and paper industry, particularly in the construction of various plants throughout the midwest and south.

Joseph Betts, who will be chief engineer, has been with the headquarters of the Southern Kraft Division of International Paper Company since 1945 and has been with that paper concern for the past 13 years. Other cities where paper and pulp is produced that has claimed Mr. Betts as a resident are Spring Hill, La.; Georgetown, South Carolina; Camden, Arkansas; Bastrop, La.; Panama City,

During the war he was transferred to the Container Division of the International Paper Company. At Springhill, La., he completed construction and placed in operation a corrugated box plant and in 1948 he constructed and placed in operation the same type of plant at Wooster, Ohio. From that point he came to PFI.

James Pettigrew, electrical engineer for the construction of the pulp and paper mill, is a native of Florence, South Carolina. He graduated in 1934 from Duke University with an electrical engineering degree. From 1937, when he joined the Southern Kraft Division of the International Paper Company, until 1947, he was in on the construction of mills at Georgetown, South Carolina; Springhill, La.; worked on the development of solid fiber at Georgetown, and was in on the operation of the Georgetown box plant. Between 1947 and 1949 he was engineer for the Container

to set on paper the construction of the new addition to PFI's already diversified industry.

As soon as the weather broke, power shovels, carpenters, laborers, concrete men, bosses, straw bosses and spectators were on hand to start the laying of foundations. It wasn't long until huge trucks loaded with pre-mix were arriving, dumping their loads in pre-constructed forms. The necessity for the rush on the foundations is quite evident to those natives who know that high water will be upon us soon and maybe sooner than expected. With the seepage as experienced in other construction on the plant, these foundations must be poured and set.

It is proposed to each month in THE FAMILY TREE give a progress report on the construction of this huge plant. A pictorial history of the construction will be kept.



Joseph Betts, Chief Engineer.



O. B. Smith, Resident Engineer.



James Pettigrew, Electrical Engineer.

NEW GENERAL OFFICE

(Continued from page 1)

in knotty pine and panel board. No plaster will be used in the construction and ceilings will be of sound absorbing staylite. Balsam wool will be used for inter-wall and inter-ceiling insulation and further reduction of sound.

The building will contain 80 offices, each of which will be air conditioned and heated through a hot water heating system.

Federal Bureau Cites Forest Industries

Government recognition of the progress being made by private forest management in assuring an adequate wood supply for the nation is attracting attention throughout the forest products industries of America. The official government nod of approval has just come from the Department of Commerce through its Forest Products Division of the Office of Domestic Commerce.

In its current Lumber, Plywood and Allied Products Industry Report, the Federal agency gives full credit to the larger and medium-sized operators whose timberlands reflect good management. However, it takes the small sawmill operators and the owners of small timber tracts to task for their general indifference toward sound and sensible forest management.

Citing the progress of industry programs, Hal E. Holman, chief of the Forest Products Division, states in the report: "The work and accomplishment of the American Forest Products Industries, Inc., is a fine example of what can be accomplished in a comparatively short time through the medium of co-operation. This industry-sponsored organization established the first tree farm on June 12, 1941, in the State of Washington, and since then 2,113 tree farms have been established by the industry throughout the United States.

"The general indications," continues the report, "are that the larger operators are making very substantial headway in the direction of good forest management; that the medium-sized operators are conscious of the need for applying good forest management techniques and are making some headway, but that the major portion of our timberland, which is in the hands of the small land owners and the small sawmill operators has received too little of their attention."

Mr. Holman points out the multiple facilities and industry programs available to all timber owners, regardless of size, who are interested in increasing their incomes and in protecting the nation's wood supply. "There is no good reason," he declares, "why small timberland owners and small sawmill operators should not adopt and apply good management programs."

American Forest Products Industries, a nonprofit organization, is national spokesman for the wood-dependent industries and coordinator of industry educational programs conducted in the interest of sound forest management and conservation of forest products through proper utilization. It encourages participation in the KEEP GREEN, the TREE FARM, and the TREES FOR AMERICA programs on state levels.

A golfing clergyman had been badly beaten on the links by a parishioner 30 years his senior and had retired to the clubhouse rather disgruntled.

"Cheer up," said his opponent. "Remember you win at the finish—you'll probably be burying him some day."

"Even then," said the preacher, "it will be your hole!"

Centuries of Use

In the December issue of Compressed Air magazine an item appeared that shows the lasting qualities of wood construction.

The following quotation has to do with the investigations made in preparing for the White House repairs.

"Investigations attending the remodeling of the White House in Washington, D. C., have brought to light that the weakness of the historic structure can be ascribed to the fact that, like Topsy, it 'just grewed.' Built in 1790 by James Hoban, winner of a design competition, it was rebuilt in 1814 after a fire set by the British had practically gutted it. Since then it has undergone two major renovations and numerous alterations to modernize or increase its facilities. These latter piecemeal jobs are primarily responsible for the impairment. Numerous places have been detected where walls and joists were overloaded. According to W. E. Reynolds, commissioner of public buildings, it is a wonder that a major catastrophe did not occur.

One conclusion of those who explored the structure to determine its true condition is that good timber can take a lot of punishment. One place was discovered where joists with a normal depth of 11 inches had been cut to a depth of only 2 inches to install pipes for modern plumbing. In another, the ends of 18-inch joists had been notched to a depth of 13 inches to permit setting new steel beams. As a result, they had split for a distance of 4 feet from their points of support. Concerning them, Mr. Reynolds said: "How any timber could stand up for 45 years under such treatment is hard to imagine—force of habit, perhaps."

RESEARCH SOCIETY MEETS

(Continued from page 3)

intelligent utilization is the key to unlocking the sustaining force of production."

Mr. Sheldon told the group of the varying degrees of success his company has experienced in the use of white pine, ponderosa pine, Douglas fir and western larch for veneer and plywood. Larch was found to have the necessary uniform grain, but has a low rate of veneer recovery.

Small Operators

Brown pointed out in his dinner address that the largest lumber producer in the nation controls no more than five or six per cent of the industry. This is not true of any other industry. At the present time, the small operator can compete with larger operators and that lumber is today the only major industry with a multitude of ownership.

He pointed out that advancement in the lumber industry up to the present has resulted only in better and faster means of production. Methods of production have remained basically the same. "We still use a round saw and a round log to turn out a square board."

Signs in a reducing salon: "Thinner Sanctum."

Plant News

POTLATCH

The following is another essay which won the first prize in the high school division on the subject, "What Dad's Safety Means to Me."

"Because I love my Dad, family, and home, my Dad's safety means everything to me. It means a happy and healthy environment; security; and better education, which will prepare me for future security and happiness. Being the one whom we depend upon for food, shelter, and keeping the family together, my Dad's safety means more to me than can possibly be expressed in words.

"Dad's safety not only means the necessities of life for me, but added pleasure and entertainment. If he were to be seriously impaired, it might mean giving up the many things in life which the American people think absolutely necessary for comfortable living.

"Everyone needs the companionship, love and understanding that their Dad gives to them, as well as I need it. When a person becomes injured so that he can no longer support his family, he sometimes broods and becomes moody about his handicap. The home life would be changed so much that everyone would become unhappy. My Dad's safety will prevent this horrid tragedy from happening to me.

"Also, his safety keeps my Mother in the home to take care of the household problems, which gives me added comfort and a normal outlook on life, and the feeling of being loved and cared for. It gives time for me to take part in extra curricular activities after school and enjoy a carefree education and life which will in turn make me a better, more useful citizen of the world today and in the future.

Doris Dixon."

The following officers and committee-chairmen have been announced for the Potlatch Unit Foremen's Council: chairman—Newell LaVoy; vice-chairman—Tom Youmans, Jr.; secretary—Gaylord Richardson; chairman, Suggestions Committee—Tom Youmans, Jr.; chairman, First Aid and Safety Committee—Joe Stone; chairman, Fire Committee—Alfred Johnson; chairman, Coca Cola Committee—Walt Mallory; chairman, Membership Committee—Virgil Roe; representative for Community Playground—Grover Gregg.

A group of student salesmen from Weyerhaeuser Sales Company visited Potlatch during the month to observe the manufacturing of lumber. From here they went on to Coeur d'Alene and from there to St. Paul and other areas for the Sales Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Kimball D. Young of Hungry Horse, Montana, have purchased the Potlatch Confectionary. The former owners, Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Adair are planning a vacation trip to California.

nia, but will return to this vicinity in early spring.

Among the many problems caused by the unusual cold weather was that of keeping the hot pond from freezing. Many mornings found around four inches of ice on the pond. About 1,300 pounds of dynamite were used in the effort to keep the pond open.

To give his men protection from the biting cold wind, pond foreman Dan Devine constructed a windbreak by suspending a 10 x 20 foot canvas to break the wind and through the courtesy of the Washington Water Power Company, an electric coffeemaker was installed in the plant and all the men had an opportunity to get hot coffee during the extreme weather.

Even the weather could not keep the men from their jobs. The absenteeism was very low because of the low temperatures, blocked roads and frozen cars. With 451 men on the payroll, only 17 man days of absences were credited the weather.

A sorting table has been installed along the east wall in the planer. Grover Gregg states that the table is 12 feet wide and 72 feet long and that they are able to make as much as 16 sorts.

The old W.I.&M. Railroad car shop has been converted into a storage space for wet lumber. With most of January ranging from 28 to 30 degrees below zero, it would have been impossible to maintain our shipping of standard items without this additional storage. The lumber is dipped and sent to the shed where it is stacked two units high in a non-freezing temperature for 24 hours. The room is supplied with steam radiators and fans. Under this arrangement warm air is circulated around and through the piles.

CLEARWATER

On Sunday, January 21st, a sudden thaw caused much excitement when the Clearwater River rose suddenly resulting in ice jamming up with logs. The Power Company crew opened the roller gates of the dam to allow increased water flow. There was considerable ice and some logs went through the gates. The ice flow pushed the fin booms on the banks of the river, covering them with snow and ice and breaking some of the fins that hold the booms in the river. Hopes are for a gradual thaw as was experienced last year.

Les Woodland and Clarence Jones seem to have a pull with the weather man. The Pres-to-logs Sales Department experienced many days of a waiting line for fuel during the last few days in January.

Lillian Camastral, plant nurse, attended a Cancer Clinic in Coeur d'Alene January 27 and 28th. The meeting was sponsored by the American Cancer Society.

January 31st, when the mercury dropped to 20 degrees below zero, someone mentioned how good a hot cup of coffee would be for the men working in the Shipping Departments. Some 60 gallons of coffee were served during the day shift to crews in the planer, dock, dress shed, replant, rough storage, unstacker, dry kilns, stacker and pond. Night shifts also had hot coffee. It is estimated that 100 gallons of hot coffee were consumed daily.

Veneer Plant production has been affected by the cold weather. The lathe was shut down on January 31st because of the frozen logs. The slicer has continued operation as flitches are steamed in processing before slicing. The dry end of the Veneer Plant has not been affected as considerable stock was peeled ahead.

Rearrangement of the dry clipper has been under construction recently with addition of waste and sorting conveyor for the clippers.

RUTLEDGE

Coeur d'Alene Lake was frozen over the latter part of January. For 12 days preceding February 5th the temperature remained below zero and went as low as 30 degrees below zero. During this period two sea mules and a tug boat were on a 24-hour operating basis to keep a supply of logs at the slip. On February 6th, the ice on Coeur d'Alene Lake measured about six inches.

The safety statistics show a decrease in both frequency and severity ratings in comparison with the 1948 figures. There were nine accidents in 1949 compared with twelve in 1948.

She was waiting for him in the shadows of the lane. When he appeared, she asked eagerly: "What did father say when you asked him if you could marry me?"

"He didn't absolutely refuse," replied the young man sadly, "but he imposed a very severe condition."

"What was it?"

"He said he would see me hanged first."

There is no better education for parents, than to have to be a good example for their children.

Reality is when you leave dirty dishes in the sink and they're there when you come home.

Pensions may be pie in the sky, but they've got to be baked on earth.

The newly-weds had just got off their train. "John, dear," said the bride, "Let's try to make the people think we've been married a long time."

"All right, honey," was the answer, "you carry the suitcase."

Convict: "How long are you in for?" New Cellmate: "Ninety-nine years. How long you in for?"

Convict: "Seventy-five." Cellmate: "Then you take the bed near the door—you're getting out first."

"She said she would be faithful to the end." "Well, that sounds good." "Yes, but I'm the quarterback."



The above pictures show some of the hardships experienced during the past winter. On the left, the men are shoveling ice and snow from fin booms which had been pushed upon the bank of the river. The center picture is coffee time in the planing mill filling room at the Clearwater Unit. On this particular morning the mer-

cure reached 22° below zero. Those serving the coffee are Howard Beaulieu, Ed Bailey and Royal Dawson. Picture on the right shows the ice and log jam at Big Eddy on the Clearwater River near Lenore. At the time the picture was taken it was still snowing and freezing.

Woods News

Headquarters

With the year-end inventories out of the way Jack McKinnon goes about with a gleam in his eye and a spring to his step. Recently he picked up a newspaper and a large display ad caught his attention—a Cadillac (new) was being given away for completing a sentence in not more than 25 words, stating, "I like—because—". Jack is already riding . . . mentally . . . in the new Cadillac because there isn't any easier or less painful way of acquiring a new Cadillac than by simply finishing a sentence. We know he will again bring honor and distinction to the McKinnon clan!

February 11 was a red letter day for Bob Olin. The radio, after being snow-bound, was put back in operation and communication was established with Lewiston.

The roads to Camps T and X have been dozed out this winter. They have been very good and driving time to T has been a little more than an hour at times. The deer and elk have also made use of this road . . . as many as 25 deer have been seen on a trip. The game does not look at all bad this season.

Camp 55—Alder Creek

The construction crew is still here and are busy building a truck road. We have 22 men in camp, six of whom are on the section crew. Bert Cavanagh is now doing the cooking honors for our crew, having recently replaced Clifford Goodrich.

Camp 58—McComas Meadows

On one of the days of the high winds around the first part of January, a plea for help was received from the town of Clearwater . . . a fire had started in one of the homes and being fanned by the wind had ignited another home and



The cookhouse at Camp 58 had the Christmas spirit as shown in the above picture.

a church. At this point it looked as if the whole town might burn. A small gasoline water pump, two-hundred feet of fire hose and six men were dispatched from here in answer to the distress call. Although the two homes and the church burned, our men and equipment apparently were responsible for saving the rest of the town as evidenced by an expression of thanks appearing in the Idaho Free Press which read in part: "Their speed in arriving here and the skillful way they went about their work undoubtedly saved the rest of the homes here in Clearwater." We're glad to have been able to help.

Pres-to-logs! Frozen pipes! Sniff—sniff! Ah-choo! Yes, winter! And six more weeks to go if you go by Mr. Groundhog. There hasn't been a finer day over this way all winter than was February 2nd. Although Old Man Winter has thrown a crimp into things, such as starting motors, etc., we're still logging and the outlook is better than it has been. The crew is up to strength with seven saw gangs operating.

Camp 61—Silver Creek

Our crew now consists of more than 125 men . . . over 40 sawyers . . . and are all busy getting out the logs. We are skidding tree-length to one landing although we have more or less just started on this operation.

There has been about seven feet of snow here but it has settled down considerably now. At press time, we are enjoying balmy pre-spring weather that runs around 20 degrees below at night and a high of 10 degrees above in the daytime.

Camp 62—Snake Creek

During the recent cold spell the camp boarders increased considerably for the few days when cars refused to start without towing and frozen fuel lines caused many to be late. The plaguing mud has already made its appearance in some places, and we are wondering what the near future will bring us in the way of weather. The mild temperatures of the past few days have been enjoyed by all after the extreme cold.

Camp T—Elk Berry Creek

The crew has been cut to 40 men with four gangs of sawyers skidding and decking on one landing.

The roads are in excellent condition so far and are passable with cars.

Apfelbeck, the freight driver, with the help of some good roads here, has every nook and corner filled with Pres-to-logs, diesel fuel and gasoline. As a matter of fact, so complete is his supply that it's getting tough to find a place to sleep!

Camp X—Robinson Creek

On February 9th Camp X closed down for the season. Bill Akin and W. Denberger are staying to watch it snow for the balance of the season.

Camp Y—North Fork

Winter logging has been under full speed since New Year's day. We have approximately 140 men at Camp, including 15 saw gangs. The extreme cold (Continued on page 8)



The above pictures are the new officers and directors of the Federal Credit Union at Clearwater and Rutledge. Picture on the left shows Dude Gilman, Van Ogden, Lloyd Southwick, C. O. Hayward, Clinton Glover, Roe Bennett, John Garten (newly elected President of the Clearwater Credit Union), Bob Spence, Al Miller, Jim Sibert, Ed Armstrong and Erick Berg. Picture on the right



shows officers of the Rutledge Unit Credit Union, left to right, Arthur H. Kammeyer, E. H. Lindberg, Fred C. Collins, Francis J. Dingler, Oscar P. Johnson, Clarence R. Vedder, Fred C. Byers; not present when picture was taken, E. J. Brandvold, C. R. Kochell, Harry R. Fields, Lloyd Barth, Jack Prosser and John L. Hurrell.

PFI Credit Unions

January seemed to be the month for meetings of the credit unions of the three plants . . . election of new officers, declaring dividends and concluding other business. The following is a resume of each of the meetings.

Clearwater Unit

The 12th annual meeting of Potlatch No. 1 Credit Union at the Clearwater Unit was held January 15th at the Plant cafeteria. There were approximately 76 members served a dinner after which their annual business meeting was held. Clinton Glover, president, presided at the meeting.

A dividend of five per cent was declared. This amounted to \$3,046.42. The treasurer's report showed that as of the close of business, 1949, there were 769 members with a total of \$84,502.52 invested in shares.

The following officers were elected: John Garten, president; Clinton Glover, vice president; Rowe Bennett, clerk; Robert Spence, treasurer; Robert Reid, Erick Berg, C. O. Hayward, Ed Armstrong, Monte Morris, directors. Those elected for the Credit Committee were Charles Epling, Glenn Gage and A. W. Pritchard. Those elected for the Supervisory Committee were Van Ogden, Orland Gage and Virgil Baldwin.

The outgoing officers were A. E. Miller, Jim Siebert and Lloyd Southwick.

Potlatch Unit

At the annual meeting of the Potlatch Unit credit union in 1950, the report showed membership of 105 since the organization a year ago. During that time ten loans, totaling \$1,750.00 have been made. Loans up to \$200.00 are made without security. Above that amount, a co-signer is required.

Officers for 1950 are: G. V. Schumann, president; Phillip Larson, vice president; Charles Carter, treasurer; John Warner, secretary; John Gaino, Robert Neal, Earl Compton, directors; Glenn Atkison, chairman, Joe Cade, Leo Berge, Credit Committee; Dean Curtis, chairman, William Bell, Gene Boyd, Supervisory Committee; Robert Neal, Educational Committee.

Rutledge Unit

The election of directors and officers and declaring of a 3.6 per cent dividend on savings marked a well-attended meeting of the Rutledge Unit credit union during January. Named to the board of directors were: Fred Collins, re-elected president; Oscar P. Johnson, re-elected vice president; Francis J. Dingler, Jr., re-elected treasurer and manager; Harold Lindberg and Fred Byers.

Others chosen were: Credit Committee—Edwin J. Brandvold, chairman; C. R. Kochell, secretary, and Clarence Vedder; Supervisory Committee—Harry Fields, chairman; Lloyd Barth, secretary, and Art Kammeyer; Educational Committee—Oscar P. Johnson, chairman, Jack Prosser and John Hurrell. The reports showed a substantial growth in savings and loans during the past year.

During the evening Arthur Kinley, manager of the Spokane office, Social Security Administration, gave an interesting talk on S.S. and proposed changes.

Following the meeting the members were entertained with three selections by a Hawaiian-guitar orchestra under the direction of H. S. Arnold. Refreshments were served.

According to our estimates, 87 per cent of the world's troubles with respect to human relationship are caused by people trying to run one another's lives.

An Alabama sawmill operator listed his mule, Lena, as a worker on official government employment records. When the social security office investigated to see if Lena was eligible for a pension, the operator replied:

"No, Lena isn't exactly a lady, she's our mule. You always said I had to report every worker. Well Lena does more work than any one else around here."

A lot of women would look more spick if they had less span.

A Letter From A Former Employee

The following letter was received by Adrian Nelson, employment manager for the Headquarters Unit at Orofino:

"Hello Nelson:

"You've lost one of your snowbirds for this winter. The wind she blew and the snow she snaw. My partner got hurt. I blew my cork.

"All of my grown life I've lived amongst men. Always camps. Logging camps, mining camps, army camps. Camps! Camps! Camps! Always camps!

"It's not too much fun, Nelson. There come times when I must take off and go away to work on some inner readjustments. I hope you understand.

"Despite the above, when the first northbound feathered flocks appear over your area, you may expect to see this whisky reddened nose poking into your doorway.

"Suffice for the palaver. Here comes the sting. Will you please send my withholding statement for the year 1949. Also my brother's. The names are: Paul Kauppila, Waino Kauppila, address: 4180 Terminal Avenue, Sacramento, California.

Thanks Nelson,
I'll see you in the spring.
Paul Kauppila."

WOODS NEWS

Continued from page 7)

weather hindered operations for only a few days. The roads are in good logging condition as they are still frozen and solid.

Production for January totaled over 4-million feet, most of which was put into the river. As of January 17th the logs are being decked on the river's bank until the log drive this spring.

One of our sawyers suffered a fractured skull when he was hit on the head by a falling cedar branch. . . . HE WAS NOT WEARING A SAFETY HAT AT THE TIME OF THE ACCIDENT. The owner of the skull fracture will not be able to work for 30 days. Two other accidents were minor.

Only in seasickness can you get anywhere by giving up.