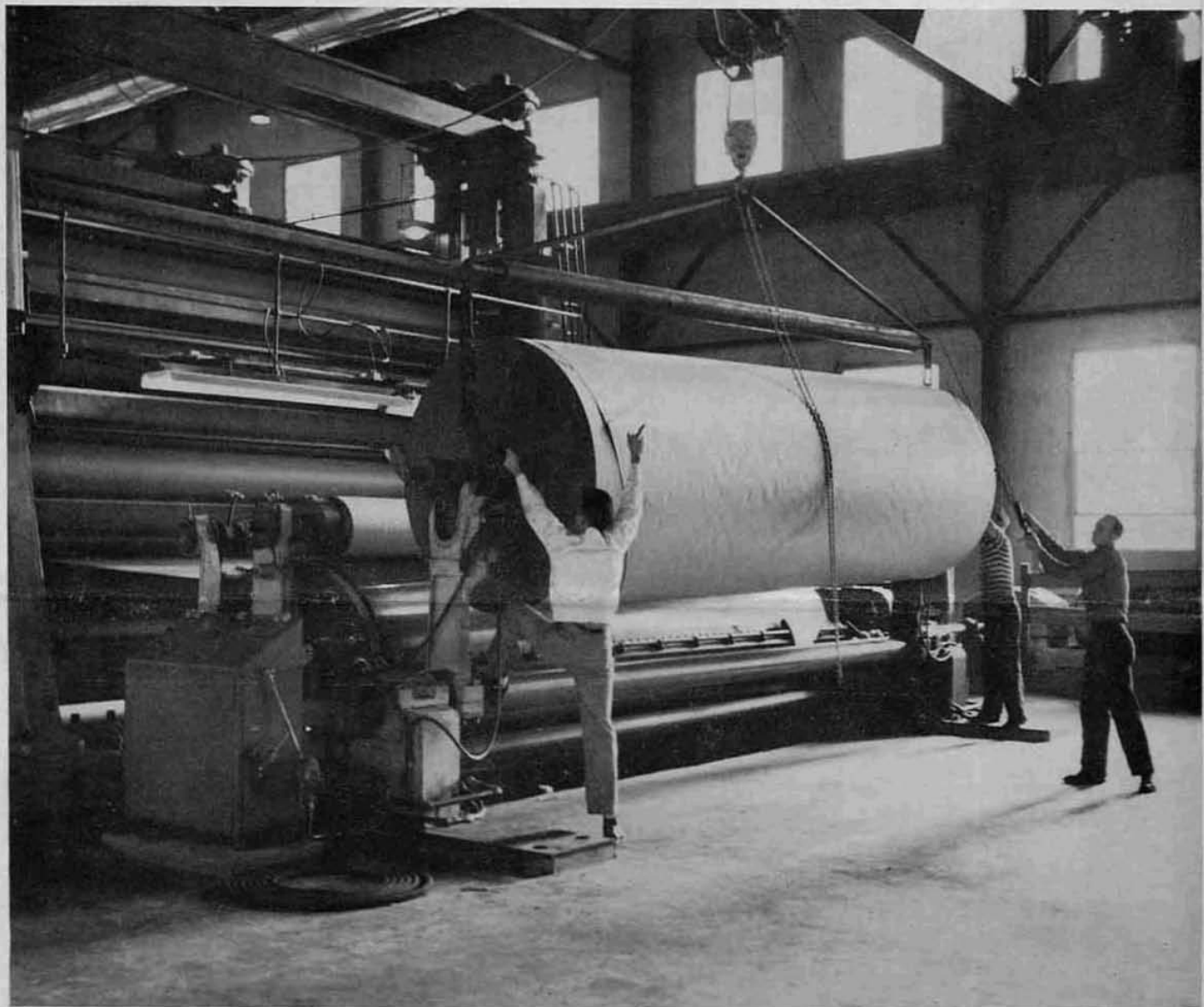


COPY 1

*Idaho  
Potlatch forest*

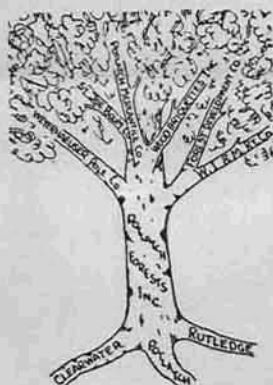
# The Family TREE

**APRIL 1951**



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# The Family TREE



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Editor ..... Earl R. Bullock

### Correspondents

Charles Epling ..... Clearwater  
Carl Pease ..... Headquarters  
Roger Carlson ..... Rutledge  
Chet Yangel ..... Bovill  
Louise Nygaard ..... Potlatch

### TEN YEARS AGO IN THE TREE

Approximately 1,000 workmen in the Clearwater unit plant won another national safety achievement record at the close of the month, with the highest ratings in the United States for accident prevention work in the lumber industry.

Effective July 1, the Weyerhaeuser Pole Company will be sold to the J. B. Carney & Company. The sale included the Ahsahka yard, poles and equipment.

Potlatch high schools girl's basketball team closed a successful season April 3 with a record of 13 victories and four defeats and the unofficial championship of North Idaho.

The Potlatch No. 1 Federal Credit Union has grown from scratch in April, 1938, until on its third anniversary it boasts of over 500 members who have savings invested totaling over \$17,000.

## Ten Pillars of Wisdom\*

1. Material things we want just can't come free to us out of thin air. They have to be made by somebody—at a cost.

2. Government, by itself, produces nothing. Everything produced is **made by the people**, and everything government **gives the people**, it must first take from the people.

3. Our jobs come from customers. The only real **job security** is to get and keep customers.

4. **Job security** is gotten only when the "boss," in cooperation with the worker, does things that win and hold customers. Real security therefore is a **partnership problem**, not with government, but with management.

5. The **amount** of money in the bank or in the pay envelope does not measure the true welfare of any one of us. The only real measure is how much that money will **buy**.

6. Wages are the **biggest** cost in any product. When everybody across the country gets a raise (with no added production or individual effort) costs rise and prices go higher. Such general wage increases do not add to the welfare of any of us.

7. The "greatest good for the greatest number" simply means, from a material standpoint, the **most goods** for the greatest number. And that means the greatest productivity from all.

8. All productivity comes from **human energy** applied to **natural resources** (such as lumber) with the aid of **tools**. Or we can say our natural resources plus our human energy times the quantity and quality of the available tools equals the number of material things we have.

9. We **cannot** increase the natural resources and human energy available at any one time. We can increase the tools available, if we offer a reward. Tools are bought with the savings of people who temporarily deny themselves immediate comforts or pleasures. They risk their savings in the hope of being rewarded in the future with a small part of the extra productivity of the tools bought with their savings.

10. There are the **most tools** per worker—and each tool is **most productive**—in a competitive society of millions of free citizens who individually buy and sell and work and vote as they please. The economic decisions made daily by free citizens, result in a far higher well-being for all of us than we could ever get in any state-planned society where those decisions are made by a handful of all-powerful men, regardless of how well-meaning, sincere and intelligent they may try to be.

\* Adapted by permission from The American Economic Foundation.

### Cover Picture

This month's cover picture was selected to show the results of Potlatch Forests, Inc.'s further diversification and utilization of its natural resources—trees. It shows a completed roll of paper being transferred from the paper machine to the re-winder.

The Family TREE

APRIL 1951





**N**EARLY a half century of railroading came to an end at the turn of the New Year for Walter J. Gamble of Potlatch, who was general manager for the Washington, Idaho & Montana railroad—a subsidiary of Potlatch Forests, Inc.

His retirement came under the Federal Railroad Retirement Act.

On December 31, 1950, Walt completed forty years and three months with the W.I.&M. at Potlatch and more than 44 years railroading in all.

#### Started in Pennsylvania

He started his career in Pennsylvania at the time when railroads were powered only by coal burning locomotives. He has seen the transition from these coal burners to oil burners and more recently to the powerful, compact, and efficient diesel-electric units.

He was a railroader when the WI&M depended to a large extent on the passenger business from Palouse to Potlatch to Bovill. In those days the passenger coaches were brimming full with lumber jacks and residents of the area who had no other means of transportation. In later years the railroad was primarily used for freight and mail.

He started as a fireman for the Pennsylvania in 1906. Two years later he went to the Baldwin Locomotive Company's works at Philadelphia as an office worker. He stayed there two years before heeding the call of the west and joining the WI&M as rate

# W. J. GAMBLE

## Forty-Four Years of Railroading Ends



and traffic clerk in 1910, three years after the start of operation of the railroad.

At that time the WI&M was a thriving but small line. It kept five steam locomotives busy shuttling over its 50 miles of track between Palouse and Bovill. It did a thriving passenger business in addition to its freight and express hauling. It carried three passenger coaches on its daily roundtrip. It was the only link for business and travel through the heart of Latah County.

#### Carry Mail

The three coaches have given way to a gasoline powered "bug" whose principal duty is carrying mail and express between Palouse, Potlatch, Princeton, Harvard, Deary and Bovill. An occasional passenger buys a ticket. The "bug" went into service 10 years ago; by then the daily steam train had dwindled to one coach and the engine.

Walt became assistant general manager of the line in 1936. Four years ago he was advanced to manager.

Succeeding him as general manager of the railroad is Roy Huffman, Lewiston, assistant general manager of PFI in charge of new products. Mr. C. L. Elsea, who was train dispatcher, car accountant, etc., became assistant general manager and took over most of the duties of Gamble and is in charge of operation and maintenance of way and equipment on the road. J. R. Scott continues as Auditor and took over a part of Elsea's office work.

Walt and his family are making Moscow their home. About a year ago he purchased the A. L. Morgan home. Mr. and Mrs. Gamble were married at Albany, New York, in 1914. They have two daughters, Mrs. Henry R. Zimet of Moscow and Mrs. Howard Cagle of North Hollywood, California.



## SUPER SNOOPERS of the FORESTS

By Charles F. Sutherland, Jr.

The super snooper of the Clearwater Forest, whose detecting powers far surpass those of Fearless Fosdick, has been identified as the smallest of creatures, the mouse! Yes, that's the result shown by a current study of tree seed planting and natural reforestation, undertaken as a part of the forest research program for Potlatch Forests, Incorporated. Time and again, mice and a few brother rodents proved themselves adept at finding tree seed planted under half an inch of packed soil. In fact, by last fall, these busy creatures proved to be the biggest obstacle to the successful reseedling of burned-over areas in the Clearwater woods operations.

The problem of reforesting several burns on land belonging to Potlatch Forests near Headquarters, Idaho, was thrust upon the Company after a number of forest fires flared up briefly during the tough fire season of 1949. Two approaches to the problem were evident. The burns could be allowed to reseed naturally, or nature could be given a helping hand by planting trees or seed to restock the burn more quickly. After some discussion, it was decided that

a combination of the two would be the most logical and produce the best results with the least expense.

### Seed Traps

To see how nature was handling the problem, seed traps, which are nothing more than flat, wooden boxes of a certain size, with screened tops, were placed in a regular pattern within the burn. As the seed blown from trees on the edge of the burn fell into these screened boxes, it was identified, counted, and, later, germinated. In addition, portions of the burn were marked off for observation to see how effective seed would be in by-passing such obstacles as rodents, birds, and the effect of hot, dry weather. These devices will show where natural reproduction can be expected to materialize and where planting will be most effective.

However, if the study indicates that certain portions of the burn will not grow enough trees in a reasonable period of time, the Company must resort to some means of artificial regeneration, for it would hardly be practical to pay taxes and other carrying charges on such land, when it is not productive.



Therefore, to be able to assist nature intelligently, a search for suitable planting methods for the Clearwater was begun last Spring.

#### Plant Directly

There are several methods that could be used for planting these burns; first, small trees grown from locally collected seed could be purchased from a nursery and planted in the burn; second, seed collected locally could be planted directly on the burn.

Nursery-grown trees are hard to come by and expensive, so it was decided that the problems connected with growing trees directly on the burn from various kinds of tree seed, would be investigated.

The experience of other companies and government agencies has shown that mice and other rodents have been a big factor in the failure of many forest seed plantings. They also show that some preparation of the ground is desirable to insure successful seed germination.

As a result, the seed spot method for planting seed was adopted. This entails digging up the ground on a spot eighteen inches in diameter, dropping approximately twenty seeds on the spot, and covering the seed with soil for a specified depth, which varies according to the size of the seed. These spots are spaced at regular intervals by the planting crew (in this case, six feet apart).

As previously mentioned, the impact of the rodent population on the planting had to be determined. Therefore, half of the seed spots planted were screened by small wire cones and the other half exposed to the workings of the rodents.

#### Acute Sense of Smell

The results were certainly conclusive. Seed planted one day was dug up the next by the rodents on the unprotected spots. A mouse's sense of smell seemed to be so acute that when it came to finding large sized tree seed, he could out-Geiger any counter known. Approximately ninety per cent of the screened spots pulled through the summer and still had seedlings growing by fall, but only seventeen per cent of the unscreened spots were still stocked at the end of the same period. In fact, on the ridge top, the appetites of these four-footed sleuths were so great (probably whetted by the long climb up the hill) that they even burrowed under the screens and managed to eliminate seventy per cent of one block of screened spots.

Other influences affecting seedling survival, such as topography, direction the slope faces, and the kind of seed planted are being studied as well, but so far, rodents have proven to be the most important factor to control.

The success that was achieved with the screened spots indicates that with proper control of the rodents, seed spot planting will probably be an effective means of artificial regeneration. Of course, it's still too early to be sure, but within the next two years the screened seedlings will be definitely established or will have disappeared. Such experience will show what success can be expected on a full scale seed planting project.

#### Last Year's Lesson

Heeding the lessons learned from last summer's work, the forestry crew planted an area that was pre-poisoned to eliminate rodents. Special care, however, was taken so as not to harm birds and animals. In addition, the planting program was expanded by planting more test blocks of grand fir, Engelmann spruce, western redcedar, and some locally collected ponderosa pine and Douglas fir. These will be compared with similar blocks planted on non-poisoned areas to determine the effectiveness of the poison in reducing the rodent population and the need for poisoning when planting small-sized tree seed. Since poisoning adds to the expense of a planting operation, the company is hoping that results will show that poisoning is not needed for such small-sized tree seed as Engelmann spruce and western redcedar.

Experience gained from these investigations will eliminate costly mistakes in planting or poisoning, and will show how to get the most effective results for each dollar spent for planting. One thing is certain, the company knows that before large-sized tree seed can be planted, the rodents must go.



Rudy Olsen, Rutledge "ham" operator.

## Interesting Hobby

Rudy Olsen, the "ham" radio operator from Rutledge, has rebuilt all of his equipment except the receiver and from the picture above the contrast and the improvement can be viewed over his shack as compared with those shown in the February, 1949 issue of the *The Family Tree*.

This new console is 41"x84" with an ordinary table height. It is finished with Spanish Leatherwood with chrome trim and Micarda covering for the table top. The panel doors on the end of the console provide storage room for log books, call books and other necessary equipment needed by "ham" operators.

### Modulation Meter

The extreme right panel contains a modulation meter but will later be completed with a modulation indicator or oscilloscope. The next panel is framed with a 10 meter telephone transmitter and the center panel is the receiver.

The panel at left of center houses the 40 meter telegraph transmitter and the extreme left panel is centered with a 24 hour clock. The power supplies are on a shelf constructed inside the desk. Olsen built this console in his spare time during the last 6 months. The material cost of the desk alone was over \$80. The 40 meter telegraph antenna which is 66 feet long is installed in the attic of his home.

According to Olsen this interesting and fascinating hobby is real fun and keeps him young.

### CAMP 36

The news from Camp 36 for the past month indicates that the road break-up has compelled this camp to halt production. Gravel trucks and a crew of men are engaged in road repair. Another crew of men and 3 bulldozers are working on the new Sand Creek Bridge and road which will open a large area of timber.

Each year forest fires in the United States, most of them man-caused, destroy enough wood to build 86 thousand homes.

\* \* \*

In World War II the Armed Forces used a greater tonnage of forest products than of steel.

\* \* \*

The forest products industries in the United States directly or indirectly provide 3 million jobs.

\* \* \*

A drunkard stepped through an elevator shaft and plunged 43 stories. As the horrified crowd heard the body crash to the elevator cellar, they craned their necks. To their amazement, they saw him pick himself up, brush himself off and heard him mutter: "I should have said 'Up!'"

## Clearwater Box Factory Sets Record

The box factory at Clearwater had an enviable record last year. This department being by nature hazardous worked the entire year of 1950 without a lost time accident.

The following letter was addressed to Riley Worley, foreman, and the employees of the box factory from C. J. Cummerford, shipping superintendent:

"It is with a great deal of pleasure that I write this letter of commendation to you for your fine safety record during the past year. In spite of the fact that your department is by nature hazardous, you are well on your way into the second accident free year.

"Safe workers are always efficient workers and your performance during the past year has proven this point.

"Congratulations to each one of you and I will be pulling for a two year record."

## Scouts, Sponsored By Foremen's Council, Present At Meeting

The Potlatch Foremen's Council meeting, February 20th, honored the Local Boy Scout Troop. The Troop presented them with a Court of Honor, with A. L. Johnston in charge, assisted by Gene Clark, Scout Master, and Earl Spangler, Scout Chairman, and Cluff Johnson (Moscow), Field Representative. Wilson Rogers, Health and Safety Chairman of Latah County Council, showed a film of the Valley Forge Scout Jamboree of 1950. Earl Humphreys, Latah County Scout Chairman, presented the local Troop Charter for the Scout Troop to the Institutional Representative, Dick Talbott.

The Scout committee acted as the entertainment committee and served the group hot dogs, doughnuts, coffee and pop. Ninety-seven attended, which included Scouts and their parents, Council members and wives, and the Palouse Scout committees were guests.



Troop 137 sponsored by the Foremen's Council of Clearwater Unit.



Kay Halladay, winner of the grand prize of the Clearwater Capers, is presented a check for \$25 from Fred Landenberger, show chairman.

## Clearwater Capers

Kay Halladay, 11, daughter of Al Halladay, green veneer, won the \$25.00 grand prize in the Clearwater Capers Amateur Show April 9. Kay's winning talent was a roller skating act and in part of the act she was accompanied by Jimmy LaPlant, green veneer employee. A packed house of 1500 people watched in the Lewiston High School Auditorium as Jimmy put Kay through their spectacular spinning act. Kay also won

\$10.00 for first place in the vaudeville division of the show. Kay Lynn Garten, 11, daughter of John Garten, shipping office, won second place in that division with an acrobatic dance. Her prize was \$5.00.

Patty Murphy, 16, won first place in the vocal division of the show with a vocal solo including "Peggy O'Neil," and "A Little Bit of Heaven." Her prize was \$10.00. Patty is the daughter of Frank Murphy, cutup department. Second place \$5.00 prize went to Donna Kay Fischer, 7, daughter of Joe Fischer, planer.

### Duane Steiner

Duane Steiner, 15, son of Verl Steiner, sawmill, won first place in the instrumental division with a violin solo, "Mazzerka." His prize was \$10.00. Lyle Hurley, 16, won a \$5.00 second prize in the division for an electric guitar recital.

Rupert Davis, planer, won a pair of safety shoes for first prize in the employee division. Rupert's act was a vocal solo, "Without a Song." Employees were not in competition with children.

Other contestants in the children's division were: Sonja Estlund, 13, daughter of John Estlund, graders (vocal solo); Danny Sullivan, 11, son of Ruby Sullivan, sawmill, and Andy Sullivan, stacker (piano solo); Susie and Bob Pafife, age 5 and 8, children of Louis Pafife, electric shop (tap dancing); Bobbie and Dick McKinley, age 12 and 9, children of Robert McKinley, stacker (vocal solo and duet); Janet Barbor, 10, daughter of Helen Barbor, Pres-to-log Sales, and Charles Barbor, pulp electrician (piano solo); Bonnie Fischer, 10, daughter of Joe Fischer, planer (vocal solo).

### Charles Garman

Other employee contestants were: Charles Nearing, paper mill, vocal solo; and Tom Remson, stacker, harmonica solo. George Geis, stacker, put on an exhibition vocal act and guitar recital, and Charles Garman, dry veneer, ended the show with an outstanding memory act. Charles memorized 30 objects

in numerical order after they had been given to him at random.

Cut Epling, Safety Director, opened the show which was sponsored by the Safety Department. A display of safety equipment was shown in the high school entrance lobby.

Wayne Kidwell of Clarkston was Master of Ceremonies, and Fred Landenberger, Clearwater personnel clerk, was show chairman. Wayne and Fred performed two hill-billy pantomime vocal numbers in costume, and provided jokes at several intervals during the show.

### NEWS OF CAMP 42

Spring break-up and muddy roads have all conspired to slow down production, but even so we had a good month. Plans are progressing nicely for modernizing the camp and the summer months will no doubt see the project completed.

The first aid shack has been moved from down town to camp under the hope that it will be more convenient for the crew to take advantage of its facilities for hot packs and heat treatments for sprains and bruises, etc.

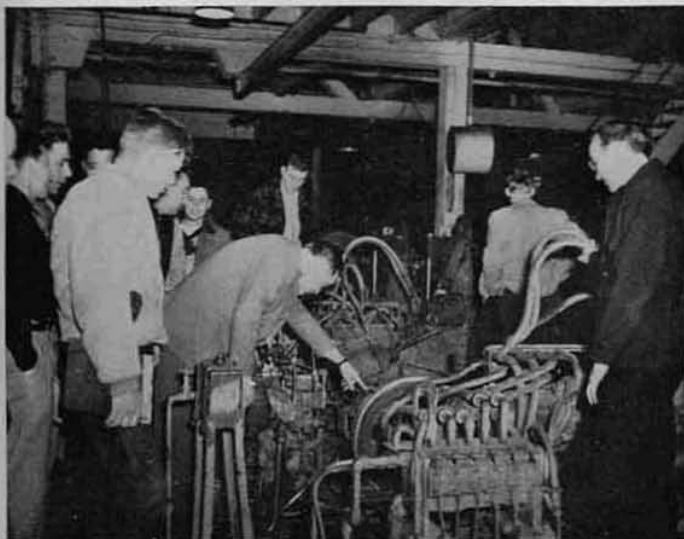
## Please Invest A Dime

If you will invest ten cents to the Government Printing Office for the Department of Agriculture pamphlets on its pajama survey you will be able to enlarge your library with one of the most revealing pieces of literature ever written. The survey is reported to have cost \$100,000.00 so your ten cents will help a lot toward liquidating this quaint and unusual expense.

Just to insight your interest in the publication let us study together a few of its amazing revelations, keeping in mind that the \$100,000.00 cost helps to build your appreciation bump for the better things of life:

1. Pajamas are worn more in cold climates.
2. Rich men have more pajamas than poor men.
3. More than one half the men in the U. S. wear pajamas.

Professor Everett Ellis and forestry students from University of Idaho inspecting sawmill carriage fixtures.



Professor Everett Ellis and forestry students from the University of Idaho looking over the band saw on one of the head rigs.





"Since we're one big family here, Mr. Bates, does a man in accounting have to ask your consent to marry me?"

## A Hobby That Pays

For an interesting hobby that at the same time has a little remuneration is a great accomplishment particularly for those whose skill is somewhat void in most hobbies that require the use of saws, hammers, lathes, screwdrivers, et al. Not so for Erick Berg, clipper operator in the veneer plant at Lewiston.

For years Erick has collected pieces of birds-eye white pine and other woods that have a wide variance in color, such as cedar. His specialty is table lamps similar to that shown in the photo at the right. However, he is equally adept in the construction of shelves, bookcases, magazine racks, and other cabinet work.

### Five Laminations

The lamp illustrated was made with five laminations of alternating cedar and birds-eye white pine in the body and three alternating laminations in the base. He used Casco glue to bind the cedar and pine together. With the use of his wood lathe in his basement workshop he turns the body and base to a desired pattern following which the lamp is finished in natural color or can be painted in colors to blend with the color scheme of the room. The result is an attractive and colorful lamp that fits in any home.

He started this hobby three years ago by making lamps for Christmas presents for his friends and relatives. During this period the demand became so great for the lamps that he now realizes a little extra profit for his skilled effort. He has made over 50 lamps during these three years and all of the cabinet work in his home at 1328 14th Avenue, Lewiston.

Erick says that he likes to have something to take up his spare time—something that is useful either to his family, home or his friends.

### Practices Safety

In his workshop he practices safety. His machines are all guarded so that any one of his three children cannot get a

finger in a v-belt or saw. According to Erick, the same safety measures should be practiced at home that are practiced on the job. God philosophy.

(Ed. note: It would be interesting to know of other interesting and remunerative hobbies among the employees of Potlatch Forests, Inc. The Family Tree can only know of those who make it known. If you have such a hobby contact the editor or your local Family Tree correspondent at the unit in which you are employed).

## Potlatch Suggestion Awards

The Potlatch annual suggestion awards were presented to 5 employees with the total amount reaching \$200.

George A. Dixon received \$50 for a suggestion of another guard on the jump trim saw. Burton Young received \$50 for his idea that the pilot bearings be made for olite bronze for use in the Ross carriers and lift trucks. Francis Buhl received \$50 for his suggestion of a new system at the log wash. Arthur Williams received \$30 for his suggestion relative to the nozzle box bearing and Marvin Yates received \$20 for his suggestion for a different clutch linkage on the Ross lift trucks.

During the past generation, the forest economy of the nation has been emerging gradually from one supplied by virgin forests to one of reliance upon growing timber as a crop.

Forest conservation is wise use, not disuse. There is wasteful extravagance in disuse, for trees ultimately die and are lost to profitable acres.

There are over 4,225,000 individual private owners of commercial forest lands in the United States, owning approximately 345 million acres.

The Sunday-school teacher asked all those in her class who wanted to go to heaven to hold up their hands. One little 3 year old did not comply. "My mother said we had to go straight home after Sunday-school," she explained.

Definition of a heart: This wonderful organ weighs 8 to 12 ounces. It is five inches long by three inches wide and beats 72 times a minute, 4,320 times per hour, 37,843,000 times per year. In a day's time, it can pump enough blood to fill a railroad tank car.

The best example of perfect security is a man serving a life sentence in Federal prison.—Dwight D. Eisenhower.



Eric Berg displaying one of his table lamps that he made in his workshop.