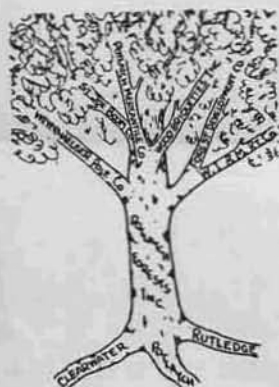


# *The Family* **TREE**

**JUNE 1950**

LIBRARY  
UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

# The Family TREE



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

June, 1950  
Volume XIV Number 9  
Lewiston, Idaho  
Editor ..... Earl R. Bullock

## Correspondents

Mabel Kelly ..... Potlatch  
Charles Epling ..... Clearwater  
Carl Pease ..... Headquarters  
Roger Carlson ..... Rutledge  
Chet Yangel ..... Bovill

## TEN YEARS AGO IN THE TREE

Sixteen public appearances have marked the Clearwater Plant Band since it was organized at Christmas time to play at the party held in the planer for children of employees. The band is under the direction of W. J. Bower. It was first organized by O. W. Fodrea and Josh Lillard.

Physical examinations of several classifications of employees in the woods has been made during the past month in cooperation with the Western Hospital Association.

No better evidence of the thrift practiced by employees need be given than that shown by the record of the Credit Union of the Clearwater Unit which, at present, shows shares invested to the extent of \$11,377.00.

(Continued on page 8)

## Quotes From Senator Harry F. Byrd

"(1) The debt is more than \$1/4 trillion.

(2) Next year a new generation will reach maturity under a government which during their lifetime has operated in the red in all but 2 years since 1930.

(3) We have resorted to deficit spending in depression, in war and now in domestic peace and peak prosperity; there appear to be no conditions under which the budget may be balanced.

(4) Under present policies we shall be called upon annually to increase expenditures, refinance billions of old debt coming due, and finance new debt at the rate of \$5 billion to \$10 billion in annual deficits.

(5) A 5 to 10 per cent recession in business from present abnormally high levels would automatically double deficit estimates, exclusive of certain pump priming in this event.

"You have been told the budget can't be cut because 71 per cent of it goes for cost of past wars and national defense. You may see for yourself whether it may be cut and where. Here is a five line summary of actual expenditures in fiscal year 1948 (2 years ago) and what the president is requesting for the coming year beginning July 1:

Categories of Expenditures	Actual 1948		President's 1951 Requests	
	Expenditures (billions)	% of Total (rounded)	Expenditures (billions)	% of Total (rounded)
Domestic-Civilian				
(exclusive of veterans				
and interest) .....	\$ 6.9	20%	\$12.2	29%
National Defense ....	11.0	32	13.5	32
Veterans .....	6.6	19	6.1	14
Foreign .....	4.8	14	4.7	11
Interest on Debt .....	5.2	15	5.6	13
TOTALS .....	\$34.2	100%	\$42.4	100%

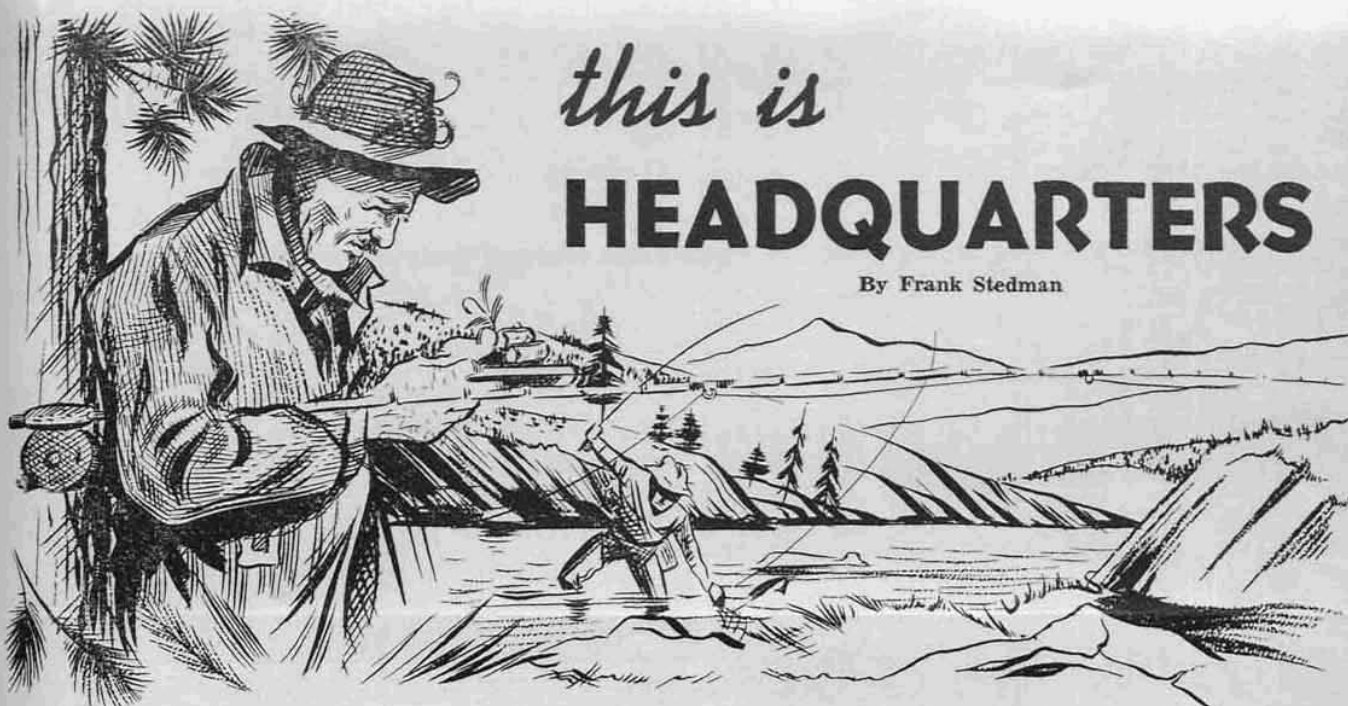
"It is domestic-civilian expenditures, exclusive of interest and unrelated to wars and rumors of wars, that have nearly doubled since 1948. The increase in these items is \$5.3 billion which is virtually the President's estimate of the deficit in the coming year. There is no domestic emergency that could justify this increase."

## Cover Picture

This month's cover picture was chosen because of the nearness of the fire season. Idaho's "Keep Green" publicity director, R. A. Truzuskowski, has been, for the past month, painting signs such as you see in this picture on all highways within the state of Idaho.

We should keep in mind to KEEP IDAHO GREEN because IT'S YOURS and to remember the rules governing camp fires, cigarettes and lighted matches while you are traveling in the forests of our state.





By Frank Stedman

When you turn off the highway, cross the bridge at Greer and ascend the Greer grade, you are headed for timber and Headquarters. State and county roads dead-end here. Beyond Headquarters, there are a few dirt roads extending to the logging camps. You are on the edge of a frontier and this geological factor predetermines the individuality of the community. Headquarters is the town from which Potlatch Forests, Inc., administers the logging of this region.

In Headquarters you will find that the state of the weather is of prime importance to the natives and for very good reasons. First, because logging is the only industry and it is strictly of the outdoor variety. Second, the Headquarters weather is a kind that doesn't need to take a back seat for any other community. The winter can come as early as October, bringing snow that stays on the ground. From then on the snow piles up into more and more snow as the winter progresses. April is usually the break-up month and the snow line gradually recedes back higher in the hills.

#### Weather

In June when most of the snow is gone and the dirt roads have dried out enough for limited travel, rains set in making backwoods travel uncertain and difficult. As a rule, July and August weather turns the dirt roads to dust. Travel is again uncertain after Labor Day because rains can be expected and the mud continues to get deeper and deeper until the winter weather turns the roads hard.

Of course, through this seasonal change everyone hopes for the best and prepares for the worst. In this community, an open winter is the wish of the people and usually a vain one. Next is a late fall and this is not so rare as the open winter. Last is an early spring and this is really a long shot with all the surrounding country buried in snow.

Of course, through these seasons the

men are out working in whatever the weather man passes out from day to day, so it is little wonder that the weather is of major interest. In May 1948, rains washed out fills on the Camas Prairie railroad. A cold, backward spring held the snow in the hills until late May, when sudden hot weather caused a faster than normal run-off. This resulted in floods in the lower country, washing out roads, railroads and bridges and tying up traffic. This time, the weather and its results got to be of more than local interest.

#### Hunting

After the weather, hunting is the next important topic of conversation in this community. This interest is well invested as Headquarters sits on the border of a wilderness. The Forest Service and the State own some land, but the holdings are essentially Potlatch Forests, Inc. The game population of this area varies from year to year. The deep snows and the hard winters deplete the deer and elk herds. A few milder winters replenish the herds until another hard winter wipes out the accrual.

Headquarterites hunt deer and elk in the surrounding country as people in other communities hunt the game that nature has placed in their own backyards. These hunts are unlike the hunting stories published in the outdoor magazines. A few people have access to pack horses but more have pack boards for their own backs. A quarter of a bull elk gets heavy when it is jostled over windfalls and through brush, coming down hill. If killed down hill from a road the animal has to be cut into smaller pieces.

One of the best hunting stories concerns two individuals. A road ran along the top of a divide. They split up, hunted down hogbacks, circled and hunted up another one to the main ridge and met at designated places. It rained all day so they were thoroughly soaked. That night they stayed in an unoccu-

pied logging camp. One of the men stripped down to his union suit and got busy cooking supper. During the operation he paused to remark, "I wish I had brought a dry suit of underwear along." Never a word was said of the discomfort of hunting all day in the rain or of not seeing a thing to shoot.

#### Partial To Elk

During the war years, the hunting in the vicinity was almost a local affair. Everyone considered shells harder to get than game. Headquarters was on a par with other communities for rationed gas, tires, sugar, shoes and coffee but with elk or venison either in lockers or canned they had plenty of meat stamps for their needs. The Headquarters palate is partial to elk meat rather than venison and the choicest steaks are those that can be cut with a fork. On the hoof, the elk is scarcer and more wary than the deer, and it is much more highly prized.

The belt for the hunting championship has never been presented. The bestowal of this honor would be a responsibility from which the rank and file would shrink for it is a serious decision to make. In the lightweight class, Thor Nyberg has only once missed bringing back his elk during the past fifteen years. He is slim and quiet-footed in the brush and knows where to go and what to do when he gets there.

In the heavyweight division, "Boots" Edelblute hits the brush just as hard as he used to hit the opposing line when he played college football. When he has worked out a piece of country as large as an eastern county, he will start in on another. He doesn't know the meaning of give-up and is in good spirits when the season ends. Each year there is the lucky hunter who gets his elk in the road and just has to roll it in a pickup to bring it back, but this doesn't happen to the same hunter year after year.

(Continued on page 6)



This is the American Family--everybody's boss. They don't look tough--but they are. They pick. They choose. They buy or--refuse. They decide whether we stay in business--whether we keep our jobs.

# WE CAN'T HAVE UNLESS WE GIVE



This conference is about you. They are deciding on your paycheck. What they buy determines what is to be made and who will make it. We must win their decisions to keep our jobs.

# WE CAN'T HAVE UNLESS WE GIVE

The pictures from left to right show the four main posters that will be used during the first month of the program, "We Can't Have Unless We Give." Number one shows a typical American family and, if multiplied by forty million, you have the market for which all American industry

exists. They buy the products and services produced by us. Number two is another typical family and they are deciding what to buy. Their decision will have a direct bearing on the jobs of the people who make do not make the article of their choice. Number three is a typical

## WE CAN'T HAVE UNLESS WE GIVE

The four pictures above represent the first of a series of posters that will be in conspicuous locations in the plants and logging operations. There will be a new center poster each week and a new series each month. The program will run for 40 weeks. The series is called, "We Can't Have—Unless We Give."

The complicated and intricate systems of our business world today means that it is harder to manage than in the days gone by. In early times, the immigrant, rushing to the shores of the new world, found a constant supply of ready hands to do the work . . . an abundant supply of raw materials . . . and a rapidly increasing population to do the work and purchase the output. They may have lacked much of our present day mechanical and production skills but the lack was sufficiently uniform and did not create a competitive disadvantage.

### New World

American industries today are in a different world. There is no large reservoir supply of labor . . . raw materials are no longer regarded as unlimited . . . and, in addition, government is showing an increasing tendency toward laying down the rules of business.

Quoting from a booklet entitled, "We Can't Have—Unless We Give," by the Sheldon-Claire Company, Chicago, Illinois, "A basic change in employee relations during the past thirty or forty years is the substitution for 'fear' with understanding. The foreman or 'gang boss' of years ago was a driver for the most part. He ruled with the ever present argument of 'do it or get out.' Under the lash of fear, free men were far from free in their need to earn their wages. While there were some notable exceptions to this, fear was by far the most dominantly used device to motivate men. No manager of enterprise today would care to lighten his burden by returning to such methods. No manager could hope to survive the trend which has increasingly recognized the dignity of the human being."

It is significant to note that in 1910, 37 million workers, averaging 57.5 hours a week (110 billion man hours) produced a national income of 44 billion dollars (at 1940 prices). In 1940 47 million workers, averaging 43 hours a week (105 billion man hours) produced 78 billion dollars of national income. More people worked less total man hours in 1940, but they produced 80% more during less time.

### Know Economic System

Further quoting from the Sheldon-Claire bulletin: "The basis of good human relations in industry must necessarily



This is America's free market in action. These stores are the voting booths of customer preference--where ringing cash registers today decide production schedules and pay checks tomorrow.

**WE CAN'T HAVE UNLESS WE GIVE**



Unless enough buyers vote for our products or service, we're out of business. Unless we give customers full value, we will lose our jobs. We all depend on sales.

**WE CAN'T HAVE UNLESS WE GIVE**

district and shows America's free market in action. Our products are always seeking public approval. It is up to us to build value that attracts buyers. Number four portrays the fact every day is election day in the free market. Every hour people

are casting their votes which decide who shall produce and who shall not—who qualifies to stay in business and who does not. The pictures on this page are reproduced by permission of the Sheldon-Claire Company, Chicago, Illinois.

be an understanding of our economic system and the role the employee plays within that system. Good human relations cannot be created merely through the granting of employee benefits, through insurance, vacations, company activities, cafeterias, etc. Important as good working conditions are, they are not, in themselves, motivations for full loyal effort. Such motivations must come from within, from each employee's awareness of why 'what he does' affects 'what he may or may not have.'

The forty weeks of this service includes ten chapters of four weeks each. Chapter one, which you see on posters now, exemplifies your job in a free market. The four-poster messages are shown by pictures on these two pages and explain the free market in our economic system. It is clearly shown the reasons why no business can exist unless it receives a daily vote of confidence from American buyers. The free market is the cornerstone of our domestic economy, of competition and free labor. All of us are accountable to the customer in the free market, and so long as the customer is privileged to pick and choose, buy or refuse, we cannot have our jobs, our earnings or our profits unless we give the customer what he is willing to buy.

Chapter two explains the relationship between our job and the company. It illustrates the fact that the company alone cannot have the monopoly to produce and sell our products. Other companies are selling the same product. This is competition. Competition is good in that it forces organizations to improve products, improve services, increase efficiency so that the customer gets more for his money. We have our own personal stake in being able to compete effectively. We can-

not have our jobs unless we give more than our competitors give.

### Chapter Three

In chapter three the relationship is between your job and output. It is generally understood that the customers decide prices of goods in a free market. If we cannot produce good quality at prices customers are willing to pay, we are not going to provide jobs or stay in business. If we are to have wages—we must give fullest salable output per hour.

Chapter four deals with your job and waste pointing out the effect of waste on salable output. Effective production is possible only through full use of time, skill and facilities without waste. You cannot measure the volume of water a pump handles by its capacity if there is a leaky pipe.

Accidents are the theme of chapter five. It points out why accidents are a real loss to the injured, their families and the company. Even in our personal well being we can't have a safe and orderly working community unless we give our share toward establishing such a community.

The remaining five chapters deal with job satisfaction, customer relations, security, company income and freedom. This will be discussed in detail at the time they are posted.

The enthusiasm that this program has developed in the preliminary stages of developing has been good. It was the consensus that it tells the story of our American way better than anything developed to date. It is urged that all employees read and digest these short messages. They are not only concerned with Potlatch Forests, Inc., but are applicable to all business including each of our own personal affairs.

## Plant News

### Rutledge

About forty members of the Couer d'Alene Rotary club had lunch at the plant and toured the mill June 23rd. Clarence Graue, manager, was in charge of the program and gave the visitors a brief picture of the lumber industry.

Visitors at the Rutledge plant during the month included Mr. D. Gevisser of Durban, South Africa, and others from ten of the United States.

The picture below shows the entire Rutledge representation in the Twenty-five Year club. They are: George W. Erickson, Lyle E. Williams, William E. Forman, J. Manville King, Ruben C. Carlson, A. A. Forness, Gust H. Hessel, Nels E. Anderson, Howard L. Ely, Lloyd R. Barth, Adolph Olson (trustee), Leonard W. Kerber, Hugo E. Wachsmuth, Eddie Anderson, Joseph Washki, Sam Gilbertson, Richard R. Young, Lawrence L. Harmon, Oscar C. Olson, John J. Kapell, C. O. Graue, Emil Matson, C. R. Kochel, Harold F. May, Alfred C. Olson, E. E. Belknap, Christ Holm, Thomas K. Hagen.



The water in Coeur d'Alene lake is still very high which has caused some dissatisfaction by the fishermen.

The work on the repiping of the dry kilns is nearly completed. This renovation should speed up drying since the kilns will be better able to come up to the temperature setting.

### Clearwater

John Shepherd, Lyle Arbuckle, Joe Stone and Charles Epling attended the Western Forest Products Safety Conference at their 16th annual meeting in Longview, Washington, June 1, 2 and 3rd. The Clearwater Unit came home with the bacon by receiving a plaque for the lowest accident frequency in the pine sawmill groups for 1949. Clearwater Unit won this award in 1946 and the Potlatch Unit won the award in 1944. This award has been given since 1942. The Western Forest Products Safety Conference was formerly a section of the Western Safety Conference, however, since 1943 they have held their own meetings independently.

June 18th marked the day of the annual Foremen's Council picnic which this year was held at Pomeroy. Golf seemed to be the main activity, however, there was bingo, softball and more important—food. Winners of the

## This Is Headquarters

(Continued from page 3)

### Fishing

Next to hunting comes fishing, in home regard. The bulk of the Headquarters catches are from close in and easy-to-reach creeks. The best catches are made in the North Fork of the Clearwater river. The water in this stream is crystal clear in the summer. This clearness causes the fish to seek the channel center for protection. The river is large, as mountain rivers go, and harbors an abundance of natural feed. All of this contributes to a lack of enthusiasm for artificial lures on the part of the fish. The average fisherman doesn't do too badly to bring back a couple of nice fish. Nice fish here are measured from 13 to 16 inches and the cutthroats are heavier and more sporting species than those in adjacent rivers. Inch for inch they will outweigh and outfight the ordinary run of cutthroats.

The acknowledged but uncrowned kings of the fishermen are the Johnson brothers. Nearly every week end from spring until fall they bring back nice catches. Cliff is the blacksmith in the shops and Bill is a mechanic. They like to camp over the week end and they are well outfitted for it. They load sleeping bags, food and gear into their car and start out. Cliff has an aluminum griddle that he cast and then turned down on a lathe. The workmanship in it cannot be duplicated in the stores. He also has a deep frying pan made of the same material. These brothers are not at all exclusive. Art Mundt, Bob Wright or Jim Crabtree are very frequently members of the party. They have a good time, eat all the fresh-caught fish they want and are ready to go again the next time.

### Automobile

The automobile industry gets a very good share of the Headquarters dollar. Before the war the Chevrolet was the most popular car. The few good model A Fords then left were the best transportation on the dirt roads back of Headquarters. The "Jeep" is now recognized as the best for these back roads. These little cars with the four-wheel drive can get through mud holes that

(Continued on page 7)

golf blind boggie were Phil Reinmuth, first; Jake Peterson, second; and Guy Woodland, third. Jack Titcomb was low gross. In the ladies blind boggie, Mrs. Essie Andrew, first; Mrs. C. J. Cumberford, second; and Mrs. D. S. Troy, third. In the sole survivor golf tournament Bud Jones, first; Earl Bullock, second, and Jack Titcomb, third.

### Potlatch

Potlatch High School graduates who received degrees at the University of Idaho, June 5th, were:

Daniel Walter O'Connell, Bachelor of Arts

Charles William Wardrop, Bachelor of Science in Business

Lonnie Roe, Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering

Melvin John Alsager, Bachelor of Law

Orris J. Suiter, Bachelor of Science

## Woods News

### BOVILL

#### Camp 43—Elk River

With production in sight the activity around here is booming by the construction of truck roads, cat roads, truck landings, and the main railroad landing at Elk River. The logs should start rolling out in about two weeks if favorable weather continues. This camp wishes to thank the Diamond Match Company for the use of their road and other favors that they have shown during this pre-logging period.

\* \* \*

#### Camp 44—Avery

The main truck road to Fishhook is nearing completion. Shovel and dump trucks are now completing some of the last fills. The main landing is nearly finished and the cat road construction will be the next on the program.

The snow has just about vanished with the exception of about two feet in the deep draws and north slopes.

Fishing season opened June 4th and there was a record turnout of fishermen but not the fish. High and muddy water seemed to be most of the fishermen's reason.

Smorgie, Dooley Cramp's pet deer, has decided that the best place to get chow is in the cookhouse. She has given up the green grass for the excellent cookies made by the cook.

### in Agriculture

Joseph Fred Eyrich, Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering

Richard Boyd Kramer, Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering

Also receiving her degree in Education was Hattie May Swofford, one of the Potlatch teachers and wife of Frank D. Swofford. Robert MaLaughlin, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. O'Connell, was awarded a Degree from the School of Law.

Corwin LaVoy, who has been attending the University of Idaho and working week ends and holidays at Potlatch, has accepted a position as accountant for Nonn-Buck Lumber Company at Orofino.

Miss Peggy Fleiger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fleiger, graduated on May 29th from St. Luke's School of Nursing.

Miss Mary Eccher, daughter of Mrs. Maria Eccher, has completed a business course at Kinman's in Spokane and accepted a position at the Potlatch branch of the Idaho First National bank.

Donna Jean Packard, a graduate of P.H.S., who has attended Kinman's in Spokane the past winter, is now employed at the Moscow branch of the Idaho First National bank.

Carl Theodore Hegg (Teddy), son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hegg, graduated on June 2nd from a Theological Seminary at Dubuque, Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Eloy Asplund, grader at Potlatch Unit, left about the middle of June to visit their old home in Sweden. They flew from New York to Stockholm and were accompanied by Mrs. Eric Berg of Spokane. Mrs. Berg has not seen her native home in forty years.

# Theodore Fohl

Theodore Fohl, 86, long-time recognized as the father of conservation in North Central Idaho, passed away at his home in Orofino June 21st.

He was born in 1853 in Germany and immigrated to the United States at the age of 15 and began his woods experience in the Michigan Peninsula. In 1894 he came west to homestead a timber tract in the Bovill district and start his conservation career on the Clearwater drainage which has lasted more than 50 years.

He was the oldest employee of PFI from point of service in the Clearwater side. He was on the payroll for fifty years.

During his life in Michigan he operated a shingle mill at Bay City and when 21 years of age he moved to Cadillac, Michigan, applying for citizenship papers and later homesteaded in that area.

## Half A Century

While locating homesteaders in the Bovill area from 1894 to 1900 he became associated with John A. Glover, Weyerhaeuser partner. In 1900 he accompanied Frederick Weyerhaeuser and son, Charles, on a survey of the Beaver Creek district in winter, laying the ground work for an association of the Weyerhaeuser interests which lasted a half a century.

Fohl and C. O. Brown managed the affairs of the new Clearwater Timber Protective Company which acquired title to thousands of acres of valuable timber from 1900 to 1903. He was closely associated in the management of that concern until about 1930 when it was merged in the new firm of Potlatch Forests, Inc.

Alert to the needs of the woodlands, Fohl was one of the founders of the Clearwater Timber Protective Association established forty-four years ago to provide a conservation program for the valuable timberland. He headed the organization until 1926 when A. B. Curtis, present chief fire warden of the Clearwater and Potlatch Protective Associations, took over the job. Fohl continued as secretary until his death.

With pioneer doggedness, Fohl labored for continuance of the timber heritage through development of selective logging program and was often referred to by PFI foresters as the father of the movement to establish the Clearwater Tree Farm. His surveys in the Pierce-Headquarters district when trails had to be hacked through the wilderness, proved amazingly accurate when government surveyors later plated the land. The largest white pine tree ever logged in Idaho was felled on his homestead in the Bovill district. The tree scaled out more than 28,000 board feet of lumber.

## Bacon And Flour

His daily routine included many of the hardships of a woodsman, and he had little patience with young men of a generation later who could not subsist in the timber when supplied with only bacon and flour. He traveled the maze of timberland with no more supplies but living on the land as he went.

There are several stories of his resourcefulness in the woods. Outstanding is one that during the winter of 1900 and 1901 Fohl tracked down a moose, roped it and slaughtered it with an ax when his party, camped on Washington Creek, ran short of food.

His contribution to the protection of our forest land will long be remembered. His interest in a permanent forest management program has inspired many of the ideas that are now in practice in our area. He can truly be termed as the father of logging industry in North Central Idaho.

## This Is Headquarters

(Continued from page 6)

are impossible for any other car. However, with a far from normal market Headquarters has bought what it could and that doesn't indicate too much of the buyer's preference. The "Jeeps," handy as they are on bad roads, are few because the people also need another car for the highways and there aren't many two-car families in the community.

When Headquarters was built, a few homes were put up for the key men. Little settlements of shacks sprang up along the highway to Pierce. These people had to develop their water supplies and fight the snow in the winter. During the war years and after, Potlatch Forests, Inc., has put in additional housing units and today the community consists of a hundred families. These additional families called for developing a larger supply of water and more electricity. The maintenance and improvement of the houses is borne by the renters with the materials being furnished by the company. The rental rates are low. There is a general store and drug store which also houses the post-office. These two businesses are all that is now owned by the company. Shopping is augmented by trips to town and mail order houses receive considerable patronage. In fact, here you can get expert advice on the relative merit of the various mail order houses.

## School

The school takes the students through the 8th grade. Each year school winds up with a picnic in May. The weather is usually uncertain, therefore, the picnic is held in the Community hall. The school mothers bring their best covered dish and pastry creations. After lunch there are exhibits of school work at the two schoolhouses. An annual Christmas program draws a capacity crowd in the

Community hall. These programs are a credit to the teachers.

For high school the children must travel by bus to Pierce, a distance of 12 miles. In the winter when travel is slowed by snow and ice their day is long.

Community interests include an old-time dance club, a Woman's club that holds monthly dances and card parties in the Community hall, a Cub Scout Pack, a Boy Scout Troop, a Blue Bird Group and a Camp Fire Girls organization.

The summer vacation is thoroughly enjoyed by the youngsters of Headquarters. There are 12 or 15 saddle horses belonging to the families. These horses are kept in Headquarters from spring to fall when they are trucked out to lower country for winter pasturage. The horses and the swimming hole in Reid's Creek occupy the center of interest in the summer. The Headquarters youngsters can cling like burrs to the horses. When the hunting season starts in October these horses are used as pack horses.

## Clothing

In Headquarters a necktie is long lived. The favorite shirt, open at the neck, is a Pendleton wool shirt. Equally popular is the oxford grey wool underwear which is necessary in this climate. The local praise for this garment is that "No matter how cold and wet you get, you are always warm and dry."

In politics the chief figure is Jack McKinnon. He is the local head of the republican party. He warms up each election over the chances of the party but so far, when the returns are posted, the democrats have been far in the lead. However, the talk of rising taxes keeps increasing and it is possible that McKinnon and his party will see a change in the coming election returns.

Local politics, other than county, are non-existent. The town, being a company town, has no local offices. J. H. Bradbury, the logging superintendent, is also ex-officio mayor, and, in such capacity, governs the local ordinances.

Headquarters is a dry town but Pierce is a half hours drive and here there are short beers, slot machines and a liquor store. Headquarters is not over indulgent but is stoically unimpressed by labels—anything that comes in a barrel, jug or bottle will do in a pinch.

All in all Headquarters is a good place to live. The people are friendly as they can only be in a small community. It being a company town, it has a working

(Continued on page 8)



The above is part of the group of families that attended the first family day tour of the Clearwater Unit.



Richard Vantor, filing room, with his wife, Opal, and daughters Birdy Lin and Anna Lou, during the family day June 16th.



Left to right.....Mrs. Bernard Fuchs, Mrs. Cecil Shaffer, Romona Shaffer, Donna Wiseman, Deanna Ryan and Mrs. Ida Ryan in line at the cafeteria for refreshments during family day.

## FAMILY DAYS at PFI

Something new in programs for the summer season has been inaugurated at Clearwater and Potlatch and will be started at Rutledge within the next month. The new feature is "Family Day" at the plants. The wives, children and parents of employees are invited to tour the plant to observe their kin folk at their jobs, have refreshments and see a movie.

Potlatch Unit has completed the program and from reports, it was very successful. According to a report from Tom Youmans, Personnel Director, approximately 274 wives and mothers, or sixty percent of the total employees, took advantage of these tours.

Each Monday a personal invitation was given to the families of certain departments to be guests of Potlatch Unit on the following Thursday. The tour started at 1:15 p.m. after which they were conducted to the training room for refreshments. The film "Green Harvest" was shown and the training program, including job progression charts, were written on the blackboard and discussed. The visit ended with a question and answer period. This entire program was handled by the regular staff of the personnel department.

### Clearwater Unit

The Clearwater Unit "Family Day" program is still under way. The first group, day shift sawmill and sawmill maintenance, toured the plant June 16th. Each Friday

## This Is Headquarters

(Continued from page 7)

population. No one is rich, no one is poor and there is no unemployment. Few divorces mar the social life as in any like-sized community and one thing that is very certain there are no former residents of any town who are as eager to be brought up-to-date on the local news as the people who move away from Headquarters.

A puzzled small girl watched a party of anglers putting off in their boat. "But, Mummy," she asked, "do the fishes like all that beer?"

Desk: A wastebasket with drawers.

afternoon these tours will be conducted until all departments, both day and night shifts, are completed.

The program for Clearwater is similar to that of Potlatch . . . a tour of the mill, refreshments, showing of "Green Harvest," and a discussion of the training program.

It is obvious that the large share of the time of the tour is spent in the department in which their husbands and brothers are employed, however, the entire plants are seen by the visitors.

Roger Carlson, personnel director at the Rutledge Unit in Coeur d'Alene, is starting the "Family Day" there sometime in July.

This picture shows Abel Atty in his edging pit at the Clearwater Unit sawmill and his family looking down on him, seeing, probably for the first time, the job and the work that the husband and father performs each day for PFI.



## TEN YEARS AGO IN THE TREE

(Continued from page 2)

All forest users are required to carry an axe, shovel and bucket in the woods, both the National forest and privately owned lands governed by Timber Protective Associations. This regulation applies in particular to those who go into the forest for picnics, camping, fishing or berry picking.

From Boise recently came this message, "State Forester Franklin Girard today applauded Idaho's timber operators for their efforts for scientific harvesting of forest products and suggested that State forests be placed under intensive management to be kept continuously productive."

Described in the Timberman as, "The first of two machines engineered and built for loading logs on trucks," an Osgood loading machine is in service at Camp 36 on the Potlatch side handling the 1940 logging season for the company.

A woman in Massachusetts had four sets of twins in five years. This is what's known as "deuces wild."