

✓ Idaho
w/ Potlatch forests

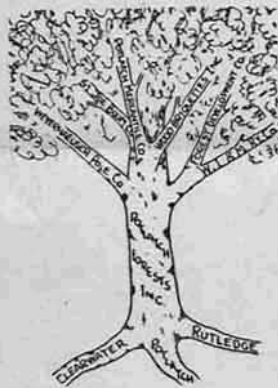
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The Family TREE

JANUARY 1952



The Family TREE



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TEN YEARS AGO IN THE TREE

The Clearwater River was a solid sheet of ice from the mill pond clear up to Kamiah and beyond.

* * *

One-third of our production was going directly into national defense.

* * *

Earl Ritzheimer reported for active duty in the U.S. Army Infantry.

* * *

Four new Pres-to-log machines have been installed at Weyerhaeuser plants on the coast, two at Longview and two at Everett.

Government Control In Industry

(Ed. note: The following editorial is a reprint from "Listen Americans" by George S. Benson)

On a broad strip of land jutting into the Delaware River near Trenton, New Jersey, the finishing touches are being put on a brand-new steel-making plant, the nation's biggest. Families of the employees who will operate the plant are beginning to move into the 20,000 attractive new homes nearby.

In a very real sense this new steel plant is a producer of new wealth, converting an inspendable natural resource, iron ore, into a saleable product worth millions of dollars. And the significant thing is that it is being built out of profits. In fact, the building of this newest production facility of the United States Steel Corporation is a good example of the working of our American profit economy; likewise it may be pointed to as a dramatic example of the value of corporation profits to the American workingman and to the public generally.

In all, 25,000 people will be employed in the new plant—25,000 jobs that didn't exist before. Each new job will represent an investment by the company of \$25,000 per worker. And most of the income from sales by the new enterprise will be paid in wages and benefits to the employees and for raw materials.

The profit to the corporation will be a few cents of each dollar of income (perhaps 6 cents), and with this profit: (1) the stockholders must be paid dividends big enough to keep their money coming; (2) a sum must be set aside for replacing machinery and plant facilities as they wear out; (3) another sum must be set up as surplus so that slack earning periods can be weathered; and (4) still another sum must be set up to help finance expansion of production, such as the Fairless Works, which makes more jobs.

The public benefits by the millions in new money flowing into the channels of commerce, (1) in pay checks being spent at grocery and department stores, for automobiles, television sets, washing machines, on entertainment, etc.; (2) by the increased demand for allied materials which other workers in other plants must make; (3) for expanded transportation needs; and (4) by making more of the basic steel available for a limitless array of other products whose production now can be expanded, requiring more workers, more allied materials.

Every American has a stake in seeing that our industries are kept free of government control and operating under the wholesome incentive of the profit motive.

Cover Picture

A typical community scene in what was known as the Banana Belt at the Webster School in Lewiston. It shows Janet Eier and Beverly Grubb watching Judy Gale take one of the few sleigh rides to which Lewiston is unaccustomed.



William Helmer

by LOUISE NYGAARD

Last rites for William Helmer, the oldest employee of the Potlatch Forests, Inc., took place in Moscow on Saturday, October 27th, with the Rev. E. P. Goulder officiating and B.P.O.E. No. 185 giving the Elks ritual at the graveside.

Mr. Helmer was born in Quebec, Canada, where he developed a deep affection for the White Pine timber of his native province. After receiving his early schooling, he branched out as a "land looker" or "Timber cruiser". Sensing the development in the lumber industry in the Lake states, he came to Stillwater, Minnesota in 1882 where he became associated with C. N. Nelson, one of the largest pine operators in the early days. He loved the big outdoors and the woods and developed an almost uncanny instinct for accurate timber estimating.

At the turn of the century when William Deary was selected by Wisconsin and Minnesota interests to consolidate a large operating block of White Pine timber in northern Idaho, he picked William Helmer to accompany him. Relying absolutely on his ability, purchase was made of a huge timber block as the nucleus of the operating unit of the Potlatch Lumber Company.

Few Trails Existed

In those days, very few trails and roads existed in northern Idaho and he and his compassman were frequently out months at a stretch packing their meager outfits on their backs over the uncharted areas of timber land, sleeping where darkness overtook them.

To the original timber block purchased by Mr. Deary, the holdings of the company were increased over a period of years to the point where many million dollars were invested in timber on the judgment and integrity of one man—William Helmer.

After the mill was constructed at Potlatch in 1905 and operations were well under way, it was William Helmer who laid out the logging spurs and located the camp sites—this, in addition to his du-

ties as cruiser. For some time prior to his retirement about 1931 he was called on only as a consultant and to supervise the estimating of timber to be purchased by the Company.

As the years went by, his love for the woods deepened and he continued to reside in Idaho, nurturing the hope that he might live out his days in the shadows of the Pines, which had become so much a part of him. Those who knew "Bill" and have been intimately associated with him over the years have loved him for his fine character, his modesty, his outstanding ability, and deep rooted loyalty to his company and his many friends.

TRULY, THE "PINES OF THE WEST" MUST IMPART SOME OF THEIR MAJESTIC QUALITIES TO PRODUCE MEN OF SUCH SPLENDID CHARACTER AS WILLIAM HELMER.

Roy Jaynes

Roy Jaynes, Clearwater Unit carpenter, was killed December 31st in an auto-train collision at the Clearwater mill gate. Roy and his son, Coy, were driving home from work at 3:30 p.m. when an east-bound train collided with them. Both men were thrown from the car, Roy suffering fatal injuries. He died in St. Joseph hospital shortly afterward. Coy escaped with minor injuries.

Roy started working at Clearwater unit August 8, 1927, the first day the mill started. Previously he had been employed at Rutledge unit in Coeur d'Alene from 1920 to 1927. His first job at Clearwater was scaling logs in the sawmill. In 1933 he transferred to the carpenter crew, where he worked until the time of his death.

BILL HELMER



Short Wave Radio



The photo on left shows Bob Olin talking to Lewiston from one of the portable stations near Camp 44 in the Avery logging area. Immediately to the left is a clearing made for the transmission lines to the station on McGary Butte. These lines are laid on the ground to prevent breakage in case of wind or snowfalls.

Camp 44, November, 1951

A log loader was broken down. Dooley Cramp, camp foreman, radioed to camp from his pickup and told Marvin Torgerson, camp clerk, what had happened. Marvin radioed the Bovill shops immediately, and a truck carrying repair parts was on its way within minutes after the call was received. The truck made the 115 miles to the crippled loader by late afternoon, and by the next morning the loader was back on the job.

Previous to the use of radio communications in the woods, two trips would have been required to get those parts, and a full day's work would have been lost by the loading crew. Radio kept these men on the job with a minimum of lost time. This is just one example of the every-day use of short-wave radio in the company woods operations.

The western forest industry first became impressed with the possibilities of woods radio in 1946 when Bob Olin, PFI woods Maintenance Superintendent, presented a demonstration of the idea at the Inter-Mountain Logging Conference.

Radio captured the imagination of men in the forest industry all over the country. They banded together to form the "National Forest Industries Communications", a national cooperative committee of industry men serving without pay. The purpose of the committee was to form a group that would handle all forest industry communications

problems, and negotiate with the Federal Communications Commission to obtain wave-lengths on which to operate their private radios. Bob Olin was, and still is, the first national chairman of this committee.

Company Network Expanding

The Company network of radio stations is expanding. A new base station has been completed atop McGary Butte, four miles southeast of Bovill. This is now the principal base station in our woods operations. Others are located at Bald Mountain, twelve miles south of Headquarters, and at our General Office at Lewiston.

The new station at McGary Butte has automatic controls which enable a person at Lewiston or Bovill to take control of the station and talk to any of the five camp radio stations and fourteen mobile sets on cars, pickups, and locomotives throughout the woods. The relay control station at Lewiston is at the top of the Lewiston hill. This enables messages at the Lewiston General Office to be automatically relayed over the McGary Butte base station to a camp or mobile station.

Railroading Easier

Ten-foot snowbanks within inches of company railroad cars used to make Brakeman Clarence Baker's job a nightmare in the winter. When he had to signal to locomotive engineer Fred Lipford, he had to squeeze himself between the cars and the snowbanks, or climb to the tops of the towering banks. Needless to say, this was hazardous and exhausting. Now with the aid of a portable radio "Walkie-talkie", Clarence can signal Fred while

Loggers Best Tool

riding on a car at the rear of the train. From the standpoint of safety alone, radio has proven itself on the job.

Radio is a strange thing. High frequency radio waves travel in a straight line. Consequently, the rugged mountain terrain of North Idaho presents many problems in radio communications. For instance, our station at Bald Mountain had trouble reaching a mobile set in a pick-up on the highway between Kamiah and Greer because mountains were in the way. Between Greer and Orofino, however, the signals came through. From Orofino to Lenore the radio waves funnelled down the Clearwater canyon and came in clearly, but below Lenore the river turns and again there was silence.

The new station on McGary Butte is so situated to fill in these blanks and get messages to almost any point on this route. It is also better-situated to "see in" to the North Fork and St. Maries areas, as well as being able to reach Lewiston Orchards. A person may travel almost anywhere within the 6,000 square mile area of company operation and still remain in constant radio communication 75-90 percent of the time.

Oftentimes, if conditions are right, radio signals can be "bounced in" to deep canyon bottoms by reflection off the steep hillsides.

Radio Often Only Link With Civilization

In many parts of our woods operations, radio is the only means of communication. Camp 44, 35 miles by air or 115 road miles northeast of Bovill, has no telephone service. The roads are closed throughout the long winter months. Radio provides the only tie this camp has with civilization. Dooley Cramp, camp foreman, can talk to Bovill from ridge tops in his area, and to his camp from almost any part of the area which includes some of our roughest logging country.

Camp 53 at Waha has used radio every summer for the past three years. Camp foreman Charles Sacotte estimates that it has saved the use of one truck normally needed for spare service. If parts are needed from the Headquarters shops, one trip has replaced two and the saving in time is enormous.

Radio is now the only means of communication with Camp 53. Telephone service had to be abandoned because the camp was the last party on a 23-party line out of the Lapwai exchange. Essential telephone service — needed for emergencies — did not exist under these conditions.

Camp 58, 20 miles southeast of Grangeville, has moved its radio station to the top of a 100-foot U.S. Forest Service look-out tower on a 5000-foot ridge. Buford Barnes, camp foreman, can now talk to Bald Mountain, McGary Butte, and Lewiston. He can also talk to his camp from almost anywhere on the job. Soon the tremendous Peterbilt logging trucks, carrying twelve to fifteen thousand feet of logs on sixteen-foot bunks may also be equipped with radio. If John McMillan's truck breaks down on the company logging road, traffic is stopped and loading operations cease until the truck is repaired and on its way. Much lost time can be prevented with portable radio sets in the trucks. Drivers can radio for help immediately if they run into trouble.

Radio Rules Necessary

Radio air lanes are public property. As such, it is supervised by the Government through the Federal Communications Commission. Each radio station and operator must have a license. Only employees of PFI are permitted to use company equipment. The only persons permitted to repair or adjust radio transmitters are licensed radio maintenance employees. A log record of all communications must be kept; this log may be inspected by the Federal Communications Commission at any time.

Emergency calls on the radio take precedence over all others. Long conversations should be broken every three minutes to permit emergency calls to "break in". Radio is a company-wide party line which only two people can use at one time.

Radio call letters are curious. For instance, if operator Joan Elsensohn at Lewiston finished talking to log buyer Jack Baggs in Car 21, she would

(Continued on page 6)

Marvin Torgeson, camp 44 clerk, talking to Bovill. Below, Dooley Cramp, camp 44 foreman, using his mobile set in his pick-up.





XMAS

Party Attracts 2400

The eighteenth annual Clearwater Christmas Party December 23 was the largest ever held. A crowd of over 2400 people filled the NICE gymnasium to capacity and a grand total of 1800 children received presents from Santa Claus.

The program began with music by the Lewiston Senior High School band. Earl R. Bullock was master of ceremonies, Rev. Alton Crouse gave the invocation, and J. J. O'Connell, manager, PFI lumber division, spoke a few words of welcome to the group.

A one-hour entertainment program featured for the most part children of employees. Patti Murphy, daughter of Frank Murphy, cutup department, sang "White Christmas" and "O Holy Night." Donna Kay Fischer, accompanied by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Fischer (dock), sang "I Never Knew." Bonnie Jean Fischer, Donna Kay's sister, sang "Down Yonder." Lyle Hurley, son of Lester Hurley, pulp mill, presented an electric guitar solo. Susie and Bob Paffile, children of Louis Paffile, electric shop, rendered a tap dance duet. Robert and Richard McKinley, sons of Bob McKinley, stacker, sang "Rudolph, The Red-Nosed Reindeer" and "White Christmas." The program was rounded out by several Christmas carols sung by the Elks Men of Song of the Lewiston Elks Lodge.

At the conclusion of the entertainment many a small heart skip-

ped a beat when Santa Claus arrived down the chimney and through the fireplace and distributed presents.

Party Chairman Dris Holman wishes to thank everyone in the audience for their cooperation in leaving the building in an orderly fashion. He also wants to thank all of the Clearwater foremen who spent so many hours preparing for the party and cleaning up after it.

Fay Matters

Fay Matters, Clearwater dry kiln cleanup man, passed away at the Walla Walla Veterans hospital December 31st at the age of 55. He had been a patient there for almost 15 months. He is survived by his wife.

He started to work for Potlatch Forests, Inc., in 1944 at the Clearwater Unit. He quit once but returned in 1945. He was a veteran of World War I, having served in France in the ambulance corps.

Farmer: "But, you'll have to sleep with the red-headed school teacher."

Salesman: "Sir, I'll have you know I am a gentleman."

Farmer: "So's the red-headed school teacher."

Short Wave Radio

(continued from page 5)

say something like this: "KOB859 Lewiston clear with Car 21."

Has Proven Itself

Short-wave radio has proven itself to be almost indispensable in the first three years of its use in our woods operations. Time and again it has helped to get a job done in minimum time with the least cost.

Two years ago when the huge log jam occurred at Big Eddy on the Clearwater, radio was used to keep the company and the public in constant touch with the men working and watching the break-up of the jam.

Twice in the last two years logs have been lost over the dam at the Clearwater mill. Radio was used both times to great advantage in these emergencies. It has further been of tremendous help in cases of accidents in the far flung camps in getting aid immediately for men injured.

Many times in the fighting of forest fires, radio has paid its way through better coordination of effort in rushing men and machines to the fire and thus effecting great savings in men and money.

The forest industry has a fortunate position in national radio communications as there is great public interest in our Tree Farm and Conservation Programs. Our industry realized the importance of radio before many of the others, and as a result we have been able to obtain radio before the present rush has started. There is only a very limited amount of radio wave-length space available to all industry, and ours was one of the first to make use of it.

Through perpetual management and conservation of our forests — through our Tree Farms — we as an industry have commanded enough respect in the nation to obtain the short-wave radio use that is now so vital to our operation.

DID YOU KNOW THAT

1. Uncle Sam gets every cent that is withheld.
2. The employer, whether individual or company, has a similar increase in federal tax.
3. This means that there is less profit from which to pay wages and salaries of employees.
4. If the employee wants to increase his efforts and produces more goods or renders more services that can be sold for a profit the employer might possibly make up part of the increased tax burden.
5. To ask for more pay to make up for the added federal tax can not be justified.

"May I suggest that we not sell short our way of life. Enslavement weakens people—freedom gives them strength. And in the long run, it is the strength or weakness of people that dictates the course of history."—Paul G. Hoffman, Economic Cooperation Administrator.

Next to being shot at and missed, nothing is quite as satisfying as an income tax refund.

Box Factory Safety Award

Friday, December 28, was a date of unusual activities in the Clearwater Unit box factory. The occasion was a safety award for working two years without a lost time accident. Each employee received a mechanical pencil from the company for having had a part in the 227,786 man hours worked by the department without an accident causing lost time. Charles "Cut" Epling, Safety Director, presented the pencils. He was assisted by Riley Worley, box factory foreman.

The box factory has a good chance to win a top award from the National Safety Council this year. The contest has only sixteen entrants in the wood box division, and of these only PFI and two others have clean accident records.



Christmas Bowling Contest

Winners in the Clearwater Christmas bowling contest as shown in picture at right, front row, left to right, are: Harold Sprague, Ernest Kauffman, and Wally Jacobs; back row, left to right, Carl Christensen, Norman Parkins, and Lloyd Staley. The contest was run for three weeks on a handicap basis, with the company providing turkeys and chickens for first and second prizes in each of three classes, according to bowling average.

Ernie took first place in the Class A bowlers, 142 average and over, Carl second place. Harold won in Class B, 126 to 141 average, Lloyd taking second. Wally won Class C, 125 average and under, with Norman second.



Suggestion Awards

Harry Peters, left, and Amos Mathews, right, receiving from Dave Troy, manager, Clearwater lumber dept's., \$25.00 additional awards for outstanding suggestions.

Harry's suggestion changed the conveyor belt drive on No. 12 planer, eliminating the necessity of buying a heavier motor to provide the needed power. Amos suggested an air cylinder to move the saw gauges on the replant rip saw.



Four out of every five homes in America are built of wood, and the remainder use wood in some form or other.

Recent dismantling of the White House revealed timbers that had withstood 133 years of use and abuse with no indication of decay nor any structural evidence of termite infestation.

Then there was the bachelor who got thrown out of his apartment when the landlady heard him drop his shoes on the floor twice.

Says the boss to his young secretary: "Remember the time someone stole your typewriter and we didn't miss it for a week?"

A traveling salesman, holed up in a small Kansas town by a bad snow storm, wired his firm: "Stranded here due to storm. Telegraph instructions."

This reply came back: "Start summer vacation immediately."

"The government seems determined to take care of me, despite anything I may do to prove myself undeserving."—Anon.

Potlatch White Piners at Lewiston in Photo below, receiving their gift turkeys in recognition of their long service with the company.



NEW PAPER MILL HEADS



E. E. CYPERT

Mr. E. E. Cypert has been named manager of the pulp and paper mill at the Clearwater unit of Potlatch Forests, Inc., effective January 1, 1952. He replaces Joe Betts who had been acting manager for the past several months in addition to his duties as chief engineer of the pulp and paper mill.

Mr. Cypert formerly was assistant general manager of the Container Division for International Paper Company in New York City. He has had 20 years experience in the pulp and paper industry, all of which has been spent with International.

He was raised and received his education in Panama City, Florida. It was there that he started his career in the paper industry. His wife and son accompanied Mr. Cypert to Lewiston.



ALVIN TUTEN

Alvin Tuten has been named general superintendent of the pulp and paper mill. He succeeds O. B. Smith who returned to International Paper Company. Mr. Tuten came here September 1 from the North Carolina Pulp Company, Plymouth, North Carolina.

Alvin was born in Stamps, Arkansas, December 10, 1905.

His first job in the paper industry was in 1919 when he went to work for the Yellow Pine Pulp and Paper Company at Orange, Texas. Later he spent 18 years with the International Paper Company at Camden, Arkansas; Mobile, Alabama; Panama City, Florida; and Georgetown, S. C. At each of these four mills he was called in to help start operations.

He and his wife, Seline, have one boy, age 19, now a W.S.C. freshman.



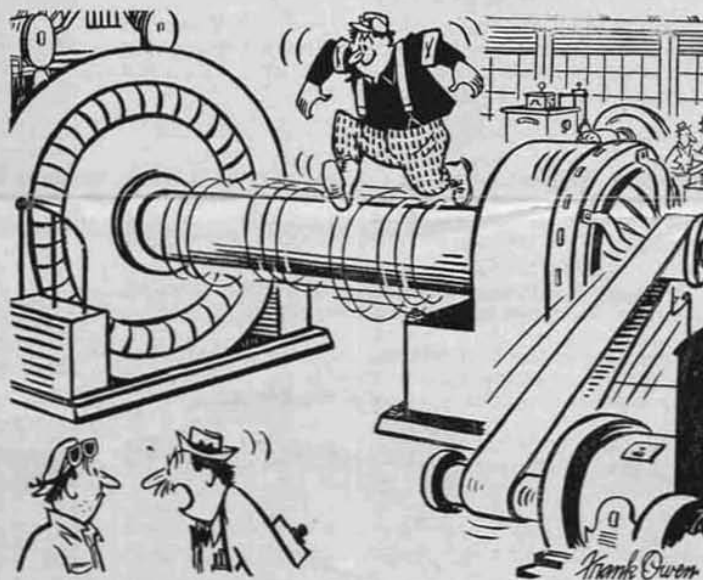
E. E. ARCHIBALD

Edward E. Archibald, Jr., has been named chief chemist for the pulp and paper mill. He succeeds Roland Fortier who has been made superintendent of the pulp mill. Mr. Archibald came here September 15 from Mobile, Alabama, where he spent eleven years with the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company. He was technical superintendent when he resigned to come to Lewiston.

"Ed" was born in Landerneau, Louisiana, August 21, 1914. He married his wife, Ola, in 1939. They now have two children, Ann, 10 and Mac, 6.

Ed started in the paper industry in 1937 at the International Paper Company, Bastrop, Louisiana, and later worked at the International Paper Company mill at Springhill, Louisiana.

JANUARY 2-31
GIVE *Voluntarily* TO
MARCH OF DIMES



"Go tell the personnel department if they hire any more lumberjacks, don't send them in here!"