

*Maha Potlatch Fund*  
*The Family*  
**TREE**

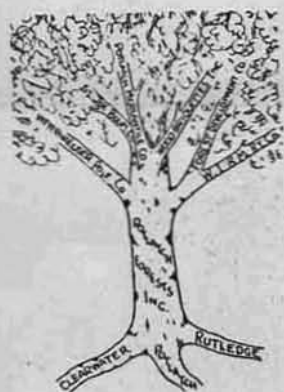
COPY  
11

**AUGUST 1950**



LIBRARY  
UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

# The Family TREE



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

August, 1950  
Volume XIV Number 11  
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

The Potlatch Oldtimers picnic was held again this year in Coeur d'Alene August 18th. Over 200 residents and former residents of the mill town gathered in the city park on the shores of Lake Coeur d'Alene.

With orders stacked high on the desk of Phil Pratt and Bill Boie, the night shift operating in the shipping department at Coeur d'Alene, Potlatch and Clearwater, every effort is being made by the company to supply an increased market.

An average of 24 persons per working day, 480 a month year around visited the Clearwater Plant in Lewiston since January 1, 1938. There were 5,117 visitors in 1938, and 6,102 in 1939. Up to August 1, 1940, when the last count was tabulated there had

(Continued on page 7)

## The Cost of Borrowing

(Ed. note: The following was taken from a release entitled, "Looking Ahead," by George S. Benson, president of Harding College, Searcy, Arkansas.)

If you ask a dirt farmer in Idaho, what's the worst thing about being in debt, he'll usually say, "Getting out of debt, of course." If you put the same question to the new GI homeowner, he'll probably say, "The interest is killing me." Those are two bad things about private debts. The rising public debt has other bad features. It creates inflation, stimulates boom and busts, courts national economic breakdown, smothers enterprise and dries up human freedom.

He goes on to say that the federal debt is approximately 258-billion dollars. That's about 7-thousand dollars for every family in America, and about \$4,500 for every employed person. In the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1950, the taxpayers paid \$5,725,000,000 in interest on the debt and not a penny was applied to reduce the principal. In eighteen of the past twenty years the debt has risen. The government has spent all tax revenue and then borrowed to spend more, increasing the debt each of these years.

With military expenditures and other proposed state-of-war outlays, which is expected to boost the operating deficit, it will reach about ten-million a year in spite of the stiff increase in taxes. If the government maintains its present schedule and borrowing on the big-scale war, the debt will probably reach 300-billion by 1955 and the interest will be costing the taxpayers at least \$7,500,000,000 annually.

The future consequences of this drastically rising debt are many and grave indeed, according to Mr. Benson. Merely an examination of the cost and interest of today's federal debt should be sufficient to arouse the most indifferent taxpayer. But how much is \$5,725,000,000? How can we measure such a huge interest payment?

The first fourteen presidents of the United States served a total of 76 years. The last of these, Abraham Lincoln, spent more than three-billion dollars during the Civil War, yet if every penny in taxes collected from the people and the businesses in the United States, in those 76 years were taken to Washington today, the total would not be sufficient to pay the interest on the national debt for the single year of 1950.

If the 45-million Americans who pay federal income taxes were forced to pay \$125 each tomorrow, resulting funds would not be sufficient to pay the interest on the debt for 1950. Five and three-quarter billion dollars may seem to be small potatoes to some of our big government spenders, but money is wealth and wealth is created only through the efforts of men and machines, and to amass that amount of wealth would require the total pay of a force of ten-thousand laborers working 75-thousand work days of 320 years at one dollar an hour.

### Cover Picture

The picture selected for this month's cover is a very interesting industrial shot taken by Fred Landenberger during the erection of the digesters for the pulp and paper mill at Lewiston. It clearly shows the huge equipment necessary to construct a plant of this type.



# The New Osgood Mobilcrane

## On Duty At Camp 40

The new Osgood loader which has been enroute from the factory for several months, finally arrived at the Bovill logging operation and is now working at Camp 40.

This loader was built for woods operation according to specifications, and from reports it is doing a beautiful job of logging.

It has a lift with no outriggers of 50,000 pounds and with outriggers a lift of 80,000 pounds; has a standard gauge ten foot 1½ inch width outside, with twelve tires, size of which is 12:00 inch by 24 inch. It is equipped with a GMC torque converter and clutch with an independent boom hoist.

It is equipped with a slack puller and a slack kicker for an out-line speed of 500 feet per minute. It has independent travel with four speeds forward and four reverse speeds, varying from three-quarters to five miles per hour.

Other features of this Osgood are hydraulic steering, air controls (Osgood

patented air-cushion clutches), air brakes, high gantry, and a cold weather engine heater for starting.

In a layman's language this loader operates very similar to the automatic clutch in the Buick automobile giving foot throttle control in handling logs. Its steady pull with the advantage of speeding up or slowing down without jerking makes it extremely adequate and efficient as a loader. This greatly improves maintenance, particularly broken gears, broken clutches and lugging engine.

A woman complained to an elderly man, who every evening walked his dog to her house, because the pup always paused by her new shrubs.

"I wouldn't worry," he said, "I always start around the block the long way, and by the time he reaches your bushes, it's only a gesture."

Americans through lack of proper dental care have accumulated nearly 600,000,000 unfilled cavities in their teeth, it is estimated by the American Dental Association.

The picture below shows the new Osgood loader snaking logs from the ravine to the road near Camp 40 at Clarkia.



James A. Williams, pulp and paper sales manager.

## Pulp And Paper Sales Manager

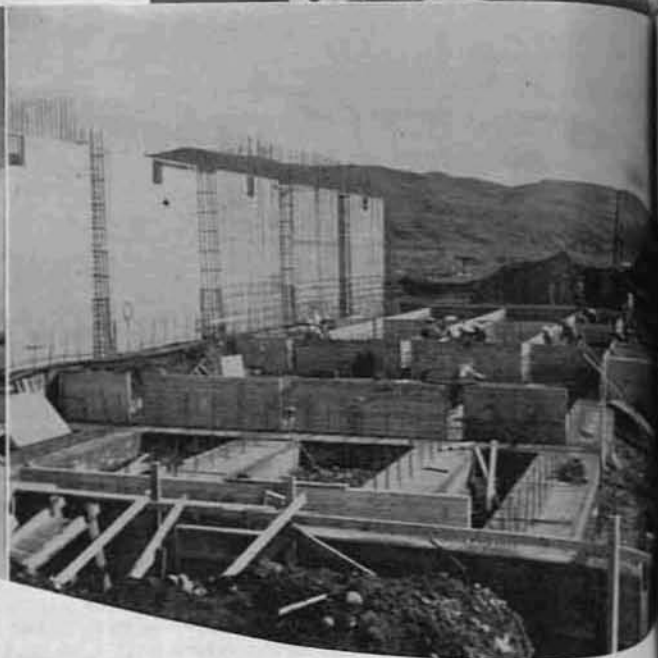
James A. Williams, formerly vice president of Bonestell and Company, paper jobbers of San Francisco, Calif., has been named sales manager of the pulp and paper mill of Potlatch Forests, Inc., according to an announcement by William P. Davis, president and general manager of Potlatch Forests, Inc. The appointment was effective August 1st.

"He has spent his entire business life in the paper marketing business and brings to our company a wide experience in selling paper and paper products," according to Davis.

Born in Missouri, he spent his early years traveling over the south and east with his parents. His father owned and operated a portable sawmill. In 1914, he joined the firm of Dwight Bros. Paper Company and during subsequent years he was associated with the Moser Paper Company, Berkshire Paper Company and Graham Paper Company, all of Chicago. In these companies, Mr. Williams filled many positions. For years, he was salesman in the midwest territory.

In 1943 he joined the Bonestell and Company firm in San Francisco as sales manager. Four years later he was made vice president of the firm.

He is a World War I veteran and attended Northwestern University, studying marketing.



In eight months the area north of the tailrace of the Clearwater Unit which once supported stacks of lumber for air drying, has been transformed into a huge plant site for the pulp and paper mill. In former years the rough dry sheds were the stalwarts of the north side of the tailrace. However, the pulp and paper mill certainly overshadows, or at least compare, to their size.

During these eight months the

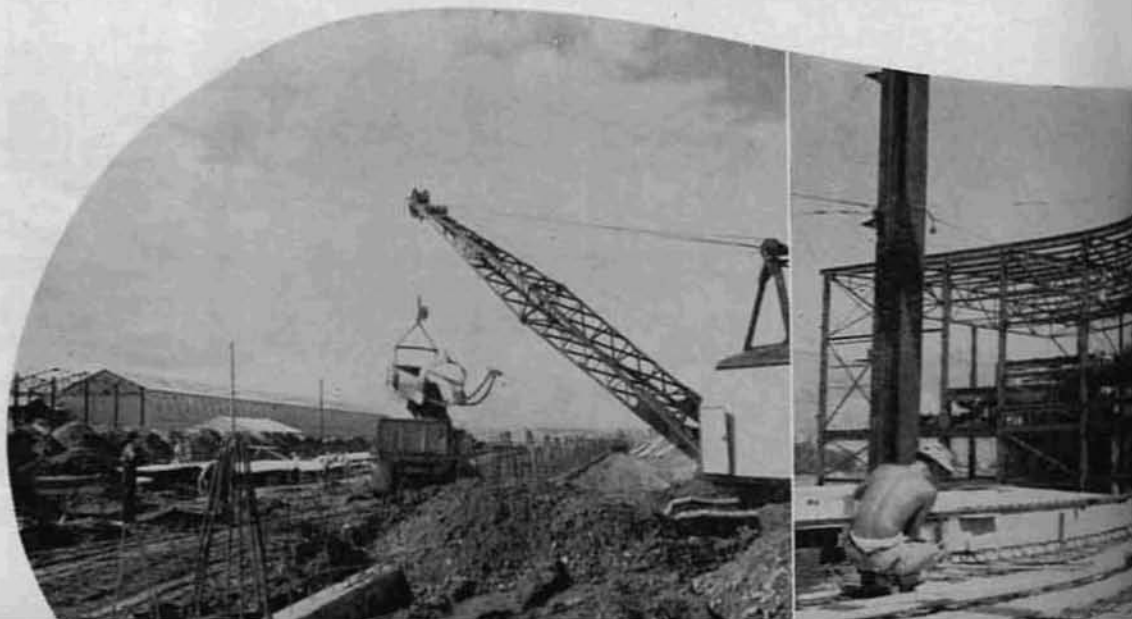
pulp and paper mill has been more than fifty percent completed. The buildings to house the paper machine is almost complete and the installation of the machine is starting and the equipment is arriving daily. The steel work for the boiler room is completed and the installation of the boiler and turbines is under way.

The lime kiln, chip storage tanks and machine shop are in the process of construction.

Barring unforeseen circumstances, it is expected that the pulp and paper mill will be in operation by the first of the year. All equipment has been ordered and is on a schedule for shipment and arrival.

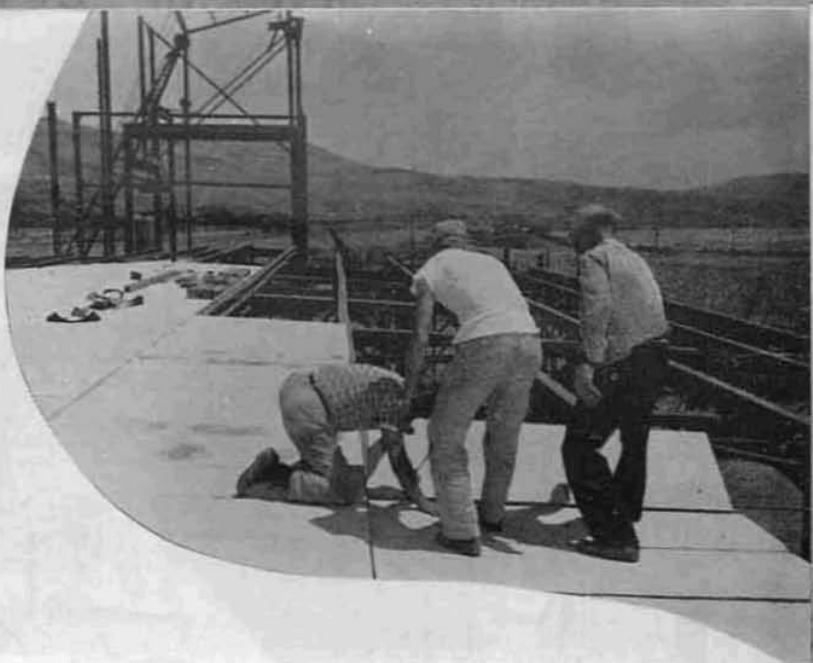
Some of the heavier equipment, including bleach and caustic tanks, has arrived and is being installed. A chip storage tank, in which the chips to be converted to pulp are stored, is also under construction. The digesters are completed. The

The pictures on this and the following page show various scenes during the construction of the pulp and paper mill at Lewiston, from the time the ground was first broken to the present. It clearly indicates the amount of work that has been accomplished during the few short months of construction.



*Progress.....*

## Paper and Pulp Mill



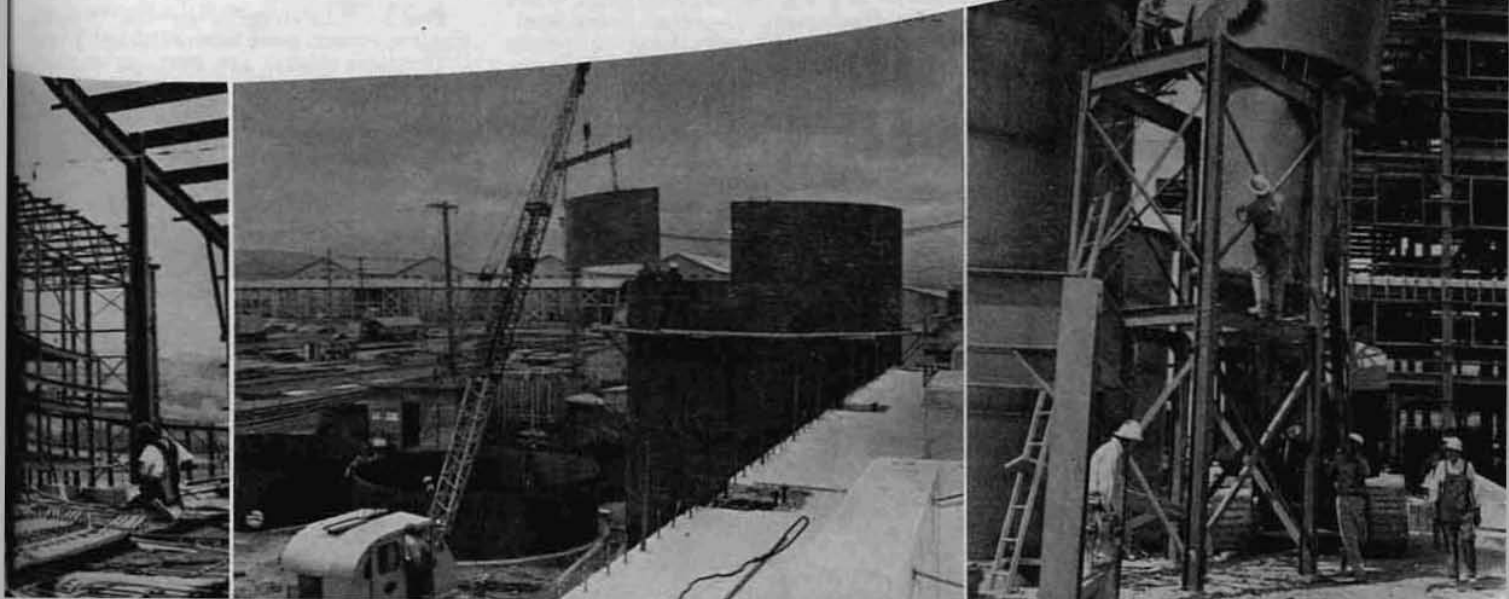
effluent line, which will take the effluent from the pulp and paper mill to the Clearwater River below the city's water intake is completed and the settling ponds are ready for use.

There are about 400 carpenters, steel workers, millwrights and laborers at work on the plant at this time.

A hogged fuel pile that has been accumulating during the past sev-

eral months from the sawmill wastes, resembles a huge mountain. This hogged fuel will be used as fuel when the plant begins operation. Even after the plant is in operation it will be necessary to buy commercial fuel to operate the boilers. The sale of hogged fuel to outside customers has stopped. Following the installation of the barkers and chippers sawmill waste will be utilized for pulp chips and the bark will be used as fuel.

An experimental digester has been installed and cooks are being made daily to determine the characteristics of the wood that will be used when the plant is completed. According to O. B. Smith, resident engineer, they have had excellent results during preliminary experiments.





"We may need that in a hurry someday, Miss Bilk. Make one copy for every drawer in the file cabinet"

## Woods News

### BOVILL SHOPS

From this correspondent's observation this year was one of the best that has been experienced for picking huckleberries. They were particularly prevalent on the East Fork of the Potlatch. Huckleberry pies and delicious jams and jellies will be on the menu for some time to come.

Harris Mithoug, Camp 44 shovel operator, is the first man from the Potlatch Woods Unit to be called into the Armed Forces. He is a veteran of World War II.

The safety committee has been holding regular semi-monthly meetings working toward making the shops a better and more efficient place to work. Safety shoes seem to be the footwear of most of the shop personnel.

### CAMP 44—AVERY

The logging operation started July 11th with five "Macks" on the truck haul. The production goes to the Rutledge Unit at Coeur d'Alene.

Frequent visitors in the vicinity of camp is a cow moose and her twin calves.

### HEADQUARTERS

Everyone seems to be busy either picking huckleberries or going fishing. As on the Bovill side, there seems to be an unusually large crop of huckleberries this year.

Log trucking has been delayed a little by the heavy rains, however, we have

been fortunate in not having as many forest fires this year.

Weekends find some Headquarters nimrods armed with fishing tackle and heading for the river. Some excellent catches have been reported . . . but not seen.

The favorite topic of conversation during the evening bull sessions is politics. Jack McKinnon, the machine man of politics, seems to be losing a little ground in his valiant fight.

The community hall is practically completed. About all that is left to do is putting the finishing touches on and completing some of the wiring.

### CAMP 11 — BINGO SADDLE

Camp 11 is strictly on construction. We're building 4½ miles of truck roads from Bingo Saddle to Bingo Creek landing and will be rebuilding the camp after its idleness for the last eight years.

### CAMP 14 — BEAVER CREEK

Even under adverse weather conditions, Camp 14 has maintained fair production, shipping out as many as 18 or 19 cars per day on the average.

Fishing has been very good, both in the creeks and the river.

We have 3 four-man crews working on tree-length falling and skidding, and all are getting good production.

### CAMP 55 — ALDER CREEK

The gravel crusher is in operation for road building. The skidding crews are skidding logs to the truck roads and the woods are full of power saws. The steel gang is removing the Camp 59 tracks.

(Continued on page 7)

## Plant News

### CLEARWATER

Clarence Edward Lee, planing mill employee, passed away August 22, 1950, at the Clarkston Memorial Hospital. Clarence was born at Scoby, Montana, December 29, 1918. During World War II Clarence served four and one-half years in the army. He was commissioned in May, 1944, and was decorated for bravery and awarded the Combat Infantry Badge, the Bronze Star, and the Victory Medal.

With the entrance of the United Nations into the Korean situation brings back an old column to THE FAMILY TREE. That column is "Those Who Have Been Called Into The Armed Forces." Following is a list of names from the Clearwater Unit: Willis Ballard, Coast Guard; Roy R. Barker, air corps; Robert J. Blair, army; Richard Bayman, marines; John Blair, navy; Allen Cox, marines; Leonard French, army; Jack Hart, navy; Sidney Johnson, navy; Bill Jacobs, air corps; Bill Johnston, navy; Ray D. Kearn, navy; Harry R. MacDonald, navy; Virgil E. Much, navy; Gerald Orr, navy; Eugene Osterberg, army; Richard Steiger, Air Force; Don Simpson, navy; Ted J. Taylor, navy; Frank Williams, army; Robert Welker, air corps; and Dick Vandecar, marines.

The week of August 20th seemed to be a jinx for the operation at Clearwater . . . the motor to one of the two large compressors at the power house burned out on Sunday, August 20th. On the 21st drinking water supply to the Plant was interrupted for about four hours. August 22nd the Number One head rig carriage sprung out of control causing an injury to Day Gup-ton, the setter, and broke the fire protection pipe line. The water from the broken pipe found its way in the center electrical panel in the sawmill which was cause enough to shut down for the rest of the shift. August 24th the shipping departments worked only one-half shift and were down all day Friday because of box car shortage.

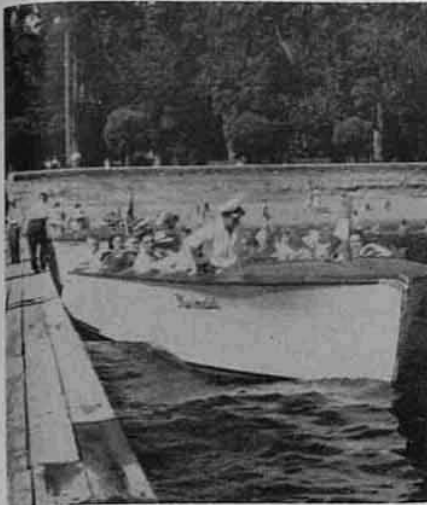
The bowling trophies for the 1949-50 bowling season have been returned from the engravers and are now on display in the plant trophy case in the cafeteria.

The average man: 42 around the chest, 42 around the waist, 96 around the course, and a nuisance around the house.

A politician is a guy with his hand in your pocket, his mouth in your ear and his faith in your patience.

Visiting a parishioner's home for Sunday dinner, the minister placed some green beans on his plate. Intently watching, the little girl of the home exclaimed, "See Daddy, he took some beans. You said he didn't know beans."

Even prices are up to no good.



Potlatch White Piners enjoying cruise on Lake Coeur d'Alene.

## White Piners Annual Picnic

The annual picnic of the Potlatch White Piners, whose members have worked continuously for PFI for at least 25 years, was held in the City Park at Coeur d'Alene in August. There were approximately 300 veterans and their families who enjoyed the program for the day.

Hot dogs, coffee, ice cream and soft drinks were furnished by the company and the picnic tables were reserved in the Park for the picnic lunch. Hiram Arnold's accordion band entertained the group. This band is made up of young children who are taking accordion instructions from Mr. Arnold.

Most of the group took advantage of a cruise on Lake Coeur d'Alene and from reports the weather man must have been in good humor . . . the temperature was about 90 degrees.

Adolph Olson, trustee of the Rutledge Unit White Piners, was in charge of the arrangements and was assisted by Dewey LaVoy, Potlatch; Ed Lillard, Clearwater; Herb Schmidt, Clearwater, president of the Club; and H. H. Angney, who is secretary.

### TEN YEARS AGO IN THE TREE

(Continued from page 2)

been 3,646 in the preceding 7 months.

\* \* \*

Members of the Rutledge Unit at Coeur d'Alene were among those who participated in the Idaho State Department of the American Legion at its annual convention in August. Legionnaires themselves, Mr. Graue and Elmer Belknap, were members of the reception committee that assisted the local convention chairman in his manifold duties.

\* \* \*

Even back in August of 1940, safety hats for men in the woods were being worn. Some of the men at the time realized the value of protecting their knobs enough to wear safety hats.

Capital punishment: Income tax.

# Foresters' Vote Opposes Federal Regulation Of Private Timberland

Professional foresters, by a vote of 2,545 to 1,107, have decided that their Society of American Foresters should oppose, not favor, "the principle of federal regulation of private forests, and federal legislation looking to the establishment of this principle."

The 3,652 valid ballots, counted in the society's headquarters by tellers representative of two federal forest-operating agencies and of the forest industries, constitute about 60% of the members eligible to vote. For a mail ballot is a very high percentage, as be-

fits a subject which touches the professional career of every member.

This society, organized in 1890 by the late Gifford Pinchot, patron saint of all who believe in timber regulation by the federal government, has had an interesting change in the course of the past 16 years, in the make-up of its membership. In 1934, foresters employed by various agencies of the federal government constituted 55.25% of its membership, and those employed by state governments were another 16.04%, and schools ranked third with 11.8%. Foresters in the forest industries, then S.A.F. members, totaled 10.6%, and association foresters, 6.3.

Three years later, federal government membership had increased to 63.6%, and with state at 12.3% the government total exceeded 75%. Industry had dropped a little, so had school memberships.

Now the membership is catalogued a bit more precisely, with addition of two new classifications: "Self employed," meaning in most cases consulting foresters; and "Local Government," including those who manage community forests. For 1950, inquiry at S.A.F. disclosed, the percentages are: Federal, 37.85%; industry, 24.3%; state, 16.9%; school 8.5%; self 5.4%; association, 2.2%; local, 1.2%; uncl., 3.6% .

First Farmer: "The governor made a right good speech in favor of us farmers, didn't he?"

Second Farmer: "Yep, guess he did. But a half hour's rain would o'done us a heap more good."

\* \* \*

"Paw," said the farmer's son, "I want to go to college and learn to be a doc. I think I'll study obstetrics."

"Likely you'll be wasting your time, Son. As soon as you learn all about this obstetric-thing someone will find a cure for it."

\* \* \*

A student in Penn State's famous fishing class had hooked a very small trout and had wound it in till it was rammed against the end of the rod.

Pupil: "What do I do now?"

Instructor: "Climb up the rod and stab it."

## Woods News

(Continued from page 6)

### CAMP 61 — SILVER CREEK

This camp is operating with a crew of approximately 70, both on a construction and production basis. The production has been cut down to three skidding cats, however, the construction is proceeding along normally with occasional slow downs caused by recent heavy rains. The steel gang has moved in and are laying the rail.

There are four saw gangs on the job cutting right-of-way.

\* \* \*

### CAMP 62 — SNAKE CREEK

We have about 40 men in camp at the present time. Most of the crew has already been transferred to Camp 55. Eight trucks are still hauling logs and should be finished in a couple of days.

\* \* \*

### CAMP T — ELK BERRY CREEK

Camp T has resumed full scale logging production after the long layoff. During the last few weeks unseasonal rain has hindered truck hauling, however, production has averaged about 85,000 board feet. We have about 115 in camp.

\* \* \*

### CAMP X — ROBINSON CREEK

We have a crew of about 100 men and our production is gradually climbing. However, we have been bucking wet weather on our truck haul.

### PYI VISITS PFI

The pictures below show a group of 32 Potlatch Yards, Inc., personnel who were guests of the Potlatch Unit July 8th. The group consisted of office personnel and various Yard Managers. Lunch was served at the "Y" and a complete tour of the plant was conducted by J. J. O'Connell and his group of foremen. Tom Youmans led a discussion on training and relations following which the visitors toured the Potlatch Mercantile and the Potlatch Branch of the Idaho First National Bank.





"Americans are free men--free to choose their jobs, free to speak their minds, free to elect their government, free to agree or disagree, free to 'take a chance' --free to 'go places.' Americans know--"

## WE CAN'T HAVE UNLESS WE GIVE



"Give me OUR way. Give me a life where opportunities are what we make them--where a man can dream and work and own his own home and raise his children in a land that's free..."

## WE CAN'T HAVE UNLESS WE GIVE

The two pictures above typify the American businessman and his secretary who speaks for freedom and opportunities that exist under the American way of life. They clearly express the fact that Americans are free men and free to choose their jobs... to speak their minds... to select their government. (The pictures above are reproduced by permission of the Sheldon-Claire Company, Chicago, Illinois.)

"Mother, what is a trousseau?" inquired a six-year-old of her mother. The mother looked across the room at her husband, who was hiding behind a paper, and said, "A trousseau is the clothes the bride wears for six or seven years after she is married."

# We Can't Have Unless We Give

For this month's theme of our new service, "We Can't Have Unless We Give," Chapter ten has been selected principally because of the foreign situation and the crisis which our country faces today. This chapter has as its title, "Free people have self-respect."

We have been reading for the past two or three years, a lot about the "cold war." This, at the present time, is in a very great danger of developing into a "hot war." Whichever kind of war, principles are the same. Principally differences of a way of life. It is a difference in political systems.

Quoting the advance-bulletin for this chapter ten, it says in part:

"We do not feel that this problem is one to be delegated by government officials alone. The strength of our way of life does not rest on the diplomatic skill of our state department or in our elected representatives in Congress or the White House. This strength rests with the people and particularly with those people who have become leaders in their community and those people who make up the community.

"It might be well to cite a few examples of why a free people can perform miracles. Here in our own country we have converted a continent of forest and mountains into great farms, towering cities and huge factories. We have moved from slow, rugged wagon trails to a lacework of railroads, highways and skyways that are the envy of the world. We have, in a short time, built a nation where each person lives better, enjoys more comfort, and has more individual freedom than any people on earth. Therefore, it is necessary for us to understand our way of life, to appreciate the value of our individual freedom, and not to be easy prey for the 'divide and conquer' techniques of those who do not share our views of democracy."

In order to be free it is necessary that we accept obligations, responsibilities and risks which go along with the opportunities that freedom offers. Some people are satisfied to be kept by the state. They are willing to trade their freedom for a low form of security. Like horses, they work for their masters who pay them off with hay to eat and a stall to sleep in. Traditionally, Americans have not been that kind. Our ancestors risked death, starvation and massacre because they valued freedom above all else. Freedom pays in other ways... better living, self-respect and opportunities for growth that only people who value and defend liberty can keep America free.

In this chapter ten the messages feature four physical workers who have important things to say about our way of life. The entire program has been devoted to explain our system of free markets and responsibilities of each individual in this market, but free economy is only one of our freedoms and is inseparable from all other freedoms.



"America is the nation that produces world champions. Why? Because we build the spirit of competition. Because there is glory for a sandlot kid who makes the big leagues. Because we know--"

## WE CAN'T HAVE UNLESS WE GIVE



"Freedom pays off. We produce more, we live better, we have more opportunities, we have more 'say-so' than any people on earth. There is no better system than--"

## WE CAN'T HAVE UNLESS WE GIVE

The two pictures above typify the American workman and the American farmer. They state that America is a nation that produces world champions through the spirit of competition and that there is glory for every sandlot kid who makes the big league. We produce more... we live better... we have more opportunities than any other people on earth. (The pictures above are reproduced by permission of the Sheldon-Claire Company, Chicago, Illinois.)

Golfer (to members ahead): Would you mind if I played through? I just heard my wife has been taken seriously ill.